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短文章

Passage 1

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

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

Passage 2

Eighteenth-century women played a significant part in British political life. Up and down the social scale they performed a variety of political acts, everything from purchasing political artifacts such as plates, handkerchiefs, and fans to penning political pamphlets, starving in civic processions, sponsoring boycotts, arguing over public issues in their own debating societies, rioting, and uttering seditious words. Whereas historians used to see female political involvement in this century as isolated or aberrant, they now stress the continuity and normalcy of such activity, especially for aristocratic women. Given the familial nature of aristocratic politics, noble woman were actually expected to act as political advisors and agents for their husbands, to canvass in elections, to serve as political hostesses, to seek and dispense political patronage. They did so routinely long before the eighteenth and deep into the nineteenth century. Patrician women had such far reaching political influence, it has been argued recently, that they actually stood to lose by expansion of the electorate to include women. Fruitful as this new historiography has been, however, it has also been criticized for its focus on the machinations of high politics and its inattention to ideology. Given the widespread hostility to "public" women in the eighteenth century, was female political activity quite so unproblematic as these new studies tend to assume? Anna Clark has pointed out that celebration of elite politicizing neglects both the condition of

ordinary women and the nitpicking contemporary attacks on just this sort of upper-class influence peddling.

- 1. The author would most likely agree with which of the following statements about political acts performed by eighteenth-century women?
 - A. They had little influence on the outcome of elections
 - B. They were aimed largely at the expansion of the electorate
 - C. They probably were discouraged by men with political aspirations
 - D. They represented a new development in British society
 - E. They were sometimes perceived as being negative
- 2. The author suggested which of the following about the "expansion of the electorate to include women" in the eighteenth-century Britain?
 - A. It might have reduced women's incentives to engage in such political activities as boycotts and riots.
 - B. It might have reduced the political power of some people who had exerted great influence.
 - C. It would have been unlikely to overturn the aristocracy's political control of the country.
 - D. It would likely have extended the vote only to aristocratic women.
 - E. It was not an issue addressed by men who were engaged in politics.
- 3. Which of the following statements best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?
 - A. It reinterprets an explanation originated by historians who contributed to the "new historiography"
 - B. It questions the accuracy of evidence presented in the service of the "new historiography"
 - C. It identifies issues that have been overlooked by the "new historiography"
 - D. It highlights claims of the "new historiography" that have been neglected
 - E. It defends the "new historiography" against an unwarranted criticism

Passage 3

While historian Linda Nicholson sees women's participation in voluntary associations as activities consistent with the increasing relegation of women's lives to a separate, "private" sphere in nineteenth-century Europe, historian Katherine Lynch argues that these kinds of activities enabled women to join with one another and to develop a kind of shadow citizenship within civil society, if not the formal state. **These kinds of experiences** were no substitute for actual political entitlements, Lynch suggests, but they deserve more attention for their importance in helping individuals forge enduring bonds of community and identity beyond domestic life. Only by limiting one's notion of public life to formal political participation, she says, can one conclude that most women in Western society have ever been literally consigned to a separate or "private" sphere.

- 1. The phrase "These kinds of experiences" in the passage refers to experiences that in Lynch's view are
 - A. an early stage in women's political participation
 - B. insufficiently appreciated for their role in women's public life
 - C. properly assigned to the "private" sphere
 - D. a means of altering the political structure
 - E. historically atypical for women in Western society
- 2. The passage implies that Lynch would agree that formal political participation
 - A. was increasingly important as the nineteenth century progressed
 - B. was an underreported phenomenon among women in nineteenth century Europe within civil society

- C. is crucial to helping individuals form community ties
- D. is a significant component of public life
- E. is indicative of a kind of shadow citizenship.

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

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

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

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

- According to the passage, some southern munitions plants built in the South during the Second World War were
 - A. later reopened and used once more as munitions plants
 - B. used for nonmanufacturing purposes after the war
 - C. originally envisioned as continuing to manufacture munitions at high capacity even after the war had ended
- 3. In the passage, the mention of "Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee" serves primarily to
 - A. suggest that some states were better than others at anticipating postwar economic needs
 - B. identify evidence used to support a view held by scholars mentioned at the beginning of the passage
 - C. suggest that federal investment in some kinds of manufacturing was excessive
 - D. identify the states that received the largest allocations of federal funds
 - E. provide information to support a point about the nature of government investment made earlier in the paragraph

Although the passenger pigeons, now extinct, were abundant in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century America, archaeological studies at twelfth-century Cahokian sites in the present day United States examined household food trash and found that traces of passenger pigeon were quite rare. Given that the sites were close to a huge passenger pigeon roost documented by John James Audubon in the nineteenth century and that Cahokians consumed almost every other animal protein source available, ^{Q2} the archaeologists conducting the studies concluded the passenger pigeon population had once been very limited before increasing dramatically in post-Columbian America. Other archaeologists have criticized those conclusions on the grounds that passenger pigeon bones would not be likely to be preserved. But all the archaeological projects found plenty of bird bones- and even tiny bones from fish.

- 1. The author of the passage mentions "tiny bones from fish" primarily in order to
 - A. explain why traces of passenger pigeon are rare at Cahokian sites
 - B. support a claim about the wide variety of animal proteins in the Cahokian diet
 - C. provide evidence that confirms a theory about the extinction of the passenger pigeon
 - D. cast doubt on the conclusion reached by the archaeologists who conducted the studies discussed in the passage
 - E. counter an objection to an interpretation of the data obtained from Cahokian sites
- 2. Which of the following, if true, would most call into question the reasoning of "the archaeologists conducting the studies"?
 - A. Audubon was unable to correctly identify twelfth-century Cahokian sites
 - B. Audubon made his observations before passenger pigeon populations began to decline.
 - C. Passenger pigeons would have been attracted to household food trash
 - D. Archaeologist have found passenger pigeon remains among food waste at eighteenth-century human settlements
 - E. Passenger pigeons tended not to roost at the same sites for very many generations

Passage 6

Feminist scholars have tended to regard women in the nineteenth-century United States who elected to remain single as champions of women's autonomy and as critics of marriage as an oppressive institution. Indeed, many nineteenth-century American women who participated in reform movements or who distinguished themselves as writers and professionals were single. Yet this view of single women tends to distort the meaning of their choices. The nineteenth century saw the elevation of marriage for love as a spiritual ideal. Consequently, it became socially acceptable for women not to marry if such an ideal marriage could not be realized with an available suitor. Thus, many women's choice to remain single reflected not a negative view of marriage but a highly idealistic one.

- 1. The author of the passage implies that many nineteenth-century American women chose to remain single because they
 - A. believed that marriage required them to give up much of their autonomy
 - B. had attitudes toward marriage that were influenced by contemporary reform movements
 - C. wanted to take advantage of increasing opportunities to distinguish themselves as professionals
 - D. doubted that their own marriage would live up to their notion of what a marriage ought to be
 - E. had a negative view of marriage fostered by a change in social attitudes during the nineteenth century

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

- 2. The author of the passage suggests that the feminist scholars mentioned in the first sentence distort the meaning of certain nineteenth-century American women's choices by
 - A. ascribing those choices to a particular attitude toward marriage
 - B. ignoring evidence about single women's motives for becoming writers or professionals
 - C. overestimating the number of nineteenth-century American women who were single by choice.

Passage 7

Many researchers attribute the large number of physiological and behavioral similarities between birds and mammals, which have separate evolutionary histories, to endothermy (a thermoregulatory strategy whereby warm body temperature is maintained through internal heat sources). However, Farmer argues that parental care rather than endothermy is the key to understanding the similarities between mammals and birds. According to Farmer, while endothermy provides an explanation for a few similarities, such as the presence of body insulation, endothermy is just one characteristic among many related to parental care. The two purported advantages of endothermy that have been most frequently cited by researchers are an expanded range of inhabitable environments and the ability to sustain vigorous exercise. But metabolism has to increase substantially (at great energy cost) therefore conferring any significant thermoregulatory advantage in terms of the former, and there is no causal biological linkage to explain why endothermy would be essential to sustain exercise. Farmer argues instead that endothermy evolved as a means to control incubation temperature and that the ability to sustain exercise evolved separately, as a means to improve a parent's ability to forage and provision its young.

- 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. present a scientific theory that challenges a widely held theory
 - B. summarize the basis for a large body of scientific research
 - C. defend an established scientific theory in light of recent criticism
 - D. express skepticism about the results obtained by a particular researcher
 - E. compare the results of two particular scientific studies
- 2. Which of the following best characterizes the organization of the passage as a whole?
 - A. A position is noted, an alternative to that position is introduced, and then several points in support of the alternative are discussed.
 - B. A theory is discussed, an inconsistency within that theory is illustrated, and then a recommendation is made for further inquiry.
 - C. Certain research results are described, the significance of those results is explained, and then a novel interpretation of those results is summarized.
 - D. A question is posed, a possible answer to that question is suggested, and then evidence is provided to corroborate that answer.
 - E. A debate is outlined, contrasting viewpoints within the debate are discussed, and then one viewpoint is demonstrated to be correct.
- 3. According to the passage, Farmer concedes that endothermy provides an explanation for which of the following features shared by birds and mammals?
 - A. The ability to forage

- B. The ability to sustain exercise
- C. The instinct to care for offspring
- D. Flexibility in habitat usage

E. Body insulation

Prominent among theories of the function of sleep is Meddis' immobilization hypothesis, which holds that sleep, rather than serving a restorative function, plays a protective role during times that animals cannot be usefully engaged in other activities. Meddis reasoned that animals not immediately threatened by predators would be safer if they passed the time sleeping. Sleep would prevent an animal from moving or responding to nonthreatening stimuli in ways that might attract the attention of predators.

However, that hypothesis cannot easily explain why one often observes a rebound in sleep time or intensity following a period of sleep deprivation. Neither does the hypothesis explain the existence of various states of sleep, which themselves may be associated with different functions.

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

- 1. According to the passage, the immobilization hypothesis fails to account for which of the following facts?
 - A. That sleep does not appear to be a uniform and unchanging state
 - B. That under certain conditions animals appear to need more sleep than usual
 - C. That animals rarely sleep when a predator has been detected nearby
- 2. In the context of the passage as a whole, the highlighted portion serves primarily to
 - A. present the thinking that led scientists to qualify a widely accepted view
 - B. describe the basis on which a hypothesis was advanced
 - C. illustrate the kind of reasoning that is applied in a branch of science
 - D. explain how a hypothesis can be tested empirically
 - E. relate the analysis that refined a tentative explanation

Passage 9

In 1755 British writer Samuel Johnson published an acerbic letter to Lord Chesterfield rebuking his patron for neglecting and declining further support. Johnson's rejection of his patron's belated assistance has often been identified as a key moment in the history of publishing, marking the end of the culture of patronage. However, **patronage had been in decline for** 50 **years**, **yet would survive**, **in attenuated form**, **for another** 50. Indeed, Johnson was in 1762 awarded a pension by the Crown—a subtle form of sponsorship, tantamount to state patronage. The importance of Johnson's letter is not so much historical as emotional; it would become a touchstone for all who repudiated patrons and for all who embraced the laws of the marketplace.

- 1. The author of the passage mentions Johnson's 1762 pension award in order to
 - A. Reveal that Johnson remained consistent in his rebuke of Lord Chesterfield well after 1755
 - B. Provide evidence for a general trend in the later half of the eighteenth century of private patronage's being replaced by state sponsorship
 - C. Situated the debate over the end of patronage within the wider realm of eighteenth-century economic history
 - D. Suggest that Johnson's letter to Chesterfield was noticed by the crown only years after it was published
 - E. Emphasize that patronage still helped support Johnson's writing after his letter to chesterfield

- 2. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?
 - A. It points out the most obvious implications of Johnson's letter to his patron
 - B. It suggests a motivation for Johnson's rejection of Chesterfield's patronage
 - C. It provides information that qualifies the assertion that Johnson's letter sharply defined the end of a publishing era
 - D. It provides a possible defense for Chesterfield's alleged neglect of Johnson
 - E. It refutes the notion that patrons are found primarily among the nobility

In 1919 Britain experienced its largest ever reduction in industrial working hours, to 48 per week. In Dowie's view the 48-hour week played a central role in Britain's poor economic performance during the 1920s. Dowie argued that the reduction, together with rapid wage growth, drove up prices. However, Greasly and Oxley found that the First World War (1914-1918) constituted a more powerful negative macroeconomic shock to Britain's competitiveness. And Scott argues that Dowie's thesis ignores considerable evidence that hourly productivity improves when hours are reduced from a high base level. Crucially, Dowie's thesis does not acknowledge that hours were reduced to around 48 hours a week for industrial workers in most industrialized nations at this time so far—undermining any potential impact of reduced hours on industrial productivity relative to other nations.

- 1. Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest support for Scott's argument?
 - A. Companies have generally found that part-time employees are less productive than full-time ones.
 - B. When the total number of hours worked at a company increases owing to the addition of more employees, the usual result is improved productivity at the company.
 - C. When the total hours worked by all employees per week in two companies are equivalent, hourly productivity tends to be equivalent as well.
 - D. Companies whose employees usually work a high number of hours tend to have greater total costs than do similar companies whose employees work fewer hours.
 - E. Companies have found that total output per employee is not necessarily changed by reductions in the number of hours worked per employee.
- 2. It can be inferred from the passage that in the view of Greasley and Oxley
 - A. a reduced workweek was ultimately beneficial to employees
 - B. the economic effects of the reduction in working hours in 1919 were brief
 - C. Britain became less economically competitive in the 1920s
 - D. reduced working hours were the primary cause of the economic changes observed by Dowie
 - E. the changes in economic performance in Britain in the 1920s were unforeseen

Passage 11

The finding that there were rock-melting temperatures on asteroids for sustained periods is puzzling: asteroids' heat source is unknown, and unlike planet-sized bodies, such small bodies quickly dissipate heat. Rubin suggests that asteroids' heat could have derived from collisions between asteroids. Skeptics have argued that a single impact would raise an asteroid's overall temperature very little and that asteroids would cool too quickly between impacts to accumulate much heat. However, these objections assumed that asteroids are dense, solid bodies. A recent discovery that asteroids are

highly porous makes Rubin's hypothesis more plausible. When solid bodies collide, much debris is ejected, dissipating energy. Impacts on porous bodies generate less debris, so more energy goes into producing heat. Heat could be retained as debris fall back into impact craters, creating an insulating blanket.

- 1. The passage suggests that one factor that has made it difficult to account for the temperatures once reached by asteroids is
 - A. a miscalculation of the frequency of asteroid collisions
 - B. a misconception about asteroids' density
 - C. a mistaken assumption about what the heat source of the asteroids was
 - D. an underestimation of the rate at which small bodies lose heat
 - E. an erroneous view of how asteroids were formed

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

- 2. It can be inferred from the passage that Rubin disagrees with skeptics mentioned in the passage about which of the following?
 - A. Whether porous bodies generate less debris when struck than do solid bodies
 - B. The temperatures asteroids would have to reach for their rocks to have melted
 - C. The likely effect of impacts on asteroids' temperatures

Passage 12

Unlike herbivores and omnivores, predators have traditionally been thought not to balance nutrient intake because of the assumption that animal tissue as a food source varies little and is nutritionally balanced. But chemical analysis of invertebrate prey reveals remarkable variation in nutrient composition among species; even within species, nutrient composition may vary considerably. Greenstone suggested that predators may select food items according to their nutrient contents. Jensen et al (2011) have shown experimentally that even sit-and-wait invertebrate predators with limited mobility can work to address nutrient deficiencies. The wolf spider, for instance, has been shown to regulate nutrient intake by extracting more dry mass from a prey item if it contains a higher proportion of a nutrient that was deficient in the previous prey.

- 1. The passage supplies information for answering which of the following questions?
 - A. Do invertebrate predators with full mobility address nutrient needs in the same fashion as sit-and-wait invertebrate predators with limited mobility?
 - B. Why would there be a considerable variation in nutrient composition within prey of a given species?
 - C. Is all of the nutrient content of invertebrate prey contained in the dry mass?
 - D. What would a wolf spider do if a fly it was eating contained a higher proportion of a certain nutrient than was present in the spider's recent prey?
 - E. How is a wolf spider able to determine that some prey it is eating contains a higher proportion of a nutrient that was deficient in the previous prey?
- 2. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage as a whole?
 - A. A phenomenon is described, and an interpretation is offered.
 - B. A claim is made, and the corroborating evidence is evaluated.
 - C. A hypothesis is presented and undermined by recent findings.
 - D. A contrast is noted and shown to be specious based on recent findings.
 - E. A series of assumptions is presented and shown to be based on sound reasoning.

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

- 1. The author suggests that the realization described in the final sentence of the passage had which of the following effects?
 - A. It introduced a new topic for study by astronomers interested in planetary formation.
 - B. It led astronomers to adopt a number of different strategies in trying to determine the composition of cometary interiors
 - C. It called into question an assumption that astronomers had made about comets
 - D. It cast doubt on 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 was sufficient energy there to alter comet
 - 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 14

Pueblo Bonito, the most impressive of the "great houses" at the prehistoric Chaco Canyon sitein New Mexico, comprised over 600 rooms and 4 to 5 stories. Traditional interpretations have viewed the great houses as almost entirely residential, with some archaeologists estimating the population of Pueblo Bonito at 1,200. But Windes recently challenged this view by pointing out the paucity of hearths recorded during the excavation of Pueblo Bonito, which revealed only 3 upper-story hearths, in contrast to 59 ground-floor hearths: habituation rooms would have required hearths for cooking and heat. It is possible, however, that the collapse of upper-story floors disturbed evidence of upper-story hearths to such an extent that they were not revealed by early excavations such as those conducted by Pepper's field crews in the 1890s and Judd's in the 1920s. Additionally, reliance on room features for early population estimates is complicated by the Chacoan's later remodeling, especially given Judd's disinclination to destroy later structures and features to expose earlier ones. The failure of early excavations to strip off intact floors may have concealed evidence of hearths in upper-story rooms.

- 1. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about Windes' argument?
 - A. It relies on evidence that is irrelevant to the examination of structures as large as Pueblo Bonito
 - B. It fails to acknowledge crucial evidence from great houses other than Pueblo Bonito
 - C. It fails to incorporate crucial evidence from excavations before the 1920s.
 - D. It is based on a false notion about the significance of hearths.
 - E. It is based on evidence that may be incomplete.
- 2. It can be inferred from the passage that Windes would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about room usage in Pueblo Bonito?
 - A. Upper-story rooms were rarely used as storage areas.
 - B. Rooms that were remodeled were most likely to have been residential rooms.
 - C. The majority of residential rooms were located on the ground floor.
 - D. Early excavations of Pueblo Bonito disturbed much of the evidence indication room usage.
 - E. Upper-story rooms with hearths were probably used for different purposes than were lower story rooms with hearths.
- 3. Which of the following can be inferred about the excavation work performed by Judd's field crew?
 - A. It did not unearth many room features that existed prior to Chacoan remodeling.
 - B. It did not unearth any evidence of upper-story hearths.
 - C. It revealed only habitation rooms.
 - D. It resulted in the collapse of some room features and upper-story floors.
 - E. It confirmed traditional population estimates for Pueblo Bonito.

When Earth formed 4.6 billion years ago, the Sun burned only 70 percent as brightly as it does today. Yet Geologic record contains no evidence for widespread glaciation until 2.3 billion years ago. Sagan and Mullen suggested in the 1970s that ammonia, a greenhouse gas, warmed early Earth's atmosphere, but subsequent research showed that the Sun's ultraviolet rays rapidly destroy ammonia in an oxygen-free environment, such as that of early Earth. Many scientists now attribute much of the warming of early Earth to oxygen-intolerant microbes—methanogens—that produce the greenhouse gas methane. The methanogen hypothesis could help to explain the first global ice age: 2.3 billion years ago, Earth's atmosphere began to fill with oxygen produced by other microbes—cyanobacteria—causing methanogens to decline rapidly.

- 1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?
 - A. It refutes the possibility of a connection between two events previously thought to be related.
 - B. It describes how a hypothesis might account for the timing of a phenomenon described earlier in the passage
 - C. It presents evidence that casts doubt on a statement made in the first sentence of the passage
 - D. It clarifies a distinction between two related hypotheses
 - E. It introduces findings that challenge a dominant explanation for a particular phenomenon
- 2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about methanogens?
 - A. Methanogens must have appeared on Earth later than 2.3 billion years ago.
 - B. Methanogens must have been much more prevalent in some regions of the early Earth than in others.

- C. Methanogens produce a greenhouse gas that is more susceptible to destruction by the Sun's ultraviolent rays than is ammonia.
- D. Methanogens could not have thrived in early Earth's atmosphere without the presence of ammonia.
- E. Methanogens would have had a less significant effect on early Earth's atmosphere if they had evolved after the appearance of cyanobacteria.

Hotter and more massive than the Sun, stars called "stragglers" are puzzling to astronomers because such rapidly burning stars would not be expected to persist in ancient star clusters. Some researchers believe that the typical blue stragglers formed when two ancient, lower-mass stars collide and merge form more massive, hotter star. Peter Leonard theorizes alternatively that in low density globular clusters, where mergers between single stars occur too infrequently to account for the observed quantity of blue stragglers, these stragglers are created instead by a group of stars. He suggests that a pair of stars already orbiting each other presents a larger target for a third star or another pair. Once this new grouping forms, close encounters between the stars could prompt any two to merge as a blue straggler. Leonard's model predicts that each blue straggler has a distant orbiting companion—as appears true of many blue stragglers in the M67 cluster of the Milky Way galaxy.

- 1. The reference to a "larger target" serves primarily to suggest why a
 - A. blue straggler would be more likely to collide and merge with another star than would be a lower-mass star
 - B. pair of stars would be more likely to encounter other stars than would the typical blue straggler
 - C. pair of stars would be more likely to interact with other stars than would a single star
 - D. blue straggler would be more likely to interact with a pair of stars than it would with a third star
 - E. third star would be more likely to encounter a pair than it would to encounter a blue straggler
- 2. Information presented in the passage suggests which of the following about blue stragglers?
 - A. They originate from stars that are hotter and more massive than the Sun.
 - B. They are burning more rapidly than other types of stars observed in ancient star clusters.
 - C. They are older than most other types of stars within the same star cluster.
 - D. They are less numerous in low-density globular clusters than are pairs of stars.
 - E. They generally originate from the oldest stars among those found in ancient star clusters.
- 3. The passage cites which of the following as evidence undermining the theory presented in the second sentence?
 - A. A discrepancy between the number of mergers between single stars in certain low-density globular clusters and that in other low-density globular clusters
 - B. A discrepancy between the heat and mass of blue stragglers formed by one type of process and the heat and mass of blue stragglers formed by another type of process
 - C. A discrepancy between the frequency of star mergers in low-density globular clusters and those in high-density globular clusters
 - D. A discrepancy between the amount of heat and mass of ancient single stars and that of blue stragglers
 - E. A discrepancy between the number of mergers between single stars in certain star clusters and the number of blue stragglers in those clusters

Most seismologists assume that following a major earthquake and its aftershocks, the fault (a break in Earth's crust where pressure can trigger an earthquake) will remain quiet until stresses have time to rebuild, typically over hundreds or thousands of years. Recent evidence of subtle interactions between earthquakes may overturn this assumption, however. According to the stress-triggering hypothesis, faults are unexpectedly responsive to subtle stresses they acquire as neighboring faults shift. Rather than simply dissipating, stress relieved during an earthquake travels along the fault, concentrating in sites nearby; even the smallest additional stresses may then trigger another quake along the fault or on a nearby fault. Although scientists have long viewed such subtle interactions as nonexistent, the hypothesis has explained the location and frequency of earthquakes following several destructive quakes in California, Japan, and Turkey.

- 1. According to the passage, which of the following is an assumption that may be invalidated by recent seismological evidence?
 - A. Earthquakes are caused by stresses building up in faults within Earth's crust.
 - B. Most major earthquakes can be predicted with reasonable accuracy.
 - C. Faults are highly responsive to even minor stresses in neighboring faults.
 - D. Most major earthquakes are followed by predictable aftershocks.
 - E. A fault that has resulted in a major earthquake becomes quiet for a long period.

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

- 2. The passage suggests that most seismologists believe which of the following about fault stresses?
 - A. They are dissipated when they result in an earthquake.
 - B. They are transferred between neighboring faults.
 - C. They will not cause a major earthquake along the same fault in the space of a few years.

Passage 18

MacArthur and Wilson suggested that the biodiversity of an island will vary in direct proportion to a function of the island's size (i.e., larger islands can support a greater number of species) and in inverse proportion to a function of its distance from the mainland (i.e., many remote islands will tend to support fewer species). Reduced biodiversity in an island context is likely to require significant adaptation on the part of colonizing human populations. Evans argues that this limitation makes islands ideal laboratories for the study of human adaptations to the natural environment, whilst Renfrew and Wagstaff, in the introduction to their study of Melos, focus on this limitation in biodiversity as a "significant characteristic of the island ecosystem." For human communities, however, this limitation may potentially be offset by other factors. The reduced biodiversity of an island ecosystem applies only to terrestrial resources: the resources of the sea will be as rich as on any other coastal area, and may be equally important to human communities. A small island such as Malta or Melos allows all communities direct access to the sea, providing an important nutritional "safety net," as well as an element of dietary diversity, which may actually give island communities an advantage over their landlocked counterparts. Islands may also have specific nonbiological resources (such as obsidian on Melos), which may be used in exchange with communities on other islands and adjacent mainlands.

- 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. evaluate two contrasting approaches to island biodiversity

- B. discuss the relevance of certain data pertaining to island biodiversity
- C. call into question a particular understanding of island biodiversity
- D. consider various reasons for reduced biodiversity on islands
- E. contrast large and small islands in terms of overall biodiversity

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

- 2. According to the author, factors of potential importance to human communities on islands include
 - A. the accessibility of the sea's resources
 - B. a diet superior in some respects to the diet of landlocked communities
 - C. nonbiological resources that can be exploited
- 3. The author suggests that in considering the biodiversity of islands, Evans
 - A. focuses too exclusively on terrestrial resources
 - B. misunderstands the relationship between an island's size and its terrestrial resources
 - C. misinterprets the work of MacArthur and Wilson
 - D. is wrong to assume that more remote islands support fewer species
 - E. downplays the ways that human communities adapt to island biodiversity

Passage 19

A critical consensus has emerged that Mary McCarthy will be remembered primarily as an essayist rather than as a novelist. But despite her formidable gifts as a polemical and **discursive** writer, and for all her reputation as an intellectual who sacrificed feeling to intelligence, what powers McCarthy's best essays are her fictional rather than strictly intellectual gifts. She makes her points by telling stories or by way of vivid description, arresting images and subtle characterization. And for all her exacting sense of fact, McCarthy's greatest contribution was to blur the distinctions between different kinds of prose writing: to show how fiction could be opened up to the thinking mind and how essays could profit from the techniques of fiction.

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

- 1. The author of the passage suggests that Mary McCarthy's writing is characterized by
 - A. The use in her essays of devices more typical in works of fiction
 - B. A narrowing of the differences between narrative and expository prose
 - C. Careful attention to factual accuracy.
- 2. In the context in which it appears, "discursive" most nearly means
 - A. Prolific B. Sophistic C. Rambling D. Analytical

Passage 20

One reason researchers have long believed that Mars never enjoyed an extensive period of warm and wet climate is that much of the surface not covered by wind-borne dust appear to be composed of unweathered material. If water flowed for an extended period, researchers reasoned, it should have altered and weathered the volcanic minerals, creating clays or other oxidized, hydrated phases (minerals that incorporate water molecules in their crystal structure).

E. Circuitous

It turns out, though, that the scientists were not looking closely enough. New high-resolution mapping data and close-up surface studies have revealed clays and other hydrated minerals in many regions. The clay deposits are scattered all over, in ancient volcanic surfaces and heavily cratered highland regions, some of which have apparently been exposed by erosion only recently.

- 1. According to the passage, scientists are able to discover weathered material on the Martian surface because they have benefited from which of the following?
 - A. A new method to analyze volcanic craters created on the Martian surface
 - B. An improved ability to detect hydrated materials on the Martian surface
 - C. A more sophisticated understanding of the effect of wind-borne dust on the Martian surface
 - D. A decision to look for water primarily in heavily cratered highland regions
 - E. A better understanding of how erosion might affect clay deposits

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 agree with which of the following statements regarding the reasoning discussed in the highlighted sentence?
 - A. It provides the basis for an explanation of why water on Mars has been difficult to find until recently.
 - B. It correctly identifies a consequence of water flowing on the Martian surface.
 - C. It depends on a false assumption about how water and volcanic materials interact on Mars.

Passage 21

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

- 1. The passage is primarily concerned with doing which of the following?
 - A. Presenting an objection to a claim
- B. Accounting for an apparent anomaly
- C. Outlining an alternative interpretation
- D. Correcting a particular misconception
- E. Questioning the validity of a comparison
- 2. The author of the passage implies which of the following about 25,000 years ago?
 - A. The coastline of the region that is now the United States is longer than it was 40,000 years ago.
 - B. Rivers in what is now the United States were numerous than they are now.
 - C. Australia was less densely populated at that time than was the region that is now the United States.
 - D. Australia's climate was significantly drier than it is now.
 - E. Global sea level was lower than it is now.
- 3. The author of the passage implies that, in what is now the United States, archaeological evidence of inhabitation in the period from 40,000 to 25,000 years ago is lacking because that region is

- A. had its oldest habitation sites inundated following a postglacial rise in sea level
- B. has many resource-rich rivers that facilitated the dispersal of early inhabitants from an initial concentration in coastal areas
- C. was sparsely populated until about 25,000 years ago
- D. was colonized less than 25,000 years ago
- E. was inhabited only by hunter-gatherers until 25,000 years ago

For years, the leading theory for what caused the Younger Dryas (a dramatic reversal, about 12,900 years ago, in a global warming trend) was a release of water from Glacial Lake Agassiz. The theory posited that this meltwater flooded into the North Atlantic, lowering the salinity and intensity of surface waters enough to prevent them from sinking. Ocean currents were changed in such a way that northward transport of heat in the ocean diminished, and the North Atlantic regions plunged back into near-glacial conditions. However, evidence has emerged that the Younger Dryas began long before freshwater flooded the North Atlantic. Additionally, the temperature changes included by a shutdown in the North Atlantic heat conveyor system are too small to explain the Younger Dryas.

- 1. The author of the passage implies which of the following about the release of water from glacial Lake Agassiz?
 - A. The notion that the release occurred has been challenged by more recent findings.
 - B. The release probably occurred much earlier than scientists have generally assumed.
 - C. The release would not have been sufficient to cause any temperature change in the North Atlantic.
 - D. The timing of the release is such that it probably did not trigger the onset of the Younger Dryas.
 - E. The release was probably unrelated to the global warming trend that was taking place.
- 2. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. presenting evidence that undermines an explanation
 - B. explaining the nature of a climatological phenomenon
 - C. questioning the timing of a particular event
 - D. discussing a new explanation for a phenomenon
 - E. suggesting revisions to a popular theory

• Passage 23

Animals live longer when their calorie intake is restricted to two-thirds of what is considered normal for their species. Animals so restricted are also generally healthier: most disease, including cancer, diabetes, and neurodegenerative illness, are forestalled. ^{Q2} This phenomenon was long attributed to a simple slowing of metabolism (cells' production of energy from fuel molecules) and consequent reproduction of its toxic by-products in response to less food. In fact, however, calorie restriction does not slow mammalian metabolism, and ^{Q1} in yeast and worms, metabolism is both sped up and altered. Some scientists now theorize that calorie restriction is a biological stressor that, like natural food scarcity, induces a more complex defensive response, which in mammals includes changes in cellular defenses and repair.

- 1. In the passage, the function of the highlighted portion is to
 - A. Provide specific examples of organisms whose longevity does not increase in response to calorie restriction.

- B. Illustrate the probable means by which organisms placed on a calorie-restriction diet compensate for the reduction in available food-based level.
- C. Suggest the mechanism that is responsible for prolonging the life of organism whose calorie intake is significantly reduced.
- D. Give an example that explain why scientists' thinking about the physiological effects of calorie restriction changed.
- E. Distinguish the different ways that mammalian and non-mammalian metabolisms respond to significant reductions in calorie intake

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

- 2. The passage implies which of the following about the explanation mentioned in the highlighted text?
 - A. There are empirical findings that conflict with a presumption of the explanation.
 - B. The explanation predicts that the effect of calorie restriction on longevity will be the greatest for the species with the highest rate of metabolism.
 - C. The explanation predicts that the effects of calorie restriction will be uniformly positive.

Passage 24

The "deindustrialization" thesis of Bluestone and Harrison asserts that the replacement of domestic with foreign manufacturing begun by United States corporations in the late 1960s resulted in a "hollowing out" of American industry, whereby workers displaced from manufacturing jobs through massive plant closings found themselves moving more or less permanently into lower-paying, less secure jobs or into unemployment. Critics of the deindustrialization thesis have argued that new service and high-technology sectors of the United States economy have recently created a substantial number of jobs. While these critics do not deny the painful aspects of this transition from an industrial to a service- and information-based economy, they argue that it will be short-term, and a necessary evil if the United States is to have long-term increases in living standards. **Critics** of the emerging economy, however, point to disturbing evidence of an "hourglass" effect: a shrinking middle tier of managerial and blue-collar unionized workers and consequent polarization of incomes. The emergence of a technical and financial elite, they argue, has brought forth a host of low-wage jobs to service the new economy, and it is this service sector that many ex-industrial workers must seek.

- 1. The purpose of the passage is to
 - A. analyze the events that contributed to an economic phenomenon
 - B. present different views on the nature and impact of an economic phenomenon
 - C. distinguish between the short-term and long-term effects of an economic phenomenon
 - D. challenge a dominant theory about how to solve the problems created by an economic phenomenon
 - E. present new evidence to suggest that an economic phenomenon is more complex than had previously been believed
- 2. Which of the following, if true, would most tend to weaken the deindustrialization thesis of Bluestone and Harrison?
 - A. a survey of the spouses of former industrial workers reveals a significant increase in the number of working spouses since the mid-1960s.
 - B. data from the most recent United States census show that fewer individuals list their occupation as industrial worker than in the census from ten years earlier.

- C. a random survey of United States consumers indicates that a majority of those surveyed would prefer to buy United States-manufacturing goods if given the opportunity.
- D. A recent study indicates that large numbers of former industrial workers have retrained and found employment as skilled, highly-paid computer workers.
- E. Interviews with representatives at major agencies for temporary employment in the United States suggest that they value the skills of former industrial workers.
- 3. It can be inferred from the passage that the highlighted "critics" believe which of the following about "hourglass" effect?
 - A. It involves the relegation of industrial workers to less desirable jobs.
 - B. It requires that workers make short-term sacrifices to achieve long-term gains.
 - C. It affects non-unionized workers more strongly than it does unionized workers.
 - D. It represents an increase in unemployment for those in the service sector.
 - E. It threatens the status of the technological and financial elite.

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

- 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. correct a common misconception about a historical period.
 - B. identify a feature of a historical period that has often been overlooked.
 - C. challenge the validity of evidence used to support a claim.
 - D. discuss certain challenges to a particular view.
 - E. account for a particular feature of a historical period.
- 2. Select the sentence in the passage that describes how a historian might reply to attempts to call his theory into question. "Yet...century."
- 3. In the context in which it appears, "evoked" most nearly means
 - A. elicited B. recalled C. cited D. suggested E. elaborated

Passage 26

Some historians question the widely held belief that continually improving education led to gradual African American empowerment in the southern United States from the late nineteenth century through

the mid-twentieth century. They note that the development of Black educational institutions in the segregated South was never rapid or steady: disparities between Black and White schools sometimes grew in the early decades of the twentieth century. And African Americans' educational gains did not bring commensurate economic gains. Starting in the 1940s, even as Black and White schools in the South moved steadily toward equality, Black southerners remained politically marginalized and experienced systematic job discrimination. Although Black schools had achieved near parity with White schools in per capita spending and teachers' salaries by 1965, African Americans' income still lagged behind that of Whites. Nonetheless, educational progress did contribute toward economic and political empowerment. African Americans' campaigns to support Black schools fostered a sense of community, nurtured political determination, and often increased literacy. More significantly, politically outspoken Black newspapers achieved record circulation during the 1940s, just as the literacy rate among African Americans approached 90 percent. Finally, the leadership of the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s was composed largely of graduates of Black colleges.

- 1. The author of the passage refers to the fact that "disparities between Black and White schools sometimes grew in the early decades of the twentieth century" most likely in order to
 - A. support the argument that the economic struggles of southern Blacks were largely due to educational inequalities
 - B. give an example of the differences between Black schools in the early part of the twentieth century and Black schools starting in the 1940s
 - C. illustrate the unevenness of the progress made by Black schools in the southern United States
 - D. help explain why Black remained politically marginalized and experienced systematic job discrimination in the segregated South
 - E. provide evidence that educational progress was a precondition for economic progress in the segregated South
- 2. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the highlighted sentence?
 - A. It clarifies a point introduced in the preceding sentence.
 - B. It reiterates a point introduced in the first sentence of the passage.
 - C. It questions the accuracy of some of the evidence used to support the argument of the historians.
 - D. It introduces a perspective that runs contrary to the view of those who endorse the "belief."
 - E. It qualifies the interpretation made by the historians.
- 3. The passage suggests which of the following about the Civil Rights movement?
 - A. It gave rise to a rapid increase in the number of Black newspapers published in the South.
 - B. Its political effectiveness was greatly enhanced by the increased circulation of Black newspapers.
 - C. Its leadership benefited from improvements in education for African Americans.
 - D. It was the force primarily responsible for increasing per capita spending in Black schools.
 - E. It was responsible for changing many historians' view of the relation between education and African American empowerment.

Passage 27

Scientific consensus is that humans first began to have a warming effect on Earth's climate within the past century, after coal-burning factories, power plants, and motor vehicles began releasing carbon dioxide (CO_2) and other greenhouse gases in significant quantities into the air. However, evidence suggests that human agricultural activities may have had such an effect much earlier: concentrations of CO_2 started rising about 8000 years ago, even though natural trends indicate

they should have been dropping; methane levels rose similarly about 3,000 years later. Without these rises, however, current temperatures in northern parts of North America and Europe would be cooler by three to four degrees Celsius—enough to inhibit agriculture—and an ice age would probably have begun several thousand years ago in northeastern Canada.

- 1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?
 - A. It undermines the assumption that human activity has had a significant impact on Earth's climate
 - B. It supports the assumption that Earth's temperatures have risen appreciably over the past 100 years
 - C. It questions the assumption that greenhouse gases have had a warming effect on Earth's climate
 - D. It challenges the assumption that human activity began to affect Earth's climate after the advent of industrialization
 - E. It supports the assumption that greenhouse gases are a direct by-product of industrial activities
- 2. The author mentions "natural trends" most likely in order to
 - A. propose a possible explanation for why current temperatures in North America and Europe are not as low as they might otherwise be
 - B. explain why levels of methane in Earth's atmosphere began to rise approximately 5,000 years ago
 - C. suggest that Earth's climate would have become even warmer without the advent of human agricultural activities
 - D. identify factors that may have contributed to the rise of greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere approximately 8,000 years ago and again some 3,000 years later
 - E. support the claim that human activity may have played a role in the rise in CO2 and methane levels in the atmosphere thousands of years ago

Passage 28

An influential early view held that ecosystems contain niches for a limited number of species and that competition for resources among species—whether native or nonnative invading ones—determines ecosystems' species composition. However, factors other than competition often help explain invading species' success. For example, the American grey squirrel, often cited as a classic example of competitively superior invading species, was introduced in England in 1876 and now thrives, while the native red squirrel population has declined. Although scientists have found gray squirrels to be more efficient foragers than red ones, they also note that even before the gray squirrel's arrival, Britain's red squirrel populations had a periodic tendency to die out, only to be subsequently reintroduced. Furthermore, many gray squirrels are silent carriers of a disease fatal to red squirrels.

- 1. It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions the efficiency with which gray squirrels forage primarily in order to
 - A. identify a factor that explains a certain phenomenon
 - B. call attention to an inconsistency in a particular theory
 - C. suggest that competition cannot be the factor responsible for a particular outcome
 - D. acknowledge a fact that appears to support a view that the author intends to qualify
 - E. cite evidence that is not consistent with an early influential view about species competition
- 2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the "early view?"
 - A. It reflects a mistaken assumption about the means by which nonnative species are introduced into ecosystems.

- B. Its basic premise is shown to be valid by the effect of American gray squirrels on Britain's red squirrel population.
- C. It presents a simplistic picture of the means by which species composition within ecosystems is determined.
- D. It can effectively explain the formation of ecosystems that contain few species but cannot adequately account for the formation of complex ecosystems.
- E. It understates the importance of competition as a factor determining species composition within ecosystems.

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 Mountains 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 Whites 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 peoples 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 had 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.

Because the subject matter was so personal, the work of several prominent mid-twentieth century poets has been termed "confessional" poetry. But confession is a bad metaphor for what those poets did. The motive for confession is penitential or therapeutic—by speaking openly about personal guilt and suffering, the poet hopes to make them easier to bear. But these poets always approached their writing as artists, and their motive was aesthetic. Writing from experiences like madness, despair, and lust, their aim was to make effective art, not to cure themselves. To treat their poems mainly as documents of personal experience is not to diminish the poets' achievement, but to ignore their unanimous disdain for the idea of confessional poetry.

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

- 1. The author of the passage suggests that applying the term "confessional" to the work of the poets discussed
 - A. is mistaken in what it seems to imply about the poets' motivation
 - B. might seem superficially appropriate given the subject matter of the poems
 - C. is an error arising from the absence of any other convenient term

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

- 2. The passage implies that the poets discussed did NOT
 - A. Think that a poet's motivation for writing was relevant in evaluating that poet's work
 - B. Experience any relief of their personal suffering as a result of writing
 - C. Apply to their own work the label by which it has subsequently been known

Passage 31

Buell's 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 homogenous and fixed, but it ignores those by women writers, which typically depicted the 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 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 community as dynamic, as something 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 depict life in village communities. "Buell...time."
- 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 32

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

- 1. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. discussing attitudes toward a particular focus for literary analysis.
 - B. describing the limitations of two contemporary approaches to literary analysis
 - C. pointing out the similarities among seemingly contrasting approaches to literary analysis.
 - D. defending the resurgence of a particular focus for literary analysis.
 - E. defining a set of related terms employed in literary criticism.

Consider each of the following choice separately and select all that apply.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that on the issue of how to analyze a literary work, the new historicists would most likely agree with the deconstructionists that

- A. the writer's insights and ideas should be understood in terms of the writer's historical context.
- B. the writer's literary personality has little or no relevance
- C. the critic should primarily focus on intertextuality, subtexts, and metatexts.
- 3. In the context in which it appears, "credit a writer with" most nearly means
 - A. trust a writer with

- B. applaud a writer for
- C. believe a writer created
- D. presume a writer had

E. accept a writer for

Passage 33

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 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 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 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 34

The manuscripts of the eight extant Latin tragedies identify the plays as the *Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae*. Since nobody of that name is known, modern scholars believe the dramas to be

the work of Lucius Annaeus Seneca the Younger, the well-known philosopher, orator, and politician. Clearly, the tragedies were written during Seneca's lifetime: internal references to earlier poets, most notably Ovid, indicate that the dramas cannot have been composed prior to the second decade C. E., and the plays must have been written by 96 C. C., when Quintilian quotes Medea, one of the 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 exiled or executed for lines construed as directed against the emperor; thus, Seneca's silence may be simple prudence. But if anyone could safely attach his name to dramas, surely it would be Seneca, the emperor's tutor. And although Herrmann offers Seneca's modesty as an explanation, Seneca is not averse to referring to his other writings. The evidence for equating Seneca with the author of the tragedies seems circumstantial.

- 1. The author 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 Media 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 Tra*goediae* 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.

Passage 35

Astronomers studying a certain kind of supernova (exploding star) were surprised to find the supernovas were fainter than expected. Seeking explanations, they discounted the possibility that

cosmic dust might be screening out some of the light, because it would filter out blue light more than red, causing the supernovas to appear redder than they really are. Also, unless spread very smoothly throughout space, the dust would introduce large variations in the **measurements**. Another possibility is gravitational lensing, the bending of light rays as they skirt galaxies *en route*. Such lensing occasionally causes brightening, but most often it contributes to the dimness of distant supernovas. Calculations show, however, that this effect becomes important only for sources more distant than the supernovas studied.

- 1. According to the passage, the astronomers rejected gravitational lensing as an explanation for their findings because
 - A. gravitational lensing can cause supernovas to appear brighter than they really are
 - B. their calculations showed a negligible effect of gravitational lensing for light rays from distant sources.
 - C. light rays traveling from the supernovas studied did not have to skirt galaxies.
 - D. the effect of gravitational lensing on the appearance of supernovas is unpredictable.
 - E. the supernovas studied were too near for gravitational lensing to have the observed dimming effect.
- 2. The passage implies which of the following about the measurements made by the astronomers?
 - A. There were small calculation errors in their measurements.
 - B. There were no large variations in their measurements.
 - C. Their measurements were skewed by unevenly spread cosmic dust.
 - D. Their measurements were incomplete because cosmos dust screened out some of the light.
 - E. It was possible to take more measurements of red light than of blue light.

Passage 36

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 importance 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 Lowlands?
 - 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 37

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 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

Since the 1970s, archaeological sites in China's Yangtze River region have yielded evidence of sophisticated rice-farming societies that predate signs of rice cultivation elsewhere in East Asia by a thousand years. Before this evidence was discovered, it had generally been assumed that rice farming began farther to the south. This scenario was based both on the geographic range of wild or free-living rice, which was not thought to extend as far north as the Yangtze, and on archaeological records of very early domestic rice from Southeast Asia and India (now known to be not so old as first reported). Proponents of the southern-origin theory point out that early rice-farming societies along the Yangtze were already highly developed and that evidence for the first stage of rice cultivation is missing. They argue that the first hunter-gatherers to develop rice agriculture must have done so in this southern zone, within the apparent present-day geographic range of wild rice.

Yet while most strands of wild rice reported in a 1984 survey were concentrated to the south of the Yangtze drainage, two northern outlier populations were also discovered in provinces along the middle and lower Yangtze, evidence that the Yangtze wetlands may fall within both the present-day and the historical geographic ranges of rice's wild ancestor.

- 1. Which of the following, if true, would most clearly undermine the conclusion that the author makes based on the 1984 survey?
 - A. Areas south of the Yangtze basin currently have less wild-rice habitat than they once did.
 - B. Surveys since 1984 have shown wild rice populations along the upper Yangtze as well as along the middle and lower Yangtze.
 - C. The populations of wild rice along the Yangtze represent strains of wild rice that migrated to the north relatively recently.
 - D. Early rice-farming societies along the Yangtze were not as highly developed as archaeologists once thought.
 - E. In East Asia, the historical geographic range of wild rice was more extensive than the present-day geographic range is.
- 2. Based on the passage, skeptics of the idea that rice cultivation began in the Yangtze River region pointed to which of the following for support?
 - A. Lack of evidence supporting the existence of rice-farming societies along the Yangtze at an early date
 - B. Lack of evidence regarding the initial stages of rice cultivation in the Yangtze region
 - C. Recent discoveries pertaining to the historical geographic range of rice's wild ancestor
 - D. New information regarding the dates of very early domestic rice from Southeast Asia
 - E. New theories pertaining to how hunter-gatherers first developed rice agriculture in East Asia
- 3. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the "southern-origin theory?"
 - A. The theory is based on an unconventional understanding of how hunter-gatherers first developed rice agriculture.
 - B. The theory fails to take into account the apparent fact that evidence for the first stage of rice cultivation in the north is missing.
 - C. The theory was developed primarily in response to a 1984 survey of wild rice's geographic range.

- D. Reassessment of the dates of some archaeological evidence has undermined support for the theory.
- E. Evidence of sophisticated rice-farming societies in the Yangtze region provides support for the theory.

The disappearance of Steller's sea cow from the Bering and Copper islands by 1768 has long been blamed on intensive hunting. But its disappearance took only 28 years from the time Steller first described the species, a remarkably short time for hunting alone to depopulate the islands, especially given the large populations initially reported. However, by 1750, hunters had also targeted nearby sea otter populations. Fewer otters would have allowed sea urchin populations on which the otters preyed to expand and the urchins' grazing pressure on kelp forests to increase. Sea cows were totally dependent on kelp for food, and within a decade of the onset of otter hunting Steller noted that the islands' sea cows appeared malnourished.

- 1. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about kelp forests in the Bering and Copper is lands between 1750 and 1768?
 - A. They were reduced significantly.
 - B. They disappeared entirely from the region.
 - C. They were the primary food source for sea otters.
 - D. They were harvested in record numbers by humans
 - E. They increased pressure on sea urchin populations.
- 2. According to the passage, it is likely that during the mid-1700s, sea urchin populations near the Bering and Copper islands
 - A. were diminished by sea cow predation
 - B. experienced substantial increases
 - C. migrated to waters with more plentiful food supplies
 - D. were reduced by the pressures of hunting
 - E. appeared to be malnourished

Passage 40

Many theorists now doubt that heat loss from Earth's core and radioactive decay are sufficient by themselves to produce all the energy driving the tectonic plates whose movements have helped shaped Earth's surface. This leaves a loose end in current geological theory. Herbert Shaw argues that because scientists have underestimated the input of substantial amounts of energy from extraterrestrial impactors (asteroids and comets striking Earth), they have difficulty accounting for the difference between the quantity of energy produced from sources intrinsic to Earth and that involved in plate tectonics. Whereas most geologists have treated the addition of energy through the bombardment of Earth's surface by such impactors as a process separate and independent from the movement of Earth's tectonic plates, Shaw asserts that these processes are indivisible. Shaw's revolutionary "open-system" view recognizes a **continuum** between terrestrial and extraterrestrial dynamics, whereas modern plate tectonic theory, like the classical geology developed during the nineteenth century, is founded on the view that Earth's geological features have changed through gradual, regular processes intrinsic to Earth, without reference to unique catastrophic events. Classical geology borrowed a decisive, if

unspoken, premise from Newton—the independence of Earth's processes from any astronomical context.

- 1. The author's primary purpose is to
 - A. identify the influences informing a particular geological theory about the processes that have shaped Earth's surface
 - B. identify differences between two views of the extraterrestrial impactors and argues that the phenomenon has influenced the development of plate tectonic theory
 - C. argue that an explanation is based on a dubious evidence and propose an alternative explanation
 - D. discuss an explanation and place that explanation under theoretical context
 - E. suggest that apparent discrepancy poses a serious problem for a particular theory that many have believed
- 2. It can be inferred from the passage that Shaw would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about Earth's geological features?
 - A. Processes both intrinsic and extrinsic to Earth have contributed to their formation.
 - B. They were probably formed more recently than proponents of current geophysical theories have acknowledged.
 - C. The energy required to produce them derived primarily from the impact of asteroids and comets striking Earth.
 - D. Their distribution over Earth's surface provides evidence about the amount of energy contributed by extraterrestrial impactors.
 - E. Their formation is better accounted for by Newton's theory than current geophysical theories.
- 3. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the "geologists"?
 - A. They underestimate the frequency with which extraterrestrial impactors strike Earth.
 - B. They regard energy from extraterrestrial sources as irrelevant to terrestrial dynamics.
 - C. Their views about terrestrial dynamics challenge one of Newton's fundamental principles.
 - D. Their views about terrestrial dynamics formed the basis for Shaw's "open-system" view.
 - E. Their views about extraterrestrial dynamics pose a challenge to current geophysical theory.

Passage 41

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, 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-Americans writing have different but equally viable functions. The English branch seeks 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.

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.

E. painless

- 2. In the context in which it appears, "comfortable" most nearly means
 - A. prosperous B. sufficient C. agreeable D. restful

Passage 42

Astronomers have had difficulty accounting for certain planets discovered outside our solar system. They are called hot Jupiters because each is similar in mass to Jupiter, the largest solar-system planet, but orbits its parent star at a fraction of the distance at which **Earth**, let alone Jupiter, orbits the Sun. In the standard, solar-system-based theory of planetary formation, such a massive planet could not form so close to a star. So most **attempts** to explain a hot Jupiter's existence envision it forming farther away, then migrating inward. According to one hypothesis, the planet's gravitational field tugs on the 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 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 protoplanetary disk composed of dust and gas
 - D. A protoplanetary disk divided into two regions
 - E. The movement direction of hot Jupiters
- 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 protoplanetary disk of dusk and gas
 - D. to determine whether a hot Jupiter's gravitational field is strong enough to create a groove in its protoplanetary disk
 - E. to account for hot Jupiters in a way that is not inconsistent with the standard theory of planetary formation

Passage 43

The conventional story of the American colonists' revolt against Britain holds that the founders of

the United States established a form of government that, although flawed by its leaders' failure to recognize the rights of women and African Americans, was nevertheless unsurpassed in its promise of human equality. There is, however, a cynical counterstory, which details the founders' lust for property and their crass manipulation of the colonial population, and characterizes leaders like Thomas Jefferson as having wielded promises of equality merely as deceptive tools, discarded once the Revolution was won, and as having deliberately allowed the United States to be governed by a small, powerful elite. Both of these stories assume that a homogeneous revolutionary leadership employed an equally homogeneous egalitarian discourse to justify its actions. Even a cursory examination of the public discourse from the period, however, makes it clear that the leadership was anything but homogeneous in its discourse, and that overall the relative emphasis placed on the words "liberty" and "property" was far greater than that placed on "equality".

- 1. The author of the passage implies that an examination of public discourse from the Revolutionary period shows that the
 - A. revolutionary leadership was homogeneous in its attempts to justify its actions.
 - B. revolutionary leaders were more concerned with liberty and property than with equality.
 - C. revolutionary leaders initially desired to provide freedom and wealth for all colonial citizens.
 - D. colonial population was cynically manipulated into supporting the revolutionary leadership.
 - E. conventional story that the revolutionary leadership ignored the rights of women and African Americans is wrong.
- 2. According to the passage, which of the following best summarizes the primary difference between two accounts the American Revolution?
 - A. The first account acknowledges the failure of the revolutionary leaders to recognize the rights of women and African Americans, while the second does not address the issue of equal rights.
 - B. The first account claims that the government succeeded in its goal of providing equal rights for all of the colonists, while the second reports that the new nation was governed by a small, powerful elite.
 - C. The first account employs traditional historical scholarship and sources, while the second reports that new nation was governed by a small, powerful elite.
 - D. The first account suggests that the revolutionary leaders sincerely promised equality, while the second reports that the leaders' false promises of equality were a deceptive means of gaining colonists' support
 - E. The first account does not address the issue of public discourse, while the second describes how public discourse shaped the outcome of the Revolutionary War.
- 3. A subsequent research uncovered the following materials, which of them would most clearly call into question the position taken by the author in the highlighted portion
 - A. A speech given by Thomas Jefferson during the Revolutionary War in which he speaks about the Revolution's goal of providing all citizens with equal access to property.
 - B. Written statements by British leaders of the Revolutionary period revealing that the British monarchy continually warned its colonial subjects that the revolutionary leaders were making false promises of liberty and equality in order to gain support
 - C. Unpublished essays by major revolutionary leaders contradicting one another with regard to the Revolution's position on human equality
 - D. The diaries of revolutionary leaders revealing that the goals of the revolution were defined

- differently by different people and the leaders of the new government embraced many different ideals and principles.
- E. A series of leaflets written by various revolutionary leaders and distributed widely among the colonial population detailing the Revolution's consistent dedication to the principles of human equality.

Zora Neale Hurston's 1942 autobiography, *Dust Tracks on a Road*, has received some of the most negative criticism of any of Hurston's books. Among critics' complaints—some from Hurston's warmest admirers—is the work's fragmentary nature, a nature which, while present in other Hurston texts, including the universally acclaimed novel *Their Eyes Were Watching God*, is particularly conspicuous in *Dust Tracks*. The complaints about *Dust Tracks* are valid if one insists on the cardinal conventions of autobiography: traditional autobiographical structure and formal organization, and a focused projection of the autobiographical persona. But *Dust Tracks* portrays a persona that resists reduction to a coherent unity—a person of many moods who is in tension with the world in which she moves. In order to correspond better to this persona, *Dust Tracks* focuses on the fragmented life of Hurston's imagination: the psychological dynamics of her family, community stories, and characters of friends.

- 1. The primary purpose of the passage is
 - A. explain why Dust Tracks has been less well received than other similarly structured works by Hurston.
 - B. argue that a supposed deficiency in Dust Tracks actually contributes to the work's presentation of its subject.
 - C. compare the critical reaction to Dust Tracks with the critical reaction to Their Eyes Were Watching God.
 - D. point out specific similarities between the structure of Dust Tracks and the structure of Hurston's other works.
 - E. suggest that some critics' evaluations of Dust Tracks is influenced by their rejection of certain conventions of autobiography
- 2. The author of the passage suggests that critics' complaints about the structure of Dust Tracks are
 - A. not valid, because Dust Tracks should not be judged by the standards of conventional autobiography.
 - B. unjustified, because they have not been directed at other Hurston texts that are similarly structured.
 - C. justified, given the extent to which Dust Tracks is autobiographical.
 - D. inexplicable, given the critical response to Their Eyes Were Watching God
 - E. compelling, because Huston's warmest admirers have complained the most strenuously.
- 3. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
 - A. A situation is presented and an explanation of how that situation developed is offered.
 - B. Two opposing points of view are contrasted and their relative merits are evaluated.
 - C. An orthodox view is discussed, a challenge to it is analyzed, and the original view is affirmed.
 - D. A point of view is described and an analysis challenging that point of view follows.
 - E. A dispute is analyzed and several points of agreement between the two sides are identified.

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. "This ... participation."
- 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 46

African American painter Malvin Gray Johnson (1896-1934) grew up in urban environments, including New York City, but in 1934 visited and painted scenes from the small town of Brightwood, Virginia. Some critics have celebrate the Brightwood paintings, which depict a vibrant natural landscape and close-knit Black community, as Johnson's discovery of an "authentic" African American life in the rural South. This view, which reflects a common tendency to regard African American artists' imagery as unmediated documentation of direct experience, overlooks Johnson's interpretive thinking. In truth, Johnson's conceptualization of the South was largely formed before he left New York, where he had studied the French expressionist Paul Cézanne. Johnson's Brightwood paintings reflect Cézanne's stylistic influence and tendency to present rural life as an idyllic alternative to modern industrialism.

- 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. contest a particular interpretation of Johnson's Brightwood paintings
 - B. compare Johnson's Brightwood paintings to French Expressionist art
 - C. use information about Johnson's historical context to illuminate the social significance of his Brightwood paintings
 - D. explain why the work of African American painters is sometimes misunderstood
 - E. call attention to an aspect of Johnson's technique that has been largely overlooked

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

- 2. The highlighted sentence has which of the following functions in the passage?
 - A. It expands upon a point made in the previous sentence.

- B. It helps explain a common tendency described earlier in the passage
- C. It identifies a way in which Johnson sought to differentiate his work from that of other artists.

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

1. Click on the sentence in the passage that speculates about the effect of human intervention on an observation. "The...identities."

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

- 2. The author would likely agree with which of the following statements about the prevalence of specific individual recognition that occurred in fish in the laboratory studies discussed?
 - A. It suggests that the laboratory studies were well designed to simulate the natural habitats of the fish studied.
 - B. It might have been inflated due to continued exposure to the same individuals.
 - C. It does not provide reliable evidence about the behavior of free ranging fish.

Passage 48

Hard Times, Charles Dickens' shortest novel, was written and published in 1854. Despite the sensational success of its two immediate predecessors, David Copperfield and Bleak House, and its immediate successors, Little Dorritt and A Tale of Two Cities, Hard Times seems to have been Dickens' least popular novel during his own lifetime and subsequently. One critic speculated that editorial cuts imposed on the novel for serialization were responsible. However, as Jane Jacobs points out, Hard Times was serialized in Household Words, a periodical that Dickens not only founded but edited. Part of the reason for the book's relative unpopularity may have been its despairing message, its depiction of pervasive emptiness in almost everything life has to offer, from marriage and family to success and community. Jacobs also suggests that the book's structure may have played a role; action is slow and scant throughout, and descriptions and conversations during the first two thirds of the book are repetitious. While the book's tone changes abruptly in the last section, when Dickens, the master storyteller, jogs his characters into life by enmeshing them in convoluted coils of plot, the reader must first endure the tedious way in which Dickens establishes the novel's settings and characters.

- 1. The passage suggests which of the following about the last section of *Hard Times*?
 - A. The last section compares unfavorably with the first part of the book in terms of literary quality.
 - B. In the last section the settings are presented in a more tedious fashion than is the case in other Dickens' works mentioned in the passage.
 - C. In the last section the characters tend to be more optimistic than they are in the first part of the book

- D. The last section is atypical of Dickens' general storytelling style.
- E. The last section would be more likely to appeal to readers than would the first part of the book.
- 2. The author of the passage mentions *David copperfield*, *Bleak House*, *Little Dorritt*, and *A Tale of Two* Cities most likely in order to
 - A. provide a context that helps to explain the public and critical reaction to Hard Times
 - B. present examples of other works by Dickens that were not initially commercially successful
 - C. suggest that Hard Times' lack of popularity was an anomaly during this period in Dickens' career
 - D. imply that the quality of Dickens' writing improved over time
 - E. question the idea that the novels immediately preceding and following *Hard Times* were extraordinarily successful
- 3. Each of the following is mentioned in the passage as a possible reason for the relative unpopularity of *Hard Times* EXCEPT for the
 - A. repetitive conversations throughout most of the book
 - B. novel's depiction of marriage and family
 - C. novel's despairing message
 - D. convoluted plot development in the last part of the book
 - E. way that the novel establishes its characters

An Irish newspaper editorial encouraging women to participate in the non-importation 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 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 50

Writing about nineteenth-century women's travel writing, Lila Harper notes that the four women she discussed used their own names, in contrast with the nineteenth-century female novelists who either published anonymously or used male pseudonyms. The novelists doubtless realized that they were

breaking boundaries, whereas three of the four daring, solitary travelers espoused traditional values, eschewing radicalism and women's movements. Whereas the female novelists criticized their society, the female travelers seemed content to leave society as it was while accomplishing their own liberation. In other words, they lived a **contradiction**. For the subjects of Harper's study, solitude in both the private and public spheres prevailed—a solitude that conferred authority, hitherto a male prerogative, but that also precluded any collective action or female solidarity.

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

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

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

Passage 51

During the Pleistocene epoch, several species of elephants isolated on islands underwent rapid dwarfing. This phenomenon was not necessarily confined to the Pleistocene, but may have occurred much earlier in the Southeastern Asian islands, although evidence is fragmentary. Several explanations are possible for this dwarfing. For example, islands often have not been colonized by large predators or are too small to hold viable predator populations. Once free from predation pressure, large body size is of little advantage to herbivores. Additionally, island habitats have limited food resources, a smaller body size and a need for fewer resources would thus be favored. Interestingly, the island rule is reversed for small mammals such as rodents, for which gigantism is favored under insular conditions.

- 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. question the plausibility of one explanation sometimes offered for the dwarfing of certain species living on islands
 - B. argue that dwarfing of certain species living on islands occurred prior to the Pleistocene
 - C. cite evidence suggesting that dwarfing may have adverse consequences for some species living on islands
 - D. present some possible explanations for the dwarfing of certain species living on islands
 - E. contrast the effects of insular conditions on species with large body size and species with small body
- 2. According to the passage, which of the following statements about body size in mammals is true?
 - A. A large body is unfavorable to mammalian species' survival under most conditions.
 - B. A large body tends to benefit small mammals living on islands.

- C. For most herbivorous mammals, a large body size is easier to sustain in the absence of large predators.
- D. Under most conditions, a small body is less beneficial to herbivorous mammals than to nonherbivorous mammals.
- E. Among nonherbivorous mammals, a small body is more beneficial on an island than on a mainland.

In the early twentieth century, small magazines and the innovative graphics used on them created the face of the avant-garde. It was a look that signaled progressive ideas and unconventionality because it dispensed with the cardinal rule of graphic design: to take an idea and make it visually clear, concise, and instantly understood. Instead, graphics produced by avant-garde artists exclusively for the avant-garde (as opposed to their advertising work) were usually difficult to decipher, ambiguous, or nonsensical. This overturning of convention, this assailing of standard graphic and typographic formats, was part of a search for intellectual freedom. The impulse toward liberation enabled avant-gardists to see with fresh eyes untried possibilities for arranging and relating words and images on paper.

- 1. According to the passage, the primary purpose of conventional graphic design is to
 - A. render unpopular ideas palatable to a wider audience
 - B. capture readers' attention with bold fonts
 - C. communicate nonsensical notions to a wide public
 - D. communicate ideas as efficiently and unambiguously as possible
 - E. introduce previously unknown ideas to the general public

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

- 2. According to the passage, avant-garde artists of the early twentieth-century created ambiguous or nonsensical graphics as part of an attempt to
 - A. expand the potential for expression through visual art
 - B. compete with advertisements for reader's attention
 - C. encourage the expansion of small magazines

Passage 53

Irish traditional music has benefited from state-sponsored performance competition. Competitions promote music instruction, motivate young musicians to practice, and encourage informal gatherings where musicians learn from one another. Winning an All-Ireland championship carries great national and international prestige and can help launch a professional music career. However, some musicians express concern about competitions' long-range effects. Irish traditional music is based on diverse, individual interpretations of melodies, while objective judgment relies on constant, clearly defined standards. Competitions may have a homogenizing effect because competitors are required to perform certain nationally recognized types of tunes, such as jigs and reels, and are not allowed to play certain more obscure regional musical forms. Some also feel that competitions encourage performers to gravitate toward a flashy, performance-oriented style that is authentic only to certain regions.

1. It can be inferred that the "long-range effects" that some musicians see as cause for concern include which of the following?

- A. The dilution of Ireland's musician's tradition through the introduction of modern musical influences.
- B. The encouragement of idiosyncratic interpretations of tradition melodies
- C. A weakening of the standards by which performances of traditional music are judged
- D. A loss of interest in traditional music among young people
- E. A decline in the diversity of Irish music
- 2. The passage suggests that some critics of state-sponsored competitions would probably endorse which of the following changes in the way competitions are conducted?
 - A. Amateur and professional musician would be allowed to compete for the same awards.
 - B. Judging standards would not favor a flamboyant performance of a particular tune if that style did not reflect the performance traditions of the tune's region of origin.
 - C. All competitors would be required to play the same set of tunes so that judges would not be influenced by individual's choice of pieces.
 - D. Competition judges would be required to have proficiency in the playing of several different traditional Irish instruments.
 - E. Competitors would be evaluated less on their technical ability than on the expressiveness of their performance.

From 1910 to 1913, women suffragists in the United States organized annual parades—activity traditionally conducted by men to proclaim solidarity in some cause—not only as a public expression of suffragist solidarity but also a conscious transgression of the **rules of social order**: women's very presence in the streets challenged traditional notions of femininity and restrictions on women's conduct. While recognizing the parade's rhetorical force as a vehicle for social change, scholars have recently begun to examine its drawbacks as a form of protest. Lumsden characterizes the American suffrage parade as a "double-edged sword", arguing that women's efforts to proclaim their solidarity left them open to patronizing commentary from press and public and to organized opposition from antisuffragists.

- 1. It can be inferred from the passage that men's and women's parades were similar in that both
 - A. were employed as rhetorical vehicles for social change
 - B. were regarded as violating contemporary standards of public decorum
 - C. made participants vulnerable to organized opposition
 - D. were largely ineffective as forms of protest
 - E. were intended by their participants as public declarations of solidarity
- 2. The passage suggests which of the following about proponents of the "rules of social order?"
 - A. They frowned upon public displays such as parades.
 - B. They had ulterior motives for objecting to women's participation in suffrage parades.
 - C. They formed the core of the organized opposition to women suffrage.
 - D. They believed that it was unfeminine for women to march in suffrage parades.
 - E. They supported women's rights to vote but disapprove some of the methods that suffragists employed to gain that right.

Passage 55

Unlike most Jane Austen scholarship before 1980, much recent scholarship analyzes the novels of Austen, who lived from 1775 to 1817, in the context of Austen's tumultuous times, which saw the

French and American revolutions and the Napoleonic Wars. Yet Frantz notes another revolution, rarely mentioned in Austen scholarship: the Great Masculine Renunciation that altered conventions in men's dress and behavior. During the later eighteenth century, wealthy gentlemen exchanged the velvets and satins long in fashion for somber woolen suits. Frantz contends that this change reflected deeper cultural changes. The value once placed on men's expressiveness, reflected in Mackenzie's novel *The Man of Feeling* (1771), gave way to a preference for emotional restraint. In Austen's novels, the heroine often struggles to glimpse the true nature of hero beneath his reserved exterior.

- 1. The author of the passage mentions The Man of Feeling (1771) in order to
 - A. contrast Mackenzie's reasons for writing novels with those of Austen
 - B. introduce evidence regarding the influence of particular writers on Austen
 - C. corroborate a claim that a convention of masculine behavior changed during Austen's lifetime
 - D. suggest that Austen's novels were more reflective of their historical context than Mackenzie's had been
 - E. challenge a particular misconception about the modes of behavior common among gentlemen in the later eighteenth century
- 2. The passage suggests which of the following about scholarship on Jane Austen?
 - A. Much recent scholarship has begun to place greater emphasis on gender conventions governing men's behavior during Austen's lifetime.
 - B. Some scholarship has debated whether Austen's novels depict emotional restraint as an admirable quality.
 - C. Certain scholars argue that Austen's novels do not accurately reflect cultural changes during Austen's lifetime that changed the way gentlemen dressed and behaved.
 - D. After 1980, scholarship on Austen shifted toward a greater emphasis on the historical context in which she wrote.
 - E. With few exceptions, recent scholarship depicts Austen as a writer who had little interest in the tumultuous events of her time.

Passage 56

As it was published in 1935, *Mules and Men*, Zora Neale Hurston's landmark collection of folktales, may not have been the book that its author first had in mind. In this anthropological study, Hurston describes in detail the people who tell the stories, often even inserting herself into the storytelling scene. Evidently, however, Hurston had prepared another version, a manuscript that was recently discovered and published after having been forgotten since 1929. This version differs from *Mules and Men* in that it simply records stories, with no descriptive or interpretive information.

While we cannot know for certain why Hurston's original manuscript went unpublished during her lifetime, it may have been because publishers wanted something more than a transcription of tales. Contemporary novelist and critic John Edgar Wideman has described Black literature as the history of a writing that sought to "escape its frame," in other words, as the effort of Black writers to **present** the stories of Black people without having to have a mediating voice to explain the stories to a non-Black audience. In this, Hurston may have been ahead of her time.

- 1. Select the sentence that suggests a possible reason why Hurston wrote the version of *Mules and Men* that was published in 1935. "While...tales."
- 2. The passage suggests that Hurston may have done which of the following in preparing her original

version?

- A. Discussed her mode of presentation with her publisher before writing the first draft, in order to reduce the possibility of misunderstanding.
- B. Shortened her presentation of the stories to the bare minimum in order to be able to present more folklore material.
- C. Put it aside for several decades in order to maximize its potential audience when it was published
- D. Reluctantly agreed to reshape it in order to take out various elements with which her publisher had been dissatisfied.
- E. Chose not to include editorial commentary, in order to present the stories on their own terms.
- 3. Replacement of the word "present" with which of the following results in the least change in meaning for the passage?
 - A. hand over
- B. donate
- C. offer
- D. propose
- E. submit

Passage 57

1800 Thomas Dilworth's *New Guide to the English Dialogue* was being widely used to teach reading in the United States. Dilworth's primer, unlike earlier ones, stressed the importance of children's understanding what they read. While it is in fact unlikely that children would have recognized all the vocabulary Dilworth used, that was at least his stated goal. Dilworth recognized that primers should enable children to decode words from print with the form of language they already knew; speech. In contrast, many **earlier authors** assumed that, just as introductory Latin texts taught children an unknown language, introductory English texts should teach English as if it, too, were an unknown language—such their esoteric choice of vocabulary, it in effect became unknown.

- 1. According to the passage, the "earlier authors" adopted a model for English instruction that
 - A. mirrored the practice used in Latin instruction
 - B. was originally formulated by Dilworth
 - C. was less esoteric than that adopted by Dilworth
 - D. stressed familiarity with the peculiarities of English spelling
 - E. emphasized the importance of fluent and articulate speech
- 2. The author of the passage would probably agree with which of the following criticisms of English primers predating Dilworth's?
 - A. Their Latinate grammatical terms poorly described the structures of English.
 - B. They failed to make effective use of the knowledge of language a child already possessed.
 - C. Their texts typically focused on subject matter that held little intrinsic interest for their readers.
 - D. They neglected to teach the language in a sufficiently systematic way.
 - E. They required a pedagogical method that few American teachers of the era possessed.

Passage 58

Matisse's art, with its spectacular immediacy and its mysterious depths, poses confounding problems for analysis. When Hilary Spurling writes of *The Piano Lesson* that "the picture cannot be confined to any single source or meaning," she might be writing of any of Matisse's works. Picasso's themes, with their collage of traditional signs and symbols, are far more susceptible to conventional iconographic analysis than anything in Matisse. Similarly, the cubism of Picasso and Braque, while rejecting traditional perspective, can nevertheless be studied as an inversion of traditional norms, using

the same tools that one uses to study those norms. But the solutions that Matisse arrives at are always idiosyncratic and tend to be unrelated to any system of ideas. Intuition is his only system.

- 1. The passage suggests which of the following about Braque's cubism?
 - A. It lends itself more readily to systematic analysis than does Matisse's work.
 - B. It is more radical in terms of form than most paintings by Matisse.
 - C. It was influenced by Matisse's idiosyncratic and intuitive approach.
 - D. It cannot be confined to any single source or meaning.
 - E. It is overly dependent on traditional signs and symbols.

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

- 2. The passage identifies which of the following as a reason that Matisse's art can confound analysis?
 - A. Traditional analytical tools are not well suited to Matisse's art.
 - B. Matisse's art is marked by a freedom from systematic influence.
 - C. The norms that Picasso and Braque rejected were not ones that Matisse rejected

Passage 59

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 latent heat or sensible heat. Latent heat is absorbed or released whenever matter changes phase, as when matter changes form 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 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 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.

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

- 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.

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 61

Was resource intensification—an increase in labor and time devoted to subsistence activities in order to increase food yields—by Dorset Paleo-Eskimos and Recent Indians on the island of Newfoundland simply a response to population pressure? Not exactly. On Newfoundland, population pressure did not result from a steadily growing resident population but, rather, from the arrival and lingering presence of new and significantly different populations. Newfoundland's hunter-gatherer populations—both resident and newcomer—adjusted to the presence of other populations through niche differentiation. Building on a tradition that emphasized marine resources, Dorset Paleo-Eskimos intensified their harvest of seals in response to the arrival of Recent Indians in the first few centuries A. D. Recent Indians who were more familiar with broad-based, interior-maritime adaptation, intensified this strategy to cope with the Dorset.

- 1. According to the passage, which of the following resulted from the arrival of the Recent Indians?
 - A. The Dorset Paleo-Eskimos were forced to compete with the Recent Indians for a limited supply of seals.
 - B. The Dorset Paleo-Eskimos spent more time harvesting seals than they had in the past.
 - C. The Dorset Paleo-Eskimos increased the amount of labor and time devoted to defending their territory.
 - D. The Dorset Paleo-Eskimos began to adopt new subsistence strategies they learned from the Recent Indians.
 - E. The previously steady growth of the Dorset Paleo-Eskimo population came to a halt.
- 2. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?
 - A. It points out a flaw in a theory discussed earlier in the passage.
 - B. It demonstrates the need for additional research on a phenomenon mentioned earlier in the passage.
 - C. It underscores the importance of a trait mentioned earlier in the passage.
 - D. It supports an assertion made earlier in the passage.
 - E. It questions the evidence for a tradition mentioned earlier in the passage.

Having a larger assortment to choose from increases consumers' expectations about matching their preferences. The heightened expectations seem logical, since assortments containing more or more varied items should increase the degree to which preferences can be matched. In practice, however, as assortment size increases, the degree to which consumers realize better preference matches often rises relatively little. Larger assortments may not actually offer more variety, the market may simply not supply an envisioned offering, or in the absence of sophisticated search tools, consumers may miss a better preference match even if it is available. Therefore, larger assortments can increase the likelihood that expectations will not be met, leaving consumers less satisfied with options chosen from larger rather than smaller assortments.

- 1. In the highlighted portion of the passage, the author assumes that
 - A. consumers' attitude toward the assortment of choices they are presented with depends almost exclusively on the size of the range
 - B. consumers who have clear preferences make their choices more quickly than those whose preferences are relatively vague
 - C. consumers' anticipation of meeting specific expectations directly affects their satisfaction with a selected option
 - D. consumers presented with an assortment of choices often adjust the preferences they had beforehand
 - E. consumers presented with a larger assortment of choices often make their decisions too quickly
- 2. Which of the following best describes the function of the first sentence in the author's argument as a whole?
 - A. It states a premise on which the author's conclusion is based
 - B. It provides information to support the inference made in the following sentence
 - C. It introduces a concept that the author proves is illogical
 - D. It summarizes a position that the author proceeds to dispute
 - E. It presents the phenomenon the argument is intended to explain

There have long been dead zones—water too low in oxygen to sustain most forms of life—in the Gulf of Mexico, which receives the waters of the Mississippi River. Scientists studied sediment cores from areas where the gulf's most recent dead zone occurred. The scientists dated the sediment and counted species of foraminifera (marine protozoans) in the sediment; these species thrive in low-oxygen waters. As far back as 1823, the foraminifera thrived especially during Mississippi River flood years (during which nutrients levels increase), suggesting that nutrients in floodwaters can trigger low-oxygen water. The foraminifera in the core samples were most abundant after 1950, when farmers began using some fertilizer, which is rich in nutrients. Researchers believe that increased use of fertilizer leads to more-extreme dead zones.

- 1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?
 - A. It reconciles two opposing theories that were discussed earlier in the passage.
 - B. It suggests what the initial impetus was for the studies mentioned earlier in the passage.
 - C. It undermines a hypothesis that was presented in the preceding sentence.
 - D. It describes a problem with the methodology of the studies discussed in the passage.
 - E. It provides evidence supporting the belief mentioned in the final sentence of the passage.

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 "researchers" would agree with which of the following statements about the use of fertilizer?
 - A. If farmers near the Mississippi River decreased the amount of fertilizer that they used, the severity of the dead zones could be diminished.
 - B. If farmers near the Mississippi River continue their dependence upon fertilizers, foraminifera population will eventually decline.
 - C. If farmers near the Mississippi River stopped using fertilizers altogether, there would no longer be dead zones.

Passage 64

Biologist know that some marine algae can create clouds by producing the gas dimethyl sulphide (DMS), which reacts with oxygen in air above the sea to form solid particles. These particles provide a surface on which water vapor can condense to form clouds. Lovelock contends that this process is part of global climatic-control system. According to Lovelock, Earth acts like a super organism, with all its biological and physical systems cooperating to keep it healthy. He hypothesized that warmer conditions increase algal activity and DMS output, seeding more clouds, which cool the planet by blocking out the Sun. Then, as the climate cools, algal activity and DMS level decrease and the cycle continues. In response to biologists who question how organisms presumably working for their own selfish ends could have evolved to behave in a way that benefits not only the planet but the organisms as well, cooling benefits the algae, which remain at the ocean surface, because it allows the cooled upper layers of the ocean to sink, and then the circulating water carries nutrients upward from the depths below. Algae may also benefit from nitrogen raining down from clouds they have helped to form.

1. According to the passage, which of the following occurs as a result of cooling in the upper layers of the ocean?

- A. The concentration of oxygen in the air above the ocean's surface decreases.
- B. The concentration of DMS in the air above the ocean's surface increases.
- C. The nutrient supply at the surface of the ocean is replenished.
- D. Cloud formation increases over the ocean.
- E. Marine algae make more efficient use of nutrients.
- 2. Which of the following is most similar to the role played by marine algae in the global climate control system proposed by Lovelock?
 - A. A fan that continually replaces stale air in a room with fresh air from outside.
 - B. A thermostat that automatically controls an air-conditioning system.
 - C. An insulating blanket that retains heat.
 - D. A filter used to purify water.
 - E. A dehumidifier that constantly removes moisture from the air in a room.
- 3. The passage mentions the possible benefit to algae of nitrogen falling down in the rain most likely in order to
 - A. Provide support for Lovelock's response to an objection mentioned in the passage.
 - B. Suggest that the climatic effects of DMS production have been underestimated.
 - C. Acknowledge that Lovelock's hypothesis is based in part on speculation.
 - D. Demonstrate that DMS production alters the planet in more than one way.
 - E. Assert that algae are the sole beneficiaries of DMS production.

Some researchers claim that cetaceans—whales and dolphins—have culture, which the researchers define as the ability to learn from one another. Skeptics, however, demand clear evidence that cetaceans can acquire new behaviors through some form of social learning, preferably clear-cut instances of imitation or teaching. But such evidence is difficult to obtain. While few people doubt that captive cetaceans are adept at imitation or that they reproduce behaviors taught by researchers, biologists seeking insight into cetaceans' behavior in their natural habitats must rely on deduction rather than experiments. If members of a particular group share behaviors that do not result from genetic inheritance or environmental variation, then they have almost certainly learned them by watching, following, or listening to other animals.

- 1. Which of the following best describe the function of the highlighted sentence?
 - A. It identifies a factor that complicates biologists' ability to draw conclusions about the behavior of cetaceans in their natural environments.
 - B. It illustrates the kind of deduction mentioned in the preceding sentence.
 - C. It explains why skeptics have remained unpersuaded by evidence that has been put forward in support of the claim that cetaceans have culture.
 - D. It introduces a claim that would be dismissed by both supporters and opponents of the view that cetaceans have culture.
 - E. It notes a previously overlooked factor that might shed light on the question of whether cetaceans have culture.
- 2. The passage suggests which of the following about captive cetaceans?
 - A. Whether they are engaged in social learning is a subject of disagreement among biologists.
 - B. Their ability to imitate new behaviors is more extensive than that of noncaptive cetaceans.

- C. They exhibit few behaviors that have not also been observed in cetaceans in their natural habitats.
- D. They appear to adopt new behaviors more quickly than noncaptive cetaceans.
- E. They exhibit tendencies that suggest a capacity for the kind of behavior that qualifies as cultural.

Founder mutations are a class of disease-causing genetic mutations, each derived from its own ancestral "founder" in whom the mutation originated. While most disease-causing mutations are found in humans at a rate of one in a few thousand to one in a few million people, founder mutation can occur at much higher rates. This apparent anomaly is partially explained by the fact that most founder mutations are recessive; only a person with copies of the affected gene from both parents becomes ill. Most people with only one copy of the gene— "carriers" —survive and pass the gene to offspring. Furthermore, the single copy of a founder mutation often confers a survival advantage on carriers. For example, the **hereditary hemochromatosis mutation** protects carriers from iron-deficiency anemia because the mutated gene allows increased efficiency of iron absorption.

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

- 1. The passage indicates which of the following about founder mutations?
 - A. Carriers of founder mutation may receive certain benefits from the mutated gene.
 - B. People who inherit founder mutations from both parents can become ill as a result.
 - C. Founder mutations are less likely than other mutations to be passed to offspring.
- 2. The author of the passage mentions the "hereditary hemochromatosis mutation" primarily in order to illustrate
 - A. the circumstances under which a founder mutation fails to cause a disease.
 - B. how difficult it is to predict the effects of founder mutations on carriers.
 - C. the difference between harmful founder mutation and those that are beneficial.
 - D. how a single copy of a founder mutation can benefit a carrier.
 - E. a challenge to a particular theory about the transmission of founder mutations.

Passage 67

A bird's plumage, while contributing to structural integrity and participating in aerial locomotion, completely obscures a bird's internal activity from human view, greatly impeding our attempts to understand birds as functioning animals. Plumage has even made it difficult to describe bird movement. When describing the movement of mammals, writers turn to well-worn clichés like "grace in motion." A mammal's rippling muscles slide smoothly over one another in eye-catching ways. With a mammal, whether a mouse or hippopotamus, we recognize that the underlying body parts are similar to our own and we know these parts will act predictably. Not so with a bird. For centuries, we knew little more about a bird's movement than that it was a mystery that seemed to be based on the flapping of wings.

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

- 1. The passage mentions which of the following as an effect of bird plumage?
 - A. It contributes to a bird's ability to fly.
 - B. It hides the inner workings of birds.
 - C. It contributes to the structural soundness of birds.

- 2. The author implies which of the following about the "underlying body parts" of nonhuman mammals?
 - A. They are more similar to humans' underlying body parts than most people assume.
 - B. They are more predictable in their workings than are the underlying body parts of humans.
 - C. Their smooth and graceful actions belie how complicated they actually are.
 - D. They work in much different ways than do the underlying body parts of most birds.
 - E. They are easier to observe and understand than are underlying parts of birds.

Early life insurers in the United States found themselves facing the problem of obtaining reliable information, as they needed to rely on applicants themselves to provide truthful, complete answers to a standard set of questions. In an attempt to personalize the relationship between insurers and their individual applicants, firms selected highly respected local citizens to act as their agents. These agents were expected to evaluate the appearance of candidates, unearth evidence of unhealthy family histories or questionable habits, and attest to the respectability of the people writing testimonial letters on an applicant's behalf. In short, the initial purpose of the agency system was not to actively solicit customers, but, rather, to recreate the glass-bowl mentality associated with small towns or **city neighborhoods**.

- 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. explain the original function of life insurance agents
 - B. evaluate the effectiveness of early life insurance agents
 - C. describe how life insurance was first introduced
 - D. illustrate how the life insurance agency system changed over time
 - E. compare the strategies used by life insurance in cities and in small towns
- 2. The author suggests which of the following about "city neighborhoods?"
 - A. They were places where family histories were difficult to establish
 - B. They were places where unhealthy behaviors had been successfully addressed
 - C. They were locations that were well suited for recruiting insurance agents
 - D. They offered a high degree of transparency about a resident's personal history and character
 - E. They offered potentially fruitful markets for the life insurance industry

Passage 69

Since 1989, the size of Porcupine caribou herd in Alaska has undergone a steady downward trend, declining at a rate of 3 to 4 percent a year. Just why this is happening is not clear. Biologists have not observed marked changes in birthrate or calf survival, nor has there been an increase in the number of predators. Consequently, some biologists have turned their attention to global warming. The rise in spring temperatures may be changing conditions along the migration route in ways that make life difficult for caribou. For example, prematurely soggy snow might force the animals up onto windswept ridge tops, where they are easier prey for wolves.

- 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. consider possible causes of the decrease in the size of the Porcupine caribou herd since 1989.
 - B. propose a solution to one of the problems faced by the Porcupine caribou herd as a result of global warming

- C. advocate a hypothesis about the nature of the Porcupine caribou herd prior to 1989.
- D. discuss how different migration routes affect the Porcupine caribou herd.
- E. predict changes to the Porcupine caribou herd that will occur as a result of global warming.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

- 2. The passage suggests which of the following about the migration of the Porcupine caribou herd in Alaska?
 - A. Prior to 1989, the herd had not been preyed upon by wolves during migration
 - B. Prior to the rise in spring temperatures, the herd typically did not travel along windswept ridge tops while migrating.
 - C. The herd has altered its migration pattern in response to predation.

Passage 70

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

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

- 1. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. confirming a theory
- B. supporting a statement
- C. presenting new information
- D. predicting future discoveries
- E. comparing points of view
- 2. It can be inferred that one reason the fourteen models described in the passage failed to agree was that
 - A. they failed to incorporate the most up-to-date information about the effect of clouds on climate
 - B. they were based on faulty information about factors other than clouds that affect climate
 - C. they were based on different assumptions about the overall effects of clouds on climate
 - D. their originators disagreed about the kinds of forecasts the models should provide
 - E. their originators disagreed about the factors other than clouds that should be included in the models
- 3. The information in the passage suggests that scientists would have to answer which of the following questions in order to predict the effect of clouds on the warming of the globe?
 - A. What kinds of cloud systems will form over the Earth?
 - B. How can cloud systems be encouraged to form over the ocean?
 - C. What are the causes of the projected planetwide temperature increase?
 - D. What proportion of cloud systems are currently composed of cirrus clouds?
 - E. What proportion of the clouds in the atmosphere form over land masses?

Passage 71

Ralph Ellison was passionately interested in the visual arts. He immersed himself in Harlem's art

scene in the 1930s, even apprenticing with sculptor Richmond Barthe for a time. Yet he was wary of projects aiming to provide a visual rendering of his novel *Invisible Man*. He reluctantly allowed Franklin Library to publish two illustrated versions of the novel but found the results disappointing and repeatedly rejected proposed film versions of the book. Despite his involvement in visual arts, Ellison insisted that only language could capture the complexity of American identity. This complexity consisted of the tension arising from the collision of the United States' written ideals, as outlined in the founding documents, and the historical and contemporary experiences molding the national consciousness.

- 1. It can be inferred that the author mentions Ellison's apprenticing with Richmond Barthe primarily in order to
 - A. show that Ellison drew upon some aspects of the visual arts in developing his ideas for Invisible Man.
 - B. show that Ellison's claim for the superiority of language derived from his experience with other art forms.
 - C. establish that Ellison had experience with an art form that interested many leading figures of the 1930s Harlem arts scene.
 - D. suggest that in the 1930s the Harlem art scene provided an environment in which artists were likely to work in several media.
 - E. qualify Ellison's reservations about visual renderings of his work by showing that he was not indifferent to visual art.
- 2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the "tension"?
 - A. It partly resulted from social injustices that Ellison worked to alleviate
 - B. It came to Ellison's attention partly as a result of experience with proposed film versions of Invisible Man.
 - C. Ellison thought that it could not be adequately represented by sculpture.
 - D. Ellison believed that it arose from contradictions within the United States' founding ideals.
 - E. Ellison felt that it was an issue that could not adequately be addressed through the depiction of fictional characters.

Passage 72

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

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

- 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. provide an example of the dangers of a recent discovery based on faulty data.

- B. illustrate the difficulty of explanation concerning a recent discovery
- C. assess the credibility of recent findings concerning the as yet unverified existence of a class of objects.
- D. argue that a certain hypothesis fails to account for a seemingly contradictory phenomenon
- E. demonstrate how difficult it might be to find out the reality of a phenomenon
- 2. Which of the following best describe the organization of the passage?
 - A. Two sets of research findings relating to similar phenomenon are mentioned, and the theoretical implication of each are discussed.
 - B. A theoretical explanation of a phenomenon is presented and rejected, and a more attractive alternative is offered
 - C. Two independent and divergent interpretations of a set of observational data are compared and one is favored over the other
 - D. An example of careless scientific research is introduced and contrasted with a more rigorous analysis of the same material.
 - E. The state of knowledge of an unexplainable phenomenon is outlined and an approach to further investigation is recommended.
- 3. Which of the following can be inferred regarding the pulsar discussed in the first paragraph?
 - A. Theorists initially doubted its existence
 - B. If its existence had been confirmed, astronomers would and have turned their attention to the pulsar discussed in the second paragraph.
 - C. If the supernovas explosions that created it had been more powerful, the resulting radiation would have preceded the subsequent formation of a planet.
 - D. If it had interacted with a nearby star since the supernova explosion, it would rotate faster than it does.
 - E. Astronomers' interest in it ultimately led to a new theory of planetary formation.

Human impacts on the natural environment during the later part of the Holocene (beginning about 4,000 years ago) complicate investigations into environmental change during that period because the signals produced by human-and climate-induced change are sometimes difficult to separate. For example, in the later Holocene, one indicator of increased aridity due to climate change is an increase in pollen from grasses, as forest vegetation gives way to grassland. Such a change in vegetation could alternatively be attributed to human impact in the form of agricultural development. **Examples of such human impact from** 4,000 **years ago would be small-scale**, **however**, **since the broad ecosystem changes brought about by the widespread adoption of agricultural technologies occurred later.**

- 1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?
 - A. It provides an example of the kind of problems that often complicate investigations into environmental change.
 - B. It call into question the reliability of the established dates for later Holocene agricultural development.
 - C. It describes the nature of localized agricultural developments during the later Holocene.
 - D. It outlines a hypothesis that draws on evidence discussed earlier in the passage.
 - E. It limits the scope of a particular complication mentioned earlier in the passage.

- 2. According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding environmental changes 4,000 years ago?
 - A. No localized increases in grass pollen were caused by agricultural development.
 - B. Increases in grass pollen were at least sometimes a reflection of an increase in aridity.
 - C. Wholesale ecosystem changes probably resulted from agricultural development.
 - D. Any small-scale changes occurring then would not be detectable now.
 - E. Environmental change helped induce the adoption of agricultural technologies.

Meggers argued that agriculture depends on extracting nutrients from soils into edible crops, so premodern societies in Amazonia could never grow large because underlying soils are impoverished. In Meggers' view the population size that a culture could reach depended upon the agricultural potential of its environment. Meggers accepted that fish and turtle resources of the Amazon made possible the long riverside villages the explorer Orellana described in 1542, but she dismissed as exaggerated Carvajal's estimates of tens of thousands of people in those settlements, and she was sure those settlements did not have inland counterparts. Supporting this point, the Omagua, a riverbank people and one of the greatest chiefdoms observed by Carvajal as a member of Orellana's expedition, regarded hinterland forests as unpopulated wilderness.

- 1. In the context of the passage the highlighted sentence serves to
 - A. explain the broader rationale for a conclusion described in the preceding sentence
 - B. suggest some of the drawbacks of the riverbank location of the villages described in the following sentence
 - C. acknowledge information that appears to undermine a description attributed to Orellana
 - D. introduce a principle that appears to be contradicted by the agricultural development of premodern Amazonia
 - E. give a reason for an upward revision in earlier estimates for premodern Amazonia
- 2. From the passage it can be inferred that Omagua depended on
 - A. overland transport to communicate between villages
 - B. foraging inland to obtain foodstuffs not available locally
 - C. some form of fertilization to boost agricultural production
 - D. fish and turtles for at least part of their diet
 - E. trade with other peoples for some raw materials

Passage 75

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

1. The passage is concerned with which of the following

- A. Determining the different ways in which current speeds can influence the nesting preferences of female river blennies
- B. Establishing nest orientation as a determining factor in egg laying among female river blennies
- C. Questioning the importance of nest size as an influence on egg laying among female river blennies
- D. Comparing the features of female river blennies that face southeast with those of nests facing in other directions
- E. Examining how female river blennies determine the relative importance of nest size versus nest orientation
- 2. The author of the passage considers "current speeds" in order to
 - A. identify a factor that undermines the significance of nest stone size for female river blennies
 - B. indicate one possible advantage of river blenny nests that do not face southeast
 - C. eliminate a possible explanation for a nest orientation tendency among female river blennies
 - D. indicate why female river blennies are sensitive to both size and orientation of possible nests
 - E. suggest a reason why many female blennies prefer southeast-facing nests

Our study revealed that nest-guarding long-tailed skinks (a species of lizard) homed (returned to their nests) more successfully when displaced shorter distances. There are two reasons why homing success rates decreased with increasing displacement distance. One possibility is that females were simply displaced too far to find their way home. However, this is unlikely given that some individuals managed to find their way home from each distance we used. The second possibility deals with trade-offs between the risks associated with making a long return trip and the benefits of returning. Animals should expend energy only when the associated costs are low. As reptiles increase the time spent moving, their daily energy expenditure increases dramatically. The energetic costs of returning home and the chances that the eggs will have been preyed upon during the return trip both increase substantially as displacement distance increases. For example, the 130 hours (5.5 days) that female skinks spent returning from a distance of 300 meters is sufficient for an egg-eating snake to locate and prey upon the entire clutch. However, females with larger clutches were more likely to home at distances over 50 meters. For these females, the relative fitness benefits associated with having more eggs successfully hatch may outweigh the energetic costs of returning to a nest site, even if the nest may have already been preyed upon.

- 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. question the validity of research on nest-guarding behavior in long-tailed skinks
 - B. consider explanations for a finding regarding long-tailed skinks
 - C. discuss the importance of homing for long-tailed skinks
 - D. describe the relationship between clutch size and homing success in long-tailed skinks
 - E. identify the benefits of a behavior common among long-tailed skinks
- 2. The claim in the highlighted sentence assumes which of the following about the individuals that managed to find their way home from each distance?
 - A. They were less able to detect egg-eating predators than were the other long-tailed skinks studied.
 - B. They were more averse to risk than were the other long-tailed skinks studied
 - C. They expended less energy when homing than did the other long-tailed skinks studied.

- D. They did not possess better homing skills than did the other long-tailed skinks studied.
- E. They had significantly smaller clutches than did the other long-tailed skinks studied.
- 3. The "second possibility" implies which of the following as a possible explanation for the female long-tailed skinks that failed to home from distances over 50 meters?
 - A. They had relatively small clutches
 - B. They were unable to find their way home
 - C. They lacked sufficient energy to home successfully
 - D. They had male long-tailed skinks guarding their clutches
 - E. They detected evidence of egg-eating snakes in the vicinity of their nests.

Livestock-grazing programs in arid zones that are based on the equilibrium view of rangelands—that grazing-induced land degradation will occur if livestock numbers exceed the availability of food—have failed. Contrary to the equilibrium view, traditional pastoral systems of land use are more appropriate. Such systems involve a high degree of opportunism to cope with unpredictable rainfall and fluctuating food distribution. Livestock mobility relives areas of concentration and allows herds to exploit unevenly distributed resources. A strategy of managing multiple livestock species allows optimal use of these variable grazing resources. These approaches to land use are similar to those recommended by nonequilibrium models, which assume that plant dynamics in arid zones are influenced more by rainfall than by grazing.

- 1. According to the passage, the equilibrium view of rangelands is defined in terms of the relationship between
 - A. distribution of rainfall and patterns of grazing
 - B. predictability of rainfall and fluctuations in food distribution
 - C. mobility of livestock and extent of land degradation
 - D. livestock numbers and availability of food
 - E. number of livestock species and variability of grazing resources

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

- 2. The passage suggests that proponents of "nonequilibrium models" would agree with which of the following statements about grazing induced land degradation in arid zones?
 - A. Traditional pastoral systems of land use have caused land degradation
 - B. Land degradation will occur if livestock numbers exceed the availability of food
 - C. The employment of opportunistic methods of land use can help avoid land degradation.

Passage 78

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 quality from the inland jungles where it grew.

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 great 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 79

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

- 1. The author of the passage mentions Crown and Wills primarily in order to
 - A. Distinguish among different factors that might have caused Chaco potters to alter their pots' decorative designs.
 - B. Introduce new evidence related to the question of why Chaco potters altered their pots' decorative designs.
 - C. Show how one potential explanation for the 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 80

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 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 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 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-term conservation of mountainscapes.

- 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 81

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

- 1. The passage is concerned primarily with
 - A. Pointing out that a particular type of species extinction is rarely known to occur
 - B. Proposing a possible explanation for conflicting data about a particular type of species extinction
 - C. Resolving a debate about the frequency of a particular type of species extinction

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

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 exploited literary criticism, due to the disciplinary boundaries that mark contemporary academic research. Few historians have extensive training in critical theory and its specialized languages, and the sheer volume of work in early American history and literature challenges anyone who would master either field, much less both. Moreover, historians study people across the nation, but much literary scholarship called "American" actually examines works produced in northeastern states. And historians usually study the operations of capitalism in its details, while literary critics produce a generalized picture of literary commodification.

- 1. As discussed in the passage, the literary scholars and the historians differ in which of the following ways?
 - A. The amount of scholarship that they produce
 - B. The nature of their geographic focus
 - C. The extent to which they are critical of early capitalism
 - D. The extent to which they are interested in interdisciplinary study
 - E. The extent to which they restrict their focus to a particular time period
- 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 83

Marine ecosystems certainly have less permanence than terrestrial ecosystems. Ashore, ecologists are not confronted with shifting ecological discontinuities, or with changes in the characteristic conditions of individual ecosystems, because, unless man intervenes, the tree line on a mountain or the

passage between grassland and savannah remains approximately static over a human lifetime. It is only on the millennial scale that such boundaries migrate significantly, or that characteristic regional ecosystems disappear. Urban sprawl, deforestation, overgrazing, and intensive agriculture are accomplishing in a few decades what nature cannily do in centuries, but that sad fact does not alter the argument. Although the human population explosion can produce pressures that rapidly shift ecological boundaries and modify ecosystems ashore, it is paradoxically more difficult directly to modify the average locations of the ephemeral and shifting **ecological boundaries of the sea**. We can accomplish this only indirectly by atmospheric modification, resulting in a changed global climate and a shifted ocean circulation.

Indeed, if we are agreed that the regional characteristics of marine ecosystems are consequent on the characteristics of the physical environment, then we must assume that ecological conditions are as impermanent as the physical conditions themselves. And these, it is now well understood, are in continual flux and state of change at all scales of variability.

- 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. examine differences in the threats faced by marine and terrestrial ecosystems.
 - B. explain how human intervention has affected marine and terrestrial ecosystems.
 - C. discuss a distinguishing feature of marine ecosystems
 - D. present a debate regarding the causes of marine ecosystem impermanence
 - E. discuss certain consequences of marine ecosystem impermanence
- 2. The passage indicates which of the following about the "ecological boundaries of the sea?"
 - A. They have become increasingly sensitive to changes in global climate.
 - B. They are not significantly impacted by changes in Earth's atmosphere.
 - C. Their stability is essential to the health of marine ecosystems.
 - D. They are more closely tied to surrounding physical conditions than are analogous boundaries on land
 - E. They are less susceptible to direct human intervention than are analogous boundaries on land.

Passage 84

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

- 1. The passage implies that Du Bois attributed which of the following beliefs to Spencerian sociologists?
 - A. Theorizing is important to the understanding of human actions
 - B. Vast generalizations have limited value.
 - C. Data gathering is a relatively unimportant part of sociological research.
 - D. Sociology should focus on the living elements of society rather than cultural artifacts.
 - E. Particulars are more important than universals.

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

- 2. The passage implies that Du Bois believed which of the following statements about sociology?
 - A. It should contribute to the betterment of society.
 - B. It should study what people actually do.
 - C. It should focus on how existing social structures determine individual behavior.

Passage 85

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

- 1. The author implies which of the following about natural resources in South China prior to 6, 500 years ago?
 - A. Their abundance may have actually served to discourage the development of plant cultivation.
 - B. They were not as abundant as most archaeologists have maintained.
 - C. They led indirectly to cultural contact with peoples from the Yangtze Basin.
 - D. Their importance has been downplayed by scholars studying the beginnings of plant cultivation in South China.
 - E. They had little influence on the types of plants that were eventually cultivated in South China.
- 2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about plant cultivation in the Yangtze Basin?
 - A. It occurred in spite of an unfavorable climate.
 - B. It occurred prior to 6, 500 years ago.
 - C. It occurred somewhat later than it occurred in North China.
 - D. It occurred largely because of the abundance of wild rice in the region.
 - E. It occurred as a result of cultural contact with South China.

Passage 86

Wildcats are improbable candidates for domestication. Like all felids [cats], wildcats are obligate carnivores, meaning they have a limited metabolic ability to digest anything except proteins. Wildcats live a solitary existence and defend exclusive territories, making them more attached to places than to people. Furthermore, cats do not perform directed tasks and their actual utility is debatable; even as mousers, in this latter role, terrier dogs and ferrets are preferable. Accordingly, there is little reason to believe an early agricultural community would have sought out and selected the wildcat as a house pet. Rather, the best inference is that wildcats exploiting human environments were simply tolerated by people and, over time and space, they gradually diverged from their "wild" relatives.

- 1. The author would most likely agree that in early agricultural communities cats would have been
 - A. more tolerant than ferrets of contact with humans
 - B. as incapable of performing directed tasks as ferrets
 - C. less likely to be solitary than ferrets

- D. less useful than terrier dogs at controlling rodents
- E. more easily domesticated than terrier dogs
- 2. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole
 - A. It challenges a widely accepted theory presented in the passage.
 - B. It explains a fact that has long puzzled researchers.
 - C. It draws a conclusion from evidence presented in the passage.
 - D. It presents new facts in support of a hypothesis.
 - E. It formulates a new hypothesis from evidence presented in the passage.

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

- 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. underscore a characterization
- B. outline a challenge
- C. point out an ambiguity
- D. discuss an oversimplification

- E. define a category
- 2. The passage implies that political centralization is a feature that
 - A. has not historically tended to emerge in centers with fewer than 20,000 inhabitants
 - B. distinguished other Mississippian chiefdoms from Cahokia
 - C. is considered characteristic of state but not of chiefdoms
 - D. often results from aggressive expansionism and economic specialization
 - E. has historically been necessary for extensive trade to occur

Passage 88

Ecologists had assumed that trees in the consistently warm tropics grew at a slow but steady rate, unvarying from year to year. However, a study at La Selva, Costa Rica, showed that trees grew less in hotter years and more in cooler ones; between 1984 and 2000, dramatic differences occurred in the six species of trees studies, with trees adding twice as much wood in some cooler years as they did in the scorching El Nino year of 1997-1998. Because tree growth is an index of the balance between photosynthesis, in which trees absorb carbon dioxide (CO2) from the atmosphere and release oxygen, and respiration, in which the opposite occurs, the La Selva data were the first hint that rapidly rising global temperatures, driven by human-generated emissions of CO2, may be pushing tropical forests to release more CO2, thereby intensifying global warming. This raised serious questions about a popular theory that tropical forests act as a sponge, soaking up much of the excess CO2 that humans pump into the atmosphere. The La Selva data are consistent with a model of global CO2 flux developed by

Keeling, who concluded that the amount of CO2 taken up in tropical landmasses rose in cooler years and fell in hotter ones, accounting for year-to-year changes in the amount of CO2 that stays in the atmosphere.

- 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. present additional evidence to support a popular theory
 - B. show the underlying similarities of two seemingly contradictory theories
 - C. point out the implications of a particular study for two related theories
 - D. provide an alternative explanation for a well-documented phenomenon
 - E. reconcile two competing theories that explain a phenomenon
- 2. The passage supports which of the following statements about the trees in the La Selva study?
 - A. During the El Nino year, they added considerably less wood than they did in cooler years during the period of 1984-2000.
 - B. During the El Nino year, they typically had higher rates of photosynthesis than they did in other years during the period of 1984-2000.
 - C. During the El Nino year, they released considerably more oxygen than they did in cooler years during the period of 1984-2000.
 - D. During the El Nino year, they took up considerably more CO2 than they did in cooler years during the period of 1984-2000.
 - E. The amount of CO2 that they absorbed remained constant throughout the entire period of 1984-2000.
- 3. The passage suggests that as temperatures rise, trees in the tropical regions
 - A. continue to grow at a slow but steady rate
 - B. grow less and intensify photosynthesis
 - C. emit more CO2 and oxygen
 - D. increase overall respiration and decrease overall photosynthesis
 - E. grow more and absorb more CO2

Passage 89

In the 2,000-year period immediately before European contact, many native groups of the Northern Plains of North America specialized in big-game hunting, subsisting primarily on bison. Bison routinely became fat-depleted in the spring, reducing their nutritional value, yet these groups did not supplement their diets with the nutritious, fat-rich fish that were abundantly available. Malainey *et al.* find a possible explanation in late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth century accounts from three frontiersmen who had adapted to lean-meat diets during extended periods in the plains. Each had an opportunity to consume fish after extended meat dependence and upon eating it, became weak and ill. Malainey notes that prolonged lean meat dependence renders the body incapable of digesting lipids (fats), perhaps explaining native hunters' fish avoidance.

- 1. The author of the passage mentions accounts from three white frontiersmen primarily in order to
 - A. show how the frontiersmen's dietary choices were influenced by the native groups with whom they came into contact.
 - B. suggest that these frontiersmen had not adapted well to a diet composed primarily of lean meat.
 - C. indicate what kind of diet was habitually followed by native big-game hunters of the Northern Plains.

- D. identify evidence for a hypothesis regarding native hunters' fish avoidance.
- E. call into question an assumption about the effects of fish consumption on people who have adapted to a lean-meat diet.
- 2. Select the sentence that describes the phenomenon that the passage is concerned with finding an explanation for.

Migratory songbirds breeding in Eurasia's temperate forests depend on a summer flush of insects, particularly caterpillars, to feed themselves and their offspring. In some places, these caterpillars are emerging earlier in responses to rising global temperatures. In theory, the songbirds could simply push up their departure from their winter quarters to catch the earlier flush of insect prey. If, however, the birds rely on a fixed cue such as increasing day length to begin flying north, they may be unable to adjust the timing of their migration. Precisely this disruption in the emergence of insects relative to the timing of songbird migration has been identified as the cause of a significant decline in populations of pied flycatchers in the Netherlands.

- 1. The primary function of the highlighted sentence is to
 - A. refute the legitimacy of an earlier claim.
 - B. hypothesize about a response to a particular situation.
 - C. point out a distinction between two theories.
 - D. present an explanation for a shifting environment.
 - E. illustrate a problem by providing an example.
- 2. According to the passage, populations of insects preyed upon by pied flycatchers.
 - A. are finding less food as temperatures rise in the Eurasian forests that they inhabit
 - B. are endangered because of global warming
 - C. have recently experienced changes in the timing of their life cycles relative to the calendar
 - D. have recently begun inhabiting cooler climates largely unfrequented by pied flycatchers.
 - E. have increased significantly because of lack of predation.

Passage 91

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 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 species from places that have become uninhabitable through places that humans have made impassable. Although it has its risks, assisted migration may be a necessary step in the evolution of conservation.

- 1. 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
- 2. 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

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 a 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 home 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 antelopemigration 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 93

The North American red squirrel has expanded its range into Indiana in conjunction with an increase in the fragmentation of forests due to agriculture and with a decrease in the number of gray squirrels, whose population is sensitive to forest fragmentation. Red squirrels tend to hoard food in a central location, while gray squirrels are scatter hoarders. Burial of nuts by scatter hoarders is highly beneficial for the regeneration of nut-producing trees. Red squirrels would have to collect 1,000 walnuts to achieve the same germination success that results from the handling of 150 walnuts by gray squirrels. If red squirrels successfully colonize the fragmented landscapes of Indian in response to decreasing numbers of gray squirrels, they may not compensate completely for the loss of gray squirrels as seed dispersers.

- 1. The passage implies that compared with gray squirrels red squirrels
 - A. are less effective seed dispersers
 - B. are less successful colonizers
 - C. are more efficient at scatter-hoarding
 - D. do not bury as many nuts
 - E. do not collect as many nuts
- 2. Select the sentence in the passage that provides an illustration of a claim stated elsewhere in the passage.

Passage 94

Norman Rockwell was the most popular illustrator in the United States during the mid-twentieth century, yet no important artist of his time showed interest in his work. This prompts the question; how good an artist was Rockwell? His technique is an adaptation of standard nineteenth-century verismo (an artistic movement marked by use of common everyday themes), competent but undistinguished. While he had an acute sense of gesture and facial expression, his anatomical competence was limited. In *No Swimming* (1921), for example, there is a bit of leg visible between the legs of the central figure that belongs to the boy lagging behind, but it is so shapeless that one cannot be considered a sophisticated perversion of expressive purposes as, for example, would the elastic spine in Ingres's *Grande Odalisque*. However, Rockwell's work does exhibit a genius in its fastidiousness about the absolute justness of every expression and its precise positioning of each prop. It is this attention to detail that renders unforgettable his best images, such as the open mouth in the form of an O of the little who has just discovered that there is no Santa Claus.

- 1. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. describing a change in the reputation of a particular artist.
 - B. suggesting that the work of particular artist has been overrated
 - C. evaluating the skill of particular artist.
 - D. placing the work of a particular artist in its historical context.
 - E. contrasting two view of particular artist.

- 2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would probably agree with which of the following statements about Rockwell's work?
 - A. Rockwell's work was evaluated fairly by the important artists of the mid-twentieth century.
 - B. Rockwell's work was dismissed by many of his mid-twentieth-century contemporaries because they considered it primarily a product of popular culture rather than high art.
 - C. Although Rockwell's work lacked artistic merit, it is important for what it reveals about midtwentieth-century culture.
 - D. Although Rockwell's work was rejected by his contemporaries, he is now considered one of the most important artists of the mid-twentieth century.
 - E. Although Rockwell's work demonstrated a lack of certain skills, it does have qualities that make it worthy of appreciation.
- 3. Select the sentence in the passage that indicates Rockwell's artistic reputation among his contemporaries

Ecologists study how millions of species share the world, rather than take on the whole planet at once; they generally focus on a single ecosystem, be it a prairie, a tidal flat, or a sand dune. Even within those limits, they are frustrated by **porous frontiers**. As a result, ecologists have done some of their most important work on islands, nature's own **isolated** laboratories, which may be colonized only a few times over the course of millions of years. On them, ecologists have figured out how the size of a given habitat determine how many species it can support. They have then applied that knowledge to the mainland, showing how fragmented ecosystems become like archipelagoes, where extinctions can strike.

- 1. It can be inferred that the term "porous frontiers" is used to refer to
 - A. a tendency for the area of an ecosystem to shrink
 - B. human-caused processes that alter the character of an ecosystem
 - C. movement of species into an ecosystem from outside
 - D. variation in what the term "ecosystem" signifies
 - E. lack of protection for endangered habitats
- 2. In the context in which it appears, "isolated" most nearly means
 - A. completely uncontaminated
- B. somewhat unusual

C. extremely rare

D. relatively inaccessible

E. strictly confined

Passage 96

The revival of mural painting that has occurred in San Francisco since the 1970s, especially among the Chicano population of the city's Mission District, has marked differences from its social realist forerunner in Mexico and the United States some 40 years earlier. Rather than being government sponsored and limited to murals on government buildings, the contemporary mural movement sprang from the people themselves, with murals appearing on community buildings and throughout college campuses. Perhaps the biggest difference, however, is the process. In earlier twentieth-century Mexico, murals resulted from the vision of individual artists. But today's murals are characteristically the products of artists working with local residents on design and creation.

Such community engagement is characteristic of the Chicano art movement as a whole, which evolved from the same foundations as the Chicano civil rights movement of the mid-1960s. Both were a direct response to the needs of Chicanos in the United States, who were fighting for the right to adequate education, political empowerment, and decent working conditions. Artists joined other cultural workers in making political statements and played a key role in taking these statements to the public. They developed collectives and established **cultural centers** that functioned as the public-relations arm of the Chicano sociopolitical movement.

- 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. argue for the superiority of a style of art
 - B. consider the impact of an art movement
 - C. describe the political content of a certain works of art
 - D. detail the characteristic style of an art movement
 - E. place an art movement in its historical context
- 2. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the "cultural centers" is true?
 - A. They were the venue where many later leaders of the Chicano civil rights movement first became politically active.
 - B. Though later widespread, they originated in San Francisco area.
 - C. Springing up in a number of communities, they initially had largely apolitical goals centered on art instruction.
 - D. They constituted the nucleus from which the Chicano civil rights movement originated.
 - E. Founded by artists, they provided support for the Chicano civil rights movement.
- 3. Which of the following best describes the relationship between the first paragraph and the second paragraph of the passage?
 - A. The first focuses on the mural artists as individuals; the second, on their actions as a group.
 - B. The first compares the mural revival with an earlier artistic movement; the second describes the context contemporary to the revival
 - C. The first defines the revival by distinguishing it from an earlier artistic movement; the second addresses the political goals of both the revival and its forerunner
 - D. The first presents an apparently plausible account of the relationship between the revival and is forerunner, the second calls that account into question
 - E. The first is concerned with the artistic aims and ambitions behind the San Francisco murals; the second considers their political significance

Passage 97

The border decoration in medieval manuscripts referred to as pen flourishing reached great artistic heights in the northern Netherlands in the 1400s. The regional variants in form that evolved make flourishing a useful tool for localizing and roughly dating manuscripts. When the first printed books appeared in that region, many copies were still traditionally decorated by hand with such flourishing. Since books' publication can usually be dated with far more accuracy than manuscripts, studying these decorations in early printed books might lead to a more precise dating of the penwork in manuscripts. It is of less help in localizing the flourishing. **Upon completion, copies of printed books were often sold unadorned, to be decorated elsewhere as commissioned by their buyers.**

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

- A. It points out a difficulty involved in studying pen flourishing
- B. It restates an assertion about the first printed books
- C. It corrects a misconception regarding the decoration of manuscripts
- D. It provides support for a claim about the dating of printed books
- E. It summarized an argument about how to interpret certain type of penwork.
- 2. According to the passage, pen flourishing in manuscripts can provide historians with valuable information about
 - A. who commissioned the manuscript
 - B. the source from which the manuscript was copied
 - C. the value placed on the contents of the manuscript
 - D. where the manuscript was produced
 - E. the collaborative process used to produce the manuscript

One way to assess *This is the American Earth*, a collection of photographs selected and arranged by Nancy Newhall, is to apply Newhall's own criteria for judging photographic art. Does this photographic essay achieve results impossible in other media? By contrasting the small with the vast—for example, placing a photo of a rock pool next to one of a spiral galaxy—Newhall exploits the camera's ability to manipulate the size of an object, thereby challenging viewers to question their conventional concepts of size. However, a similar result could be achieved in the medium of painting.

Does the work bear its creator's imprint, and does it draw viewers' interest even after repeated viewings: Newhall's second and third criteria? Indeed, Newhall's work bears her unmistakable imprint in the juxtaposition of the photos and in the rhythmic prose accompanying them, but the individual viewer must decide whether Newhall's work evokes, as it did for this reviewer, new experiences upon subsequent viewings.

- 1. The author of the passage suggests which of the following about Newhall's third criterion?
 - A. Its satisfaction may depend on the reactions of individual viewers.
 - B. It cannot be applied by the individual viewer on the basis of his or her own experience.
 - C. It is easier to apply than are Newhall's other criteria
 - D. It is the most important criterion to consider when judging photographic art.
 - E. Its application may be more difficult when a photographic essay rather than another form of photographic art is being evaluated.
- 2. According to the passage, which of the following is a way in which *This is the American Earth* satisfies Newhall's criteria for judging photographic art?
 - A. It takes advantage of one of the camera's unique abilities.
 - B. It leaves viewers with a particularly strong visual impression.
 - C. It contains elements identifying it as a particular person's work.
 - D. It consistently evokes an emotional response from viewers.
 - E. It successfully destroys an overemphasis on humans' concept of size.
- 3. According to the passage, one of the criteria Newhall uses in making judgments about photographic art is the degree to which the art
 - A. provides viewers with an experience that will encourage subsequent viewings.
 - B. challenges viewers to question their preconceptions

- C. evokes similar experiences for different viewers in different circumstances
- D. achieves results that have not been realized by earlier works of photographic art
- E. produce results that can only be achieved in the medium of photography

Early in the twentieth century, San Francisco was the main venue for African American jazz musicians on the West Coast of the United States. Musical activity was centered in a district known as the Barbary Coast, where an abundance of nightclubs provided ample work opportunities for local players and drew musicians and other entertainers, many of them African American, from throughout the country. In 1921, as part of its Prohibition-era efforts, the government closed the Barbary Coast. This closure was the decisive event that established Los Angeles as the premier center for jazz on the West Coast. Once the Barbary Coast was shut down, it became far harder for jazz musicians to make a living in San Francisco; thus, many headed south to Los Angeles.

Yet even before that closing, the center of jazz activity had begun to swing southward. With the largest and fastest growing African American urban community in the West, as well as the growing movie industry and an emerging recording industry, Los Angeles was already a magnet for jazz musicians from other parts of the country, especially New Orleans, where jazz players suffered a devastating blow with closing of the Storyville district in 1917.

- 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. point out the parallel effects on jazz music of governmental actions in San Francisco and New Orleans
 - B. offer an alternative to the standard explanation for the decline of San Francisco as a jazz center
 - C. argue for the importance of Californian cities in the development of jazz
 - D. present and refute an argument about the reasons for a demographic shift in jazz activity
 - E. outline the factors that contributed to a change in the Geographical locus of jazz activity
- 2. The passage cites which of the following as a factor helping to explain San Francisco's preeminence as a center for jazz music on the West Coast early in the twentieth century?
 - A. The number of job opportunities for musicians in San Francisco's nightclub district
 - B. The efforts by the government to enforce Prohibition in San Francisco
 - C. The existence of venues for many different types of jazz in the San Francisco area
 - D. The relative accessibility of San Francisco, as compared to Los Angeles, for musicians from elsewhere in the country
 - E. The fact that San Francisco at that time had a larger African American population than Los Angeles
- 3. It can be inferred from the passage that, for African American musicians, which of the following became an advantage of Los Angeles over San Francisco only after 1921?
 - A. It became easier to travel to Los Angeles than to San Francisco
 - B. Prohibition had less impact on the availability of work opportunities in Los Angeles
 - C. Nightclubs in Los Angeles offered better pay to jazz musicians than did nightclubs in San Francisco
 - D. The movie industry in Los Angeles became an important source of employment for jazz musicians
 - E. The African American community in Los Angeles began to expand rapidly

Attempts to identify New Guinean's hunter-gatherers face the well-known difficulty of defining what constitutes a hunter-gather group. According to the **common** definition, hunter-gathers are those who subsist by hunting wild animals and gathering wild plants. Yet those criteria beg numerous questions, including the issue of what constitutes "wild". The very presence on a landscape of humans who are consumers affects food resources, blurring the lines between wild and domesticated and, hence between hunting and pastoralism, and between gathering and cultivation. Moreover, it is unclear how groups should be classified that are hunter-gatherers in their procurement strategies but that make use of pastoralism and cultivation in their consumption patterns—subsisting, for example, by trading wild foods to neighbors in return for domesticated crops.

- 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. suggest that there are not as many hunter-gathers in New Guinea as is commonly thought
 - B. explain why identifying New Guinean's hunter-gathers is not a straightforward process
 - C. point to certain difficulties in establishing what constitute a wild plant and a wild animal
 - D. establish new, more relevant criteria for what constitutes a hunter-gather group
 - E. discuss the implication of an inappropriate definition of pastoralism
- 2. Replacement of the word "common" with which of the following results in the LEAST change in meaning to the passage?

A. trite B. mutual C. unexceptional

D. collective E. conventional

Passage 101

Only since the late 1960s have literary scholars attempted to establish an accurate and systematic literary history of women novelists. Many previous histories suffered from "Great Traditionalism," an approach that, by limiting itself to a group of women writers termed "great," ignored the diversity among women novelists. These histories excluded the minor novelists, who are the links in the chain that binds literary generations together, and who allow us to see the continuities in women's writing. Given the distortions produced by this concentration on "great" writers, as well as the obviously problematic tendency of many literary scholars to apply stereotypes of femininity, it was not surprising that **some literary scholars in the early** 1960**s** evaded the important issue of women's sexual identity entirely, focusing instead on the form and style of women's writing. Such an approach, while insightful and very valuable, did not consider the crucial connection between women's writing and changes in their legal and economic status.

- 1. According to the passage, some literary scholars in the early 1960s tended to do which of the following in their considerations of women novelists' works?
 - A. Attack the traditional distinction between "great" women novelists and those women novelists considered less important
 - B. Consider sexual identity when evaluating the works of "great" women novelists but not the works of minor women novelists
 - C. Ignore the issue of the sexual identity of women novelists altogether
 - D. Address issues of form and style more frequently when discussing "great" women novelists than when discussing minor women novelists

- E. Apply more stringent stylistic standards when evaluating minor women writers than when evaluating the group of women writers
- 2. Information in the passage suggests that literary histories that adhere to "Great Traditionalism" have which of the following flaws?
 - A. They overemphasize the issue of sexual identity in women's writing
 - B. They overemphasize the degree of continuity between literary generations
 - C. They do not help to explain the connection between different generations of women novelists
 - D. They denigrate the achievements of "great" female novelists in comparison with those of male novelists.
 - E. They do not incorporate the insights of literary histories produced before the late 1960s.
- 3. The attitude of the author of the passage toward the approach taken toward women novelists by "some literary scholars in the early 1960s" can best be described as
 - A. disinterested and aloof
- B. condescending and dismissive
- C. respectful but critical
- D. favorable but brusque
- E. interested but puzzled

David Belasco's 1912 Broadway production of *The Governor's Lady* created a sensation with a scene set in a Child's 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.

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 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 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, 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 naturalisms 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

Benjamin Franklin is portrayed in American history as the quintessential self-made man. In "Self-reliance", Emerson asks, "Where is the master who could have instructed Franklin...?" In fact, Franklin took instruction widely, and his scientific work was highly collaborative. Friends in England sent equipment needed for his electrical experiments, others, in Philadelphia, helped him set up his workshop there. Philip Syng constructed a device for generating electrical charges, while Tomas Hopkinson demonstrated the potential of pointed conductors. Franklin, in addition to being the group's theoretician, wrote and published its results. His fame as an individual researcher is partly a consequence of the shorthand by which when one person writes about a group's discoveries, history sometimes grants singular credit for collective effort.

- 1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?
 - A. It states a viewpoint about Franklin with which the author disagrees.
 - B. It introduces new evidence about Franklin's role in the collaborative process.
 - C. It explains Franklin's reputation in terms of a broad scholarly phenomenon.
 - D. It emphasizes the extent to which Franklin relied on others in his workshop.
 - E. It describes Franklin's approach to writing scientific results.
- 2. Emerson is mentioned in the passage primarily to
 - A. Identify the origin of a particular understanding of Franklin
 - B. Elaborate on a view of Franklin that the author takes issue with
 - C. Point to a controversial claim about Franklin's historical legacy
 - D. Introduce the question of who Franklin's main scientific influences were
 - E. Suggests that Franklin was resistant to collaboration with other scientists

Passage 105

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

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

- 1. The passage suggests which of the following about the contradiction mentioned in the highlighted sentence?
 - A. It was not generally addressed by critics before the 1970s.
 - B. It is apparent in only a small number of Fern's writings.
 - C. It has troubled many feminist critics who study Fern.

- 2. It can be inferred from the passage that Tompkins would be most likely to agree with which of the following about the critics mentioned in the passage?
 - A. They accurately characterize the overall result Fern is aiming to achieve.
 - B. They are not as dismissive of Fern as some feminist critics have suggested.
 - C. They exaggerate the extent to which Fern intended her writing to serve a social purpose.
 - D. They wrongly assume that sentimental must be a pejorative term.
 - E. They fail to recognize that sentimental rhetoric plays to readers' emotions.

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—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 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 107

Except in special situations, human beings' battle with mosquitoes will not be won by a simple campaign to eliminate the insects. Social tradition and habits, it seems, do much to ensure continual contact between mosquitoes and people. On the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro, for example, mosquitoes breed in the leaf axils of a plant called dracaena. Although dracaena is not a food plant for humans, its use as a hedge or boundary marker is deeply rooted in tradition. Here, as in other parts of the world, human behavior ensures contact and conflict between people and mosquitoes.

I am not advocating a policy of live and let live; we already know that living with mosquitoes is very unpleasant. But until we accomplish the difficult task of understanding how our habits often perpetuate—even create—our problems, efforts to resolve our battle with mosquitoes will probably fail.

- 1. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. discussing shortsighted proposals to eliminate problems with mosquitoes.
 - B. outlining ways in which people can alleviate the problems caused by mosquitoes.
 - C. arguing that social traditions can perpetuate people's problems caused with mosquitoes
 - D. discussing various ways in which people come into contact with mosquitoes
 - E. suggesting how the breeding habits of mosquitoes create problems for people.
- 2. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
 - A. A hypothesis is presented, weighed, and qualified, and then the modified hypothesis is reaffirmed.
 - B. An argument is advanced, then it is refuted, and an alternative is suggested.
 - C. A claim is made, a supporting example is provided, and then a conclusion is offered.
 - D. Opposing views are presented, evaluated, and then reconciled.
 - E. A problems is identified, a solution is proposed, and potential difficulties with the solution are raised.
- 3. Select the sentence in which a potential misinterpretation of the author's position is addressed.

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

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 109

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 egalitarian class relations. The origin of Norwegian egalitarianism 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 centuries until 1905, and because the topography is unfavorable for large estates, a strong aristocracy and landowner 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 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 affected 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 110

The waters east of Cape Hangklip were once the center of a lucrative wild-caught abalone fishery, but illegal fishing in the mid-1990 escalated to such levels that the recreational fishery was closed in 2003. When abalones did not rebound, commercial fishing 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 sea urchins. In that area, urchins feed largely by trapping drift kelp, and 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 1990s, sea urchins in the waters east of Cape Hangklip have
 - A. significantly changed their feed 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 a marked decline in kelp in certain regions.

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 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 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 112

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 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 of its 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.

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

The male lion's mane consists of hair of varying length and color, covering, to varying degrees, the head, neck, shoulders, and chest. Schaller suggested that the mane protects the area of the body "towards which most social contact is directed" by absorbing blows and bites. **Darker mane hairs are thicker than lighter hairs**, so darker manes may provide better protection. These ideas suggest that males with longer and darker manes will be wounded less frequently and/or with less severity on the area covered by the mane, but direct tests of this prediction are difficult. Individual males are seldom seen daily, and the mane itself obscures many wounds beneath it from view. Furthermore, even in the best studied population, serious fights between lions are rarely observed.

- 1. Which of the following best describe the function of the highlighted portion of the passage
 - A. to summarize the results of an experiment
 - B. to provide evidence on which a particular prediction is offered
 - C. to offer a counterexample that undermines a propelled explanation
 - D. to identify a phenomenon that Schaller found difficult to explain
 - E. to explain the variation among individual lo manes
- 2. The passage mentions which of the following as an obstacle to verify the "prediction" mentioned in the passage?
 - A. Wounds to the mane area are often difficult to observe.
 - B. Only a few lion populations have been well studied.
 - C. The severity of fights between lions is difficult to determine.
 - D. Individual males seldom have strong distinguishing characteristics.
 - E. Researchers have relatively few opportunities to observe lion populations directly.

Passage 114

Catherine Stimpson calls for a reassessment of literary merit based on affective standards—on how literary works make readers feel—rather than on the aesthetic standards traditionally used to define the canon, the body of literary works generally accepted as "great". Stimpson advocates an alterative paracanon for literary works, such as Louisa May Alcott's *Little Women*, because she believes such works have been unjustifiably neglected by unsympathetic scholars. According to Stimpson, a paracanonical work may or may not have literary value by traditional standards; rather, its worth

consists in its "capacity to inspire love." Elizabeth Barnes criticizes Stimpson's approach as subjective and therefore uncritical. "Although Stimpson never actually defines 'love, 'she implies that a lovable work is one that so engages the reader that its worldview becomes inseparable from the reader's own" (Stimpson acknowledges that the values reflected in *Little Women* may have subconsciously influenced her invention of the paracanon). For Barnes, the conflation of ethics and aesthetics implicit in Stimpson's approach (in which "good" can refer to something morally sound and/or above average in quality) demonstrates the ambiguity inherent in such concepts as goodness and love.

- 1. According to the passage, Stimpson advocated the creation of a paracanon because she
 - A. found many of the works that were included in the canon to be uninspiring
 - B. rejected the ethical standards reflected in many canonical works
 - C. failed to convince other scholars that some of her favorite works should be added to the canon
 - D. felt that the values of some works has gone unrecognized by critics who are concerned only with traditional aesthetic standards
 - E. insisted on strict adherence to traditional standards for the evaluation of literature
- 2. The author of the passage mentions Louisa May Alcott's *Little Women* primarily in order to provide an example of a work that
 - A. the author of the passage feels has been inappropriately excluded from the canon
 - B. the author of the passage and Stimpson agree is emotionally satisfying
 - C. Stimpson feels has not been sufficiently appreciated by scholars
 - D. conforms to Barnes's ethical and aesthetic standards
 - E. presents an ambiguous view of the concept of love
- 3. It can be inferred from the passage that Barnes would be most likely to agree with which of the following characterizations of Stimpson's approach to assessing literary works?
 - A. It requires the application of more exacting standards than are traditionally employed
 - B. Its application would result in the exclusion from the paracanon of most of the works included in the canon
 - C. It accords recognition to too large and diverse a body of literature
 - D. It involves the use of a criterion that is not rigorously defined
 - E. It results in evaluations that are more objective than those based on traditional aesthetic standards

Passage 115

Although Klezmer—a style of traditional Jewish folk music from Eastern Europe—grew from very diverse musical traditions, Roma (Gypsy), Greek, and Romanian elements eventually became so predominant that **some scholars** refused to recognize klezmer as a separate genre. If one listens closely, however, one can learn to distinguish the sound of a Klezmer interpretation from other related performance styles. Yiddish-speaking Jews routinely use several uniquely descriptive words to identify the sounds found in the Jewish approach to music. Krekht (Yiddish for "groan") refers to a wailing sound reminiscent of weeping, tshok refers to a laugh-like instrumental sound; and a kneytsh is a sob-like "catch". These and other elements typical of klezmer are also found in other forms of Jewish musical expression, including cantorial music.

- 1. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about Roma, Greek, and Romanian music?
 - A. They are frequently difficult to distinguish from one another.
 - B. They have had a significant influence on klezmer music.

- C. They were not recognized as separate genres by certain scholars.
- D. They contain elements analogous to the tshok.
- E. They were ignored by Yiddish-speaking Jewish musicians.

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

- 2. It can be inferred that the author would be likely to agree with the highlighted "some scholars" about whether
 - A. any traditions other than Roam, Greek and Romanian contributed to the development of klezmer
 - B. the degree of resemblance between klezmer and the Roma, Greek, and Romanian traditions is enough to preclude klezmer's being a separate musical genre
 - C. such musical devices as the krekhts are found throughout Jewish musical expression

Passage 116

Climatologists observed in 1964 that a slow warming of the surface of the North Atlantic in the 1910s and 1920s could well have been driven by a surge of warm water up the Gulf Stream. This Atlantic warming accompanied a global warming that by the 1940s had produced the highest global temperatures to that point in the records. It was so warm that statistical techniques used in the 1990s to detect the "fingerprint" of greenhouse warming in climate records also show the 1940s having greenhouse warming. However, no one believes enough greenhouse gases had reached the atmosphere by then to cause much of a human-induced warming. That inconsistency has led greenhouse **contrarians** to claim that any recent warming could be natural rather than anthropogenic.

- 1. It can be inferred that the "contrarians" mentioned in the passage would agree with which of the following
 - A. The extent of the global warming that occurred between the 1940s and the 1990s has been exaggerated by some climatologists.
 - B. Changes in global temperatures in the 1990s are a part of a trend that is distinct from any trend that may have existed in the 1910s and 1920s.
 - C. Recent changes in global temperature may not be the direct result of human activity.

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

- 2. Which of the following statements about the global warming observed in the 1940s is implied by the passage?
 - A. It was part of a climatic change that can be traced to the 1910s and 1920s.
 - B. Its cause was not apparent to climatologists until the 1990s.
 - C. It is doubtful that it was caused primarily by greenhouse gases produced by humans.

Passage 117

The United States Civil Rights movement, which began in the 1950s and gained momentum in the 1960s and 1970s, owed a heavy debt to African American newspapers. This is not to suggest that the African American press caused the Civil Rights era. But its continual push from 191 to 1950 for more African American rights, using a compelling form of advocacy journalism rather than the standard objective newspaper style, allowed those who in the 1950s began pushing nationally for equality to start at a far higher level than if the African American press had not existed. This point has largely been missed by many Americans, who seem to believe the Civil Rights era erupted from a standstill like a dormant geyser. But that is not how history occurs.

- 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. challenge a particular scholarly argument
 - B. identify the cause of a historical development
 - C. present a summary of a long-standing debate
 - D. explain the origins of a flawed theory
 - E. correct a commonly held misconception
- 2. According to the passage, African American newspapers contributed to the Civil Rights movement primarily by
 - A. exposing bias in supposedly objective newspaper accounts
 - B. connecting the movement's leaders with local communities
 - C. providing a platform for leaders to be heard by a wide audience
 - D. laying the groundwork for a later national effort
 - E. building momentum for efforts that were already in progress

Historian Sheilagh Ogilvie challenges the view that training by European craft guilds from 1560 to 1760 was necessary. Her main evidence, however, is based only on female employment in one guild. Like most other guilds, the Wildberg weaver's guild banned women from becoming masters; however, it exempted master's widow. Indeed, widows accounted for 14 percent of all masters. Ogilvie claims that these "untrained" widow prove "the irrelevance of training." But Wildberg master-widows were not untrained for, as Ogilvie notes elsewhere, wives and children worked with masters; their training may have been informal, but it existed nevertheless. At least 80 percent of widows were married to masters for longer than the standard six-year apprenticeship; an unknown proportion of the remainder had grown up in weaving families.

- 1. In context, the primary function of the final sentence of the passage is to
 - A. provide evidence to undermine a central claim in Ogilvie's argument
 - B. summarize the most important aspects of the data Ogilvie cites to support her analysis.
 - C. illustrate how the Wildberg weavers' guild differed from other craft guilds of the period.
 - D. quantify the amount of formal training typically received by Wildberg master weavers.
 - E. clarify an ambiguity in the status of master-widows as guild members.
- 2. The author's evaluation of Ogilvie's argument focuses primarily on Ogilvie's
 - A. overgeneralization of a study of an atypical industry
 - B. failure to differentiate between formal apprenticeship training and subsequent practical experience
 - C. assumptions that certain guild members had no training
 - D. insufficient acknowledgement of certain exceptions to a guild's rules
 - E. attempt to impose an artificial uniformity on an extended period in history

Passage 119

Most twentieth-century critics read Melville's *Pierre* as a parody of the sentimental novel. They point to its overblown prose and hyperbolic rendering of domestic manners to argue that *Pierre* is a barbed critique of bourgeois politesse. A variation of this reading stresses Melville's strategic

sentimentalism, positing the *Pierre*'s romantic-familial plot was meant to engage superficial readers, while the book's deeper elements were aimed at his true audience. Both readings emphasize Melville's aloofness and authorial control, imagining the writer **by turns mocking and hoodwinking a feckless readership**. Such a strategy, however, implies a cool detachment of the artist from his creation, when in fact Melville is never more personally involved or more in earnest than he is in *Pierre*.

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

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

Passage 120

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 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 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.



Mary Barton, particularly in its early chapters, is a moving response to the suffering of the industrial worker in the England of the 1840s. What is most impressive about the book is the intense and painstaking effort made by the author, Elizabeth Gaskell, to convey the experience of everyday life in working class homes. Her method is partly documentary in nature: the novel includes such features as a carefully annotate reproduction of dialect, the exact details of food prices in an account of a tea party, an itemized description of the furniture of the Bartons' living room, and a transcription (again annotated) of the ballad "The Oldham Weaver". The interest of this record is considerable, even though the method has a slightly distancing effect.

As a member of the middle class, Gaskell could hardly help approaching working-class life as an outside observer and a reporter, and the reader of the novel is always conscious of this fact. But there is genuine imaginative re-creation in her accounts of the walk in Green Heys Fields, of tea at the Bartons' house, and of John Barton and his friend's discovery of the starving family in the cellar in the chapter "Poverty and Death." Indeed, for a similarly convincing re-creation of such families' emotions and responses (which are more crucial than the material details on which the mere reporter is apt to concentrate), the English novel had to wait 60 years for the early writing of D. H. Lawrence. If Gaskell never quite conveys the sense of full participation that would completely authenticate this aspect of *Mary Bartons*, she still brings to these scenes an intuitive recognition of feelings that has its own sufficient conviction.

The chapter "Old Alice's History" brilliantly dramatizes the situation of that early generation of workers brought from the villages and the countryside to the urban industrial centers. The account of Job Leigh, the weaver and naturalist who is devoted to the study of biology, vividly embodies one kind of response to an urban industrial environment: an affinity for living things that hardens, by its very contrast with its environment, into a kind of crankiness. The early chapters—about factory workers walking out in spring into Green Heys Fields, about Alice Wilson, remembering in her cellar the twiggathering for brooms in the native village that she will never again see, about Job Leigh, intent on his impaled insects—capture the characteristic responses of a generation to **the new and crushing experience of industrialism**. The other early chapters eloquently portray the development of the instinctive cooperation with each other that was already becoming an important tradition among workers.

- 1. It can be inferred from examples given in the last paragraph of the passage that which of the following was part of "the new and crushing experience of industrialism" for many members of the English working class in the nineteenth century.
 - A. Extortionate food prices
- B. Geographical displacement
- C. Hazardous working conditions
- D. Alienation from fellow workers
- E. Dissolution of family ties
- 2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage believes that Mary Barton might have been an even better novel if Gaskell
 - A. concentrated on the emotions of a single character
 - B. made no attempt to re-create experiences of which she had no firsthand knowledge

- C. made no attempt to reproduce working-class dialects
- D. grown up in an industrial city
- E. managed to transcend her position as an outsider
- 3. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward Gaskell's use of the method of documentary record in *Mary Barton*?

A. uncritical enthusiasm

B. Unresolved ambivalence

C. Qualified approval

D. Resigned acceptance

E. Mild irritation

- 4. Which of the following is most closely analogous to Job Leigh in *Mary Barton*, as that character is described in the passage?
 - A. An entomologist who collected butterflies as a child
 - B. A small-town attorney whose hobby is nature photography
 - C. A young man who leaves his family's dairy farm to start his own business
 - D. A city dweller who raises exotic plants on the roof of his apartment building
 - E. A union organizer who works in a textile mill under dangerous conditions

Passage 122

Although recent years have seen substantial reductions in noxious pollutants from individual motor vehicles, the number of such vehicles has been steadily increasing. Consequently, more than 100 cities in the United States still have levels of carbon monoxide, particulate matter, and ozone (generated by photochemical reactions with hydrocarbons from vehicle exhaust) that exceed legally established limits. There is a growing realization that the only effective way to achieve further reductions in vehicle emissions—short of a massive shift away from the private automobile—is to replace conventional diesel fuel and gasoline with cleaner-burning fuels such as compressed natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, ethanol, or methanol.

All of these alternatives are carbon-based fuels whose molecules are smaller and simpler than those of gasoline. These molecules burn more cleanly than gasoline, in part because they have fewer, if any, carbon-carbon bonds, and the hydrocarbons they do emit are less likely to generate ozone. The combustion of larger molecules, which have multiple carbon-carbon bonds, involves a more complex series of reactions. These reactions increase the probability of incomplete combustion and are more likely to release uncombusted and photochemically active hydrocarbon compounds into the atmosphere. On the other hand, alternative fuels do have drawbacks. Compressed natural gas would require that vehicles have a set of heavy fuel tanks—a serious liability in terms of performance and fuel efficiency—and liquefied petroleum gas faces fundamental limits on supply.

Ethanol and methanol, on the other hand, have important advantages over other carbon-based alternative fuels; they have a higher energy content per volume and would require minimal changes in the existing network for distributing motor fuel. Ethanol is commonly used as a gasoline supplement, but it is currently about twice as expensive as methanol, the low cost of which is one of its attractive features. Methanol's most attractive feature, however, is that it can reduce by about 90 percent the vehicle emissions that form ozone, the most serious urban air pollutant.

Like any alternative fuel, methanol has its critics. Yet much of the criticism is based on the use of "gasoline clone" vehicles that do not incorporate even the simplest design improvements that are made possible with the use of methanol. It is true, for example, that a given volume of methanol provides only about one-half of the energy that gasoline and diesel fuel do; other things being equal, the fuel

tank would have to be somewhat larger and heavier. However, since methanol-fueled vehicles could be designed to be much more efficient than "gasoline clone" vehicles fueled with methanol, they would need comparatively less fuel. Vehicles incorporating only the simplest of the engine improvements that methanol makes feasible would still contribute to an immediate lessening of urban air pollution.

- 1. According to the passage, incomplete combustion is more likely to occur with gasoline than with an alternative fuel because
 - A. the combustion of gasoline releases photochemically active hydrocarbons
 - B. the combustion of gasoline involves an intricate series of reactions
 - C. gasoline molecules have a simple molecular structure
 - D. gasoline is composed of small molecules.
 - E. gasoline is a carbon-based fuel
- 2. Which of the following most closely parallels the situation described in the first sentence of the passage?
 - A. Although a town reduces its public services in order to avoid a tax increase, the town's tax rate exceeds that of other towns in the surrounding area.
 - B. Although a state passes strict laws to limit the type of toxic material that can be disposed of in public landfills, illegal dumping continues to increase.
 - C. Although a town's citizens reduce their individual use of water, the town's water supplies continue to dwindle because of a steady increase in the total population of the town.
 - D. Although a country attempts to increase the sale of domestic goods by adding a tax to the price of imported goods, the sale of imported goods within the country continues to increase.
 - E. Although a country reduces the speed limit on its national highways, the number of fatalities caused by automobile accidents continues to increase.
- 3. It can be inferred from the passage that a vehicle specifically designed to use methanol for fuel would
 - A. be somewhat lighter in total body weight than a conventional vehicle fueled with gasoline
 - B. be more expensive to operate than a conventional vehicle fueled with gasoline
 - C. have a larger and more powerful engine than a conventional vehicle fueled with gasoline
 - D. have a larger and heavier fuel tank than a "gasoline clone" vehicle fueled with methanol
 - E. average more miles per gallon than a "gasoline clone" vehicle fueled with methanol
- 4. The passage suggests which of the following about air pollution?
 - A. Further attempts to reduce emissions from gasoline-fueled vehicles will not help lower urban airpollution levels.
 - B. Attempts to reduce the pollutants that an individual gasoline-fueled vehicle emits have been largely unsuccessful.
 - C. Few serious attempts have been made to reduce the amount of pollutants emitted by gasolinefueled vehicles.
 - D. Pollutants emitted by gasoline-fueled vehicles are not the most critical source of urban air pollution.
 - E. Reductions in pollutants emitted by individual vehicles have been offset by increases in pollution from sources other than gasoline-fueled vehicles.

Passage 123

Based on evidence from tree rings, pollen samples and other records, scientists have for a long

time assumed that interglacials—warm interludes between ice ages—were as mild and uniform as the Holocene, the present interglacial, has been for all of its 8,000 to 10,000 years. But new research in Greenland has put this assumption into question.

Researchers on two teams, the Greenland Ice-Core Project (GRIP) and the Greenland Ice Sheet Project 2 (GISP2), have analyzed two different cylinders of ice, each about two miles in depth, pulled up from the Greenland ice sheet. Such ice cores trap gases, bits of dust, and other chemicals that were present in the snow that fell over Greenland for thousands of years and then became compressed into ice. By studying these components, scientists have obtained a detailed archive of many aspects of climate, including air temperatures, snowfall, and concentrations of greenhouses gases in the atmosphere.

Findings from the upper sections of the cores have confirmed what scientists already knew: climate during the last ice age fluctuated rapidly. But scientists were astonished by findings from the lower sections of the GRIP core, which provided a close look at an interglacial period other than our own, the Eemian interglacial, a period that lasted from 135,000 to 115,000 years ago. Data from GRIP seem to indicate that the Eemian climate swung at least as wildly as the climate of ice age periods.

Researchers' clues to the Eemian climate come from measurements of the ratios of two slightly different types of oxygen, isotopes oxygen-16 and oxygen-18, preserved in the GRIP core. These ratios register the fluctuations of air temperatures over the seasons and years. When the air was warm, vapor containing the heavier isotope, oxygen-18, condensed and formed precipitation, in the form of snow, more readily than did vapor containing oxygen-16. Thus, snow that fell during warmer periods contains proportionally more oxygen-18 than snow deposited during cold spells. Evidence of rapid climate shifts was also drawn from other sources, such as measurements of amounts of dust and calcium ions in the ice layers during cold periods; winds were strong, causing calcium-rich dust from loess deposits, which are composed of loose surface sediment, to blow across the ice sheet. Thus, differing amounts of dust in the layers also indicate changing climatic conditions.

However, finds from the lower section of GISP 2 do not confirm those of GRIP. The wild climate swings shown by GRIP in the last interglacial are not seen in the GISP2 core. According to a GISP 2 scientist, the weight of flowing glacial ice above has stressed the lower sections of both cores. This may have deformed the lower ice, disrupting its annual layers and thereby causing the discrepancy between the records. Still, some climatologists believe GRIP's record may be the more reliable of the two. It was drilled closer to a location called the ice divide, where stresses would have been lower, they say.

- 1. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. refuting certain scientific theories about Earth's climatic history
 - B. outlining new findings concerning Earth's climate during ice ages
 - C. discussing new research that may challenge a long-held scientific assumption about Earth's climatic history
 - D. describing the climatic changes that occurred when Earth moved from an ice age into an interglacial period
 - E. reconciling conflicting evidence concerning climatic changes.
- 2. Which of the following describes research that is most clearly analogous to the testing done by GRIP scientists?

- A. Scientists studying the formation of the Sahara desert measure the rate of topsoil erosion in the region
- B. Scientists seeking to determine the age of a particular fossil measure the percentage of its carbon atoms that have decayed
- C. Scientists researching vision in flies measure and compare the amounts of vitamin A found in the retinas of several fly species.
- D. Scientists investigating the development of life on Earth measure and compare the amount of oxygen used by various organisms along the evolutionary scale.
- E. Scientists plotting the fluctuations in rainfall in the early rain forests measure the presence of certain gases trapped in tree rings of older trees.
- 3. According to the passage, which of the following is the most accurate statement of what scientists believed, prior to the GRIP findings, about Earth's climate?
 - A. Over the course of Earth's history, interglacials have become progressively milder
 - B. Earth's overall climate has been generally mild since the planet's formation
 - C. During both interglacials and ice ages, Earth's climate has fluctuated violently.
 - D. During ice ages, Earth's climate has been highly variable, whereas during interglacials it has been mild and stable.
 - E. During interglacials, Earth's climate has been highly variable, whereas during ice ages it has been uniformly cold and icy.
- 4. The passage suggests that which of the following is most likely to have been true of the oxygen-16 and oxygen-18 isotopes found in the lower sections of the GRIP core?
 - A. There was significantly more isotope oxygen-18 than isotope oxygen-16 in the ice layers.
 - B. There was significantly more isotope oxygen-16 than isotope oxygen-18 in the ice layers.
 - C. Ratios of isotopes oxygen-18 and oxygen-16 varied in the ice layers.
 - D. Layers containing isotope oxygen-18 placed stress on the layers containing isotope oxygen-16, possibly distorting them.
 - E. Isotope oxygen-16, being lighter, was located mainly in the upper layers, whereas oxygen-18 had settled into the lower layers.

Despite winning several prestigious literary awards of the day, when it first appeared, Alice Walker's *The Color Purple* generated critical unease over puzzling aspects of its compositions. In what, as one reviewer put it, was "clearly intended to be a realistic novel," many reviewers perceived violations of the conventions of the realistic novel form, pointing out variously that late in the book, the narrator protagonist Celie and her friends are propelled toward a happy ending with more velocity than credibility, that the letters from Nettie to her sister Celie intrude into the middle of the main action with little motivation or warrant, and that the device of Celie's letters to God is especially unrealistic inasmuch as it forgoes the concretizing details that traditionally have given the epistolary novel (that is, a novel composed of letters) its peculiar verisimilitude: the ruses to enable mailing letters, the cache, and especially the letters received in return.

Indeed, the violations of realistic convention are so flagrant that they might well call into question whether *The Color of Purple* is indeed intended to be a realistic novel, especially since there are indications that at least some of those aspects of the novel regarded by viewers as puzzling may constitutes its links to modes of writing other than Anglo-European nineteenth-century realism. For

example, Henry Louis Gates, Jr., has recently located the letters to God within an African American tradition deriving from slave narrative, a tradition in which the act of writing is linked to a powerful deity who "speaks" through scripture and bestows literacy as an act of grace. For Gates, the concern with finding a voice, which he sees as the defining feature of African American literature, links Celie's letters with certain narrative aspects of Zora Neale Hurston's 1937 novel *Their Eyes Were Watching God*, the acknowledged predecessor of *The Color Purple*.

Gates's paradigm suggests how misleading it may be to assume that mainstream realist criteria are appropriate for evaluating *The Color Purple*. But in his preoccupation with voice as a primary element unifying both the speaking subject and the text as a whole Gates does not elucidate many of the more conventional structural features of Walker's novel. For instance, while the letters from Nettie clearly illustrate Nettie's acquisition of her own voice, Gates's focus on "voice" sheds little light on the *place* that these letters occupy in the narrative or on why the plot takes this sudden jump into geographically and culturally removed surroundings. What is needed is an evaluative paradigm that, rather than obscuring such startling structural features (which may actually be explicitly intended to undermine traditional Anglo-European novelistic conventions), confronts them, thus illuminating the deliberately provocative ways in which *The Color Purple* departs from the traditional models to which it has been compared.

- 1. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the letters from Nettie to Celie?
 - A. They mark an unintended shift to geographically and culturally removed surroundings
 - B. They may represent a conscious attempt to undermine certain novelistic conventions
 - C. They are more closely connected to the main action of the novel than is at first apparent
 - D. They owe more to the tradition of the slave narrative than do Celie's letters to God
 - E. They illustrate the traditional concretizing details of the epistolary novel form
- 2. In the second paragraph, the author of the passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. examining the ways in which The Color Purple echoes its acknowledged predecessor, Their Eyes Were Watching God
 - B. providing an example of a critic who has adequately addressed the structural features of The Color Purple
 - C. suggesting that literary models other than the nineteenth-century realistic novel may inform our understanding of The Color Purple
 - D. demonstrating the ineffectiveness of a particularly scholarly attempt to suggest an alternative way of evaluating The Color Purple
 - E. disputing the perceived notion that *The Color Purple* departs from conventions of the realistic novel form
- 3. According to the passage, an evaluative paradigm that confronts the startling structural features of *The Color Purple* would accomplish which of the following?
 - A. It would adequately explain why many reviewers of this novel have discerned its connections to the realistic novel tradition
 - B. It would show the ways in which this novel differs from its reputed Anglo-European nineteenth-century models
 - C. It would explicate the overarching role of voice in this novel
 - D. It would address the ways in which this novel echoes the central themes of Hurston's Their Eyes

Are Watching God

- E. It would reveals ways in which these structural features serve to parody novelistic conventions
- 4. The author of the passage suggests that Gates is most like the reviewers mentioned in the first paragraph in which of the following ways?
 - A. He points out discrepancies between The Color Purple and other traditional epistolary novels
 - B. He sees the concern with finding a voice as central to both The Color Purple and Their Eyes Are Watching God
 - C. He assumes that The Color Purple is intended to be a novel primarily in the tradition of Anglo-American nineteenth-century realism
 - D. He does not address many of the unsettling structural features of The Color Purple
 - E. He recognizes the departure of The Color Purple from traditional Anglo-European realistic novel conventions.

Passage 125

"Blues is for singing," writes folk musicologist Paul Oliver, and "is not a form of folk song that stands up particularly well when written down." A poet who wants to write blues can attempt to avoid this problem by poeticizing the form—but literary blues tend to read like bad poetry rather than like refined folk song. For Oliver, the true spirit of the blues inevitably eludes the self-conscious imitator. However, Langston Hughes, the first writer to grapple with these difficulties of blue poetry, in fact succeeded in producing poems that capture the quality of genuine, performed blues while remaining effective as poems. In inventing blues poetry, Hughes solved two problems: first, how to write blues lyrics in such a way that they work on the printed page, and second, how to exploit the blues form poetically without losing all sense of authenticity.

There are many styles of blues, but the distinction of importance to Hughes is between the genres referred to as "folk blues" and "classic blues." Folk blues and classic blues are distinguished from one another by differences in performers (local talents versus touring professionals), patronage (local community versus mass audience), creation (improvised versus composed), and transmission (oral versus written). It has been a commonplace among critics that Hughes adopted the classic blues as the primary model for his blues poetry, and that he writes his best blues poetry when he tries least to imitate the folk blues. In this view, Hughes' attempts to imitate the folk blues are too self-conscious, too determined to romanticize the African American experience, too intent on reproducing what he takes to be the quaint humor and naïve simplicity of the folk blues to be successful.

But a more realistic view is that by conveying his perceptions as a folk artist ought to—through an accumulation of details over the span of his blues oeuvre, rather than by overloading each poem with quaintness and naivety – Hughes made his most important contributions to the genre. His blues poems are in fact closer stylistically to the folk blues on which he modeled them than to the cultivated classic blues. Arnold Rampersad has observed that virtually all of the poems in the 1927 collection in which Hughes essentially originated blues poetry fall deliberatively within the "range of utterance" of common folk. This surely applies to "Young Gal's Blues," in which Hughes avoids the conventionally "poetic" language and images that the subjects of death and love sometimes elicit in his ordinary lyric poetry. To see what Hughes' blues poetry might have been like if he had truly adopted the classic blues as his model, one need only look to "Golden Brown Blues," a song lyric Hughes wrote for composer W. C. Handy. Its images, allusions, and diction are conspicuously remote from the common "range of utterance."

- 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. describe the influence of folk and classic blues on blues poetry
 - B. analyze the effect of African American culture on blues poetry
 - C. demonstrate that the language used in Hughes' blues poetry is colloquial
 - D. defend Hughes' blues poetry against criticism that it is derivative
 - E. refute an accepted view of Hughes' blues poetry style
- 2. The author of the passage uses the highlighted quotation primarily to
 - A. indicate how blues poetry should be performed
 - B. highlight the difficulties faced by writers of blues poetry
 - C. support the idea that blues poetry is a genre doomed to fail
 - D. illustrate the obstacles that blues poetry is unable to overcome
 - E. suggest that written forms of blues are less authentic than sung blues
- 3. It can be inferred from the passage that, as compared with the language of "Golden Brown Blues," the language of "Young Gal's Blues" is
 - A. more colloquial

- B. more melodious
- C. marked by more allusions
- D. characterized by more conventional imagery
- E. more typical of classic blues song lyrics
- 4. According to the passage, Hughes' blues poetry and classic blues are similar in which of the following ways?
 - A. Both are improvised

- B. Both are written down
- C. Both are intended for the same audience
- D. Neither uses colloquial language

E. Neither is professionally performed

Passage 126

In February 1848 the people of Paris rose in revolt against the constitutional monarchy of Louis-Philippe. Despite the existence of excellent narrative accounts, the February Days, as this revolt is called, have been largely ignored by social historians of the past two decades. For each of the three other major insurrections in nineteenth-century Paris—July 1830, June 1848, and May 1871—there exists at least a sketch of participants' backgrounds and an analysis, more or less rigorous, of the reasons for the occurrence of the uprisings. Only in the case of the February Revolution do we lack a useful description of participants that might characterize it in the light of what social history has taught us about the process of revolutionary mobilization.

Two reasons for this relative neglect seem obvious. First, the insurrection of February has been overshadowed by that of June. The February Revolution overthrew a regime, to be sure, but met with so little resistance that it failed to generate any real sense of historical drama. Its successor, on the other hand, appeared to pit key socioeconomic groups in a life-or-death struggle and was widely seen by contemporary observers as marking a historical departure. Through their interpretations, which exert a continuing influence on our understanding of the revolutionary process, the impact of the events of June has been magnified, while, as an unintended consequence, the significance of the February insurrection has been diminished. Second, like other "successful" insurrections, the events of February failed to generate the most desirable kinds of historical records. Although the June insurrection of 1848 and the Paris Commune of 1871 would be considered watersheds of nineteenth-century French history by any standard, they also present the social historian with a signal advantage; these failed insurrections created a mass of invaluable documentation as a by-product of authorities'

efforts to search out and punish the rebels.

Quite different is the outcome of successful insurrections like those of July 1830 and February 1848. Experiences are retold, but participants typically resume their daily routines without ever recording their activities. Those who played salient roles may become the objects of highly embellished verbal accounts or in rare cases, of celebratory articles in contemporary periodicals. And it is true that the publicly acknowledged leaders of an uprising frequently write memoirs. However, such documents are likely to be highly unreliable, unrepresentative, and unsystematically preserved, especially when compared to the detailed judicial dossiers prepared for everyone arrested following a failed insurrection.

As a consequence, it may prove difficult or impossible to establish for a successful revolution a comprehensive and trustworthy picture of those who participated, or to answer even the most basic questions one might pose concerning the social origins of the insurgents.

- 1. With which of the following statements regarding revolution would the author most likely agree?
 - A. Revolutionary mobilization requires a great deal of planning by people representing disaffected groups.
 - B. The objectives of the February Revolution were more radical than those of the June insurrection.
 - C. The process of revolutionary mobilization varies greatly from one revolution to the next.
 - D. Revolutions vary greatly in the usefulness of the historical records that they produce.
 - E. As knowledge of the February Revolution increases, chances are good that its importance will eventually eclipse that of the June insurrection.
- 2. Which of the following is the most logical objection to the claim made in the last paragraph?
 - A. The February Revolution of 1848 is much less significant than the July insurrection of 1830.
 - B. The backgrounds and motivations of participants in the July insurrection of 1830 have been identified, however cursorily.
 - C. Even less is known about the July insurrection of 1830 than about the February Revolution of 1848.
 - D. Historical records made during the July insurrection of 1830 are less reliable than those made during the May insurrection of 1871.
 - E. The importance of the July insurrection of 1830 has been magnified at the expense of the significance of the February Revolution of 1848.
- 3. The purpose of the second paragraph is to explain why
 - A. the people of Paris revolted in February 1848 against the rule of Louis-Philippe
 - B. there exist excellent narrative accounts of the February Days
 - C. the February Revolution met with little resistance
 - D. a useful description of the participants in the February Revolution is lacking
 - E. the February Revolution failed to generate any real sense of historical drama
- 4. It can be inferred from the passage that the author considers which of the following essential for understanding a revolutionary mobilization?
 - A. A comprehensive theory of revolution that can be applied to the major insurrections of the nineteenth century
 - B. Awareness of the events necessary for a revolution to be successful
 - C. Access to narratives and memoirs written by eyewitnesses of a given revolution
 - D. The historical perspective provided by the passage of a considerable amount of time
 - E. Knowledge of the socioeconomic backgrounds of a revolution's participants

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

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

Quotations from a Roman text by a medieval author are another category of external evidence; but does the appearance of a rare word or grammatical construction—or even a short passage—really indicate a medieval author's firsthand knowledge of this or that ancient work, or does such 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 ancient work.

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

- 1. The passage is primarily concerned with which of the following?
 - A. Tracing certain changes in the methods used to study the transmission of ancient Roman texts.
 - B. Contrasting two type of evidence used in investigating the transmission of ancient Room texts.
 - C. Outlining certain difficulties associated with studying the transmission of ancient Room texts.
 - D. Advocating the use of one type of evidence about ancient Room texts over the use of another type.
 - E. Explaining the development and potential uses and drawback of stemmata in the study of ancient Room texts.
- 2. As described in the passage, a stemma is most closely analogous to which of the following?
 - A. A department store inventory list that excludes some departments.

- B. A map from which a large section has been torn off.
- C. A chronology that includes only major historical events.
- D. A family tree in which some generations are not recorded
- E. A government organizational chart from which some agencies are omitted.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

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

Passage 128

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

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

- 1. The author of the passage mentions the work of Hrdy primarily to
 - A. present an instance of an untenable assumption

- B. illustrate a consensus by citing a representative claim
- C. provide evidence that challenges a belief
- D. highlight a corollary of a widespread view
- E. offer data that help resolve a debate
- 2. According to the passage, the evolutionary relationship between male care and monogamy is
 - A. incontestable

- B. immutable
- C. uncommon

D. immaterial

- E. uncertain
- 3. The author of the passage suggests that it is "appropriate to consider the alternative possibility" because the previous view
 - A. results in a contradiction
 - B. depends on problematic data
 - C. appears less definite given certain facts
 - D. conflates two distinct phenomena
 - E. overlooks a causal relationship between correlated phenomena
- 4. Which of the following statements, if true, would pose the greatest challenge to "the alternative possibility"?
 - A. The number of primate species in which male care of infants is exhibited is greater than the number of primate species that practice monogamy.
 - B. Male care of infants among primates can be seen earlier in the evolutionary record than can monogamy among primates.
 - C. Monogamous relationships among primates can be found in species living in a variety of physical environments.
 - D. Most primate species that practice monogamy do not show any evidence of male care of infants.
 - E. Male care of infants can be observed in some primate species that lack male confidence of paternity.

Passage 129

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

The Earth-moon system has always been perplexing. Earth is the only one of the inner planets with a large satellite, the orbit of which is neither in the equatorial plane of Earth nor in the plane in which the other planets lie. The Moon's mean density is much lower than that of Earth but is about the same as that of Earth's mantle. This similarity in density has long prompted speculation that the Moon split away from a rapidly rotating Earth, but this idea founders on two observations. In order to spin off the Moon, Earth would have had to rotate so fast that a day would have lasted less than three hours. Science offers no plausible explanation of how it could have slowed to its current rotational rate from that speed. Moreover, the Moon's composition, though similar to that of Earth's mantle, is not a precise match. Theorizing a titanic collision eliminates postulating a too-rapidly spinning Earth and accounts for the Moon's peculiar composition. In a titanic collision model, the bulk of the Moon would

have formed from a combination of material from the impactor and Earth's mantle. Most of the earthly component would have been in the form of melted or vaporized matter. The difficulty in recondensing this vapor in Earth's orbit, and its subsequent loss to the vacuum of outer space, might account for the observed absence in lunar rocks of certain readily vaporized **compounds and elements**.

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

- 1. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the collisions mentioned in the highlighted sentence?
 - A. They occur less frequently than do titanic collisions.
 - B. They occur between bodies of comparable size.
 - C. They occur primarily between planet-sized bodies.
 - D. They result in the complete destruction of the impacting body.
 - E. They result in mass being redistributed among newly formed objects.
- 2. The author of the passage asserts which of the following about titanic collision models?
 - A. Such models are conclusive with respect to certain anomalies within the solar system, but leave numerous other anomalies unexplained.
 - B. Such models are more likely than are earlier models to account for the formation of multi-ring basins.
 - C. Such models may be particularly useful in explaining what happens when the impacting bodies involved are of highly dissimilar mean densities.
 - D. Such models have been tested to such a degree that they are quickly reaching the point where they can be considered definitive.
 - E. Such models are so tempting that they run the risk of being used indiscriminately to explain unusual planetary features.
- 3. The passage suggests that which of the following is true of the cited "compounds and elements"?
 - A. They were created by reactions that took place during a titanic collision.
 - B. They were supplied by an impactor that collided with Earth.
 - C. They were once present on the Moon but were subsequently vaporized.
 - D. They are rarely found on planet-size bodies in our solar system.
 - E. They are present on Earth but not on the Moon.
- 4. In the second paragraph, the author is primarily concerned with
 - A. arguing in favor of a particular theory about the formation of the Earth-Moon system.
 - B. summarizing conventional theories about the formation of the Earth-Moon system.
 - C. anticipating and responding to criticisms of particular theory about the formation of the Earth-Moon system.
 - D. explaining why the Earth-Moon system is considered scientifically perplexing.
 - E. questioning an assumption underlying one theory about the formation of the Earth-Moon system.

In 1995 the Galileo spacecraft captured data about Jupiter's atmosphere—namely, the absence of most of the predicted atmospheric water—that challenged prevailing theories about Jupiter's structure. The unexpectedness of this finding fits a larger pattern in which theories about planetary composition and dynamics have failed to predict the realities discovered through space exploration. Instead of normal planets whose composition could be predicted by theory, the planets populating our solar system are unique individuals whose chemical and tectonic identities were created through numerous contingent events. One implication of this is that although the universe undoubtedly holds other planetary systems, the duplication of the sequence that produced our solar system and the development of life on Earth is highly unlikely.

Recently planetary scientists have suggested that the external preconditions for the development of Earth's biosphere probably included four paramount contingencies. First, a climate conducive to life on Earth depends upon the extraordinarily narrow orbital parameters that define a continuously habitable zone where water can exist in a liquid state. If Earth's orbit were only 5 percent smaller than it is, temperatures during the early stages of Earth's history would have been high enough to vaporize the oceans. If the Earth-Sun distance were as little as 1 percent larger, runaway glaciation on Earth about 2 billion years ago would have caused the oceans to freeze and remain frozen to this day.

Second, Jupiter's enormous mass prevents most Sun-bound comets from penetrating the inner solar system. It has been estimated that without this shield, Earth would have experienced bombardment by comet-sized impactors a thousand times more frequently than has actually been recorded during geological time. Even if Earth's surface were not actually sterilized by this bombardment, it is unlikely that any but the most primitive life-forms could have survived. This suggests that only planetary systems containing both terrestrial planets like Earth and gas giants like Jupiter might be capable of sustaining complex life-forms.

Third, the gravitational shield of the giant outer planets, while highly efficient, must occasionally fail to protect Earth. Paradoxically, while the temperatures required for liquid water exist only in the inner solar system, the key building blocks of life, including water itself, occur primarily beyond the asteroid belt. Thus the evolution of life has depended on a frequency of cometary impacts sufficient to convey water, as well as carbon and nitrogen, from these distant regions of the solar system to Earth while stopping short of an impact magnitude that would destroy the atmosphere and oceans.

Finally, Earth's unique and massive satellite, the Moon, plays a crucial role in stabilizing the obliquity of Earths rotational axis, this obliquity creates the terrestrial seasonality so important to the evolution and diversity of life. Mars, in contrast, has a wildly oscillating tilt and chaotic seasonality, while Venus, rotating slowly backward, has virtually no seasonality at all.

- 1. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. Enumerating conditions that may have been necessary for a particular development
 - B. Outlining the conditions under which scientists may be able to predict certain events
 - C. Explaining how a particular finding affected scientists understanding of a phenomenon
 - D. Suggesting reasons why a particular outcome was more likely to occur than other possible outcomes
 - E. Assessing the relative significance of factors that contributed to a particular occurrence
- 2. It can be inferred from the passage that the planetary scientists would be most likely to agree with

which of the following statements concerning the development of complex life forms on Earth?

- A. It might have occurred earlier in Earth's history if cometary impacts had been less frequent than they were.
- B. It could have occurred if Earth's orbit were 1 percent larger than it is but not if Earth's orbit were 5 percent smaller
- C. It probably follows a pattern common on other terrestrial planets that occupy planetary systems containing gas giants.
- D. Its dependence on the effect that Jupiter's gravitational shield has on Earth was difficult to recognize prior to 1995.
- E. It has been contingent on conditions elsewhere in Earth's solar system as well as on conditions on Earth itself.
- 3. The author of the passage most likely mentions Mars oscillating tilt primarily in order to
 - A. Provide evidence for a proposition about the potential effects of cometary impacts
 - B. Emphasize the absence from our solar system of normal planets
 - C. Contrast the rotational axis of Mars with that of Venus
 - D. Characterize the role of other planets in the solar system in Earth's development
 - E. Emphasize the importance of the Moon to the development of life on Earth
- 4. The passage suggests each of the following about water on Earth EXCEPT:
 - A. It was conveyed to Earth by comets
 - B. It appeared on Earth earlier than did carbon and nitrogen
 - C. Its existence in a liquid state is contingent on Earths orbital parameters
 - D. Much of it came from a part of the solar system where water cannot exist in a liquid state
 - E. It is unlikely that there would be much of it available to support life if the gravitational shield of the outer planets did not limit the frequency with which comets strike Earth

Passage 131

Roughly 250 million years ago, in the worst series of mass extinctions 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, 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 began 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 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 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 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 millions of years. Glaciation, Young claims, has occurred throughout Earth's history, and there is evidence that it occurred toward the end of the Permian period. Yet Rampino and others question one of the traditionalists' basic assumptions: the periodic occurrence of glaciation throughout Earth's history. Crucial evidence includes the rock deposits known as tillites. Because they resemble the unstratified drift produced by modem 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 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 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 certainty 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. number of terrestrial tillites that date from the Permian period
 - E. fact that most terrestrial tillites are found in sedimentary deposits
- 3. It can be inferred from the passage that the 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
 - F. 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 132

A primary value in early twentieth-century Modernist architectural theory was that of "truth to materials," that is, it was essential that a building's design express the "natural" character of the building materials. This emphasis would have puzzled the architects of the Italian Renaissance (sixteenth century), a period widely regarded as the apex of architectural achievement, for Renaissance 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 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 of the stone. But these same materials, which so suited the Etruscan style, were effectively used by the Florentine Renaissance to create the most delicate and graceful styles.

A similar example of identical materials used in contrasting styles characterizes the treatment of Roman travertine marble. When Baroque architects of seventeenth-century Rome desired a massive and solid monumental effect, they 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 carved detail. Italian Renaissance architecture was shaped less by the "nature" of the materials at hand than by the artistic milieu of Renaissance Italy, which included painting and sculpture as well as architecture. While Roman travertine marble may have lent itself to fine carving, the Florentine passion for fine detail is no less marked in Florentine Renaissance painting than in Florentine Renaissance architecture. Similarly, in the next century, the emphasis on shading and corporeal density in Baroque painting mirrored the use of Roman travertine marble in Baroque architecture to create broad shadow and powerful masses.

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

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 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 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 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, 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. Like the kiva it was intended to replace, the typical mission church had thick walls of adobe

(sun-dried earth and straw), a beaten-earth floor, and one or two small windows. In deference to European custom, the ceilings of these churches were higher than those of traditional kiva. However, with the limited lighting afforded by their few small windows, these churches still suggest the kiva's characteristically low, boxlike, earth-hugging interior. Thus, although pragmatic factors of construction may have contributed to the shaping of mission churches, as earlier studies suggest, the provision of a sacred place consistent with indigenous traditions may also have been an 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 of "superstition." Under this theory, Christian domination over indigenous faiths is dramatized by surrounding the kiva with Christian buildings. However, as James Ivey points out, such superstition was unlikely, since historical records indicate that most Spanish missionaries, arriving the Southwest with little or no military 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 indicated 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 a distinctive Spanish mission architectural style
 - C. indicative of the Spanish missionaries' desire to play 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 the 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

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 Burkes 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 135

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 Lonn decided to examine this side of the war did historian 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 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.

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 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 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 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.

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 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, 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 supporter 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

Recently, researchers investigated the foraging profiles of bird species in two separate eucalypt forests in Australia, Dryandra in Western Australia and the Southern Tablelands, roughly 3000 km east in New South Wales. Despite their geographical separation, there is a broad overlap in species between the two locations. However, at Dryandra, a much larger proportion of species (61 percent) than at the Southern Tablelands (34 percent) are ground foragers.

The high proportion of ground foragers in Dryandra might be explained by the openness of habitats there, that is, the absence of dense ground vegetation, and the lack of a continuous shrub layer. Ground foraging appears to be facilitated by an open habitat with areas of bare ground. However, the researchers found that the Tablelands were also open with sparse to dense litter layers, abundant in woody debris, and had discontinuous or absent ground and shrub layers. Thus, differences in habitat structures between these areas and Dryandra cannot entirely explain the greater abundance of ground foragers in Dryandra.

The researchers offered several hypotheses to explain the difference. First, there may be important differences in habitat structure that are not revealed by casual observation. For example, differences in tree heights and canopy complexity may contribute to differences in species richness and foraging behavior among bark and foliage-foraging birds. Second, despite structural similarities, it is possible that there are differences between habitats in the abundance or availability of litter and ground dwelling prey. Such differences, if they exist, may indicate fundamental differences between eucalypt ecosystems in how and where energy and nutrients are cycled, as well as in overall productivity. Finally, the differences in foraging profiles between Dryandra and the Tablelands may be the result of historical changes in bird species as a consequence of changed grazing and fire regime, the impact of introduced predators, such as foxes and feral cats, and logging following European settlement. The greatest impact of these processes is on ground-foraging and ground-nesting birds. Dryandra had

not been free of these changes, but the impact may have been less or more recent with the result that Dryandra may retain a more natural or complete bird diversity relative to the Tablelands.

- 1. Which of the following best describes the organization of the second paragraph?
 - A. A thesis is proposed and supporting examples are provided.
 - B. A thesis is presented, considered, and then rejected.
 - C. opposing views are described and the evidence on which they are based is evaluated.
 - D. An argument is described, rejected, and then an alternative is proposed.
 - E. A hypothesis is presented, weighed, qualified, and then reaffirmed.
- 2. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentences in the context of the passage as a whole?
 - A. It reconciles two conflicting theories discussed earlier in the passage.
 - B. It provides an example of a general tendency described earlier in the passage.
 - C. It suggests the relevance of phenomena mentioned in the previous sentence.
 - D. It provides support for a claim made in the first paragraph.
 - E. It provides evidence for a hypothesis discussed in the second paragraph.
- 3. The passage suggests which of the following about "canopy complexity"?
 - A. Decreased canopy complexity can lead to a greater abundance of ground foragers.
 - B. Increased canopy complexity usually helps in retaining a more natural bird diversity.
 - C. Increased canopy complexity is usually detrimental to ground-nesting species.
 - D. Differences in canopy complexity between two regions are not always obvious.
 - E. Differences in foraging behavior among foliage-foraging birds can lead to differences in canopy complexity.
- 4. The author suggests which of the following about "foxes and feral cats"?
 - A. They may have benefited from the logging that followed European settlement.
 - B. They probably affect the overall productivity of the ecosystem.
 - C. They feed primarily on ground-foraging birds.
 - D. They rarely, if ever, feed on tree-nesting birds.
 - E. They may have had a smaller impact on Dryandra than on the Tablelands.

Passage 137

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

In making this argument, Gerteis offers the most persuasive formulation to date of *the Growth of a Dissenting Minority* interpretation, which argues that a slow but steady evolution of a broad-based Northern antislavery coalition culminated in the presidential victory of the antislavery Lincoln in 1860. This interpretive framework, which once dominated antislavery historiography, had been discounted by historians for two basic reasons. First, it tended to homogenize the political diversity of Northern reformers; Northern reformers differed significantly among themselves and belonged to diverse political

parties. Second, it seemed incompatible with emerging scholarship on the 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, and castigated Northerners generally for opposing slavery. In this view, it was the castigation by Southerners that gradually caused widespread antislavery feeling throughout the North.

Gerteis revives the Growth interpretation by asserting that, rather than Southern attitudes, the unified commitment of Northern reformers to utilitarian values served to galvanize popular political support for abolitionism. However, unlike earlier proponents of the Growth interpretation, Gerteis does not reduce the Northern reformers to a homogeneous group or try to argue that the reformers' shared views undermined their differing party loyalties. Members of the two major political parties still attacked each other for ideological differences. Nevertheless, Gerteis argues, these disparate party affiliations did not diminish the actuality of reformer unity, most prominent in the 1830s. At this time, Northern reformers, such as William Lloyd Garrison and Samuel Chase, portrayed the framers of the United States Constitution as proponents of individual autonomy and capitalist values. This vision of the founders served as a basis for asserting that freedom was a national moral imperative, and that the United Sates Constitution was an antislavery document. Gerteis differs from traditional adherents of the Growth framework by asserting that the basic elements in the antislavery coalition were firmly in place and accepted by all elements in the Northern reform community as early as the late 1830s.

- 1. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. Criticizing adherents of a traditional view for overlooking important data
 - B. Reconciling two different explanations for the same phenomenon
 - C. Describing a reformulation of a traditional interpretation
 - D. Advocating a traditional approach to a controversial subject
 - E. Suggesting that a new interpretation is based on faulty assumptions
- 2. The author would be most likely to agree with which of the following about Gerteis formulation of the Growth interpretation?
 - A. It is too similar to the traditional version of the Growth interpretation.
 - B. It is of dubious validity and does not expand research on the antislavery movement.
 - C. It is strongly supported by recent research on the nineteenth-century South.
 - D. It is more convincing than the traditional version of the Growth interpretation.
 - E. It is seminal work that will be highly influential on future research.
- 3. The passage supports which of the following statements about the Growth interpretation?
 - A. It had been dismissed by earlier historians but has recently come to dominate antislavery historiography.
 - B. It has recently received support from emerging scholarship on the nineteenth-century South.
 - C. It was once very influential in antislavery historiography and has recently been reformulated.
 - D. It has always been highly controversial and is still widely debated by historians.
 - E. It has recently been discounted by emerging scholarship on utilitarian values in the nineteenth-century South.
- 4. 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.

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, 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 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.

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 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 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 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 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 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.

This passage is adapted from material published in 1993.

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 forest, and their loss would lead to an 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 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 forest and soils, 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.

In the discussion about the importance of forest, however, emphasis has fallen on biodiversity, of 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 number of different kinds of plants 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, so it is unfortunate that the discussion of biotic or living 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 proper proportions. If the soil 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 erosion and the loss of nutrients into water courses. It also, as previous 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 protecting the land and atmosphere
 - B. Role of forests in the tropics versus that in the higher latitude CD process of deforestation in the tropics.
 - C. Process of deforestation in the tropics.
 - D. Need for forest to ensure the preservation of biodiversity
 - E. Negative effects of recent global climatic changes on forest.
- 2. According to the passage, the emphasis on preserving biodiversity in forests has had which of the following effects?
 - A. led to recognition of the causes of complexity of terrestrial communities
 - B. led to an understanding of the causes of accelerated rates of global warming
 - C. resulted in the formulation of the concept of biotic resources
 - D. shifted attention away from the role of forests in stopping the accumulation of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere
 - E. resulted in greater diversity in tropical forests
- 3. The passage suggests that the emphasis on a forest 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 the importance of forests is regrettable.
 - D. show that forest are far more than simple collections of species.
 - E. argue that forests with a small number of species are more important to the support of life than forest with many species.

For most of the twentieth century, scholars generally accepted the proposition that nations are enduring entities that predated the rise of modern nation-states and that provided the social and cultural foundations of the state. This perspective has certainly been applied to Korea: most historians have assumed that the Korean nation has existed since the dawn of historical time. In recent years, however, Western scholars have questioned the idea of the nation as an enduring entity. Both Gellner and Anderson have argued, in their studies of **European**, **Latin American**, **and Southeast Asian** cases, that the nation is strictly a modern phenomenon, a forging of a common sense of identity among previously disparate social groups through the propagandizing efforts of activist intellectuals and the homogenizing organizational activities of the modern state. In short, it was the state that created the nation, not the other way around.

Younger Koreanists, with Em prominent among them, have begun to apply this approach to Korea. These scholars, noting the isolated nature of village life in premodern Korea and the sharp difference in regional dialects, suggest that ordinary villagers could not possibly have thought of themselves as fellow countrymen of villagers in other regions. These scholars also note that elites, conversely, often had outward-looking, universalistic orientations, as did aristocracies elsewhere, such as in premodern Europe. Finally, they observe that the very word for "nation" in Korean, minjok, is a neologism first employed by Japanese scholars as a translation of the Western concept and that it was first appropriated by Korean activists in the early twentieth century. They argue, therefore, that a Korean "nation" came into being only after that time.

In short, in the case of Korea we have an argument between "primordialists," who contend that nations are natural and universal units of history, and "modernists," who assert that nations are historically contingent products of modernity. The positions of both groups seem problematic. It seems unlikely that in the seventh century the people of the warring states of Koguryo, Paekche, and Shilla all thought of themselves as members of a larger "Korean" collectivity. On the other hand, the inhabitants of the Korean peninsula had a much longer history—well over one thousand years—as a unified political collectivity than did the peoples studied by Gellner and Anderson. Not only does the remarkable endurance of the Korean state imply some sort of social and cultural basis for that unity, but the nature of the premodern Korean state as a centralized bureaucratic polity also suggests the possibility that the organizational activities of the state may have created a homogenous collectivity with a sense of shared identify much earlier than happened in the countries of western Europe that provided the model for "modernist" scholarship.

- 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. evaluate two competing views regarding the origin of the Korean nation
 - B. rebut a controversial perspective on the origin of the Korean nation
 - C. question the idea of the Korean nation as an enduring entity
 - D. consider the influence of the modernist position on younger Koreanists
 - E. explain some of the unique features of the Korean nation
- 2. Select the sentence in the third paragraph that provides information that supports the position of younger Koreanist regarding the creation of the Korean nation. "It...collectivity."
- 3. The author would probably agree with which of the following statements regarding the work of Gellner and of Anderson?

- A. Neither Gellner's nor Anderson's work has had a significant influence on the study of the Korean nation.
- B. Their argument that the nation is a strictly modern phenomenon does not hold in the case of Korea.
- C. Both of them have downplayed the propagandizing efforts of Korean intellectuals as means of forging a Korean identity.
- D. Both of them have exaggerated the homogenizing impact of the state as a factor in the creation of nations.
- E. Both of them have overestimated the extent to which disparate social groups find a common sense of identity through belonging to the same nation.
- 4. According to the author of the passage, a difference between Korea and the "European, Latin American, and Southeast Asian cases" has to do with
 - A. the extent of the differences among various regional dialects prior to the establishment of a national language
 - B. the number of disparate social groups that existed prior to the creation of a national identity
 - C. when a nationally unified political entity came into existence
 - D. whether the bureaucratic state played a role in the creation of the nation
 - E. the extent to which the creation of the nation fostered significantly greater social and cultural unity



Columnist: Until very recently, Presorbin and Veltrex, two medications used to block excess stomach acid, were both available only with a prescription written by a doctor. In an advertisement for Presorbin, its makers argue that **Presorbin is superior** on the grounds that doctors have written 200 million prescriptions for Presorbin, as compared to 100 million for Veltrex. It can be argued that the number of prescriptions written is never a worthwhile criterion for comparing the merits of medicines, but that **the advertisement's argument is absurd** is quite adequately revealed by observing that Presorbin was available as a prescription medicine years before Veltrex was.

In the columnist's argument, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?

- A. The first is a claim that the columnist's argument seeks to clarify; the second states a conclusion drawn about one possible interpretation of that claim.
- B. The first identifies the conclusion of an argument that the columnist's argument is directed against; the second states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument.
- C. The first states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument; the second states a conclusion that the columnist draws in defending that conclusion against an objection.
- D. The first identifies an assumption made in an argument that the columnist's argument is directed against; the second states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument.
- E. The first is a claim that has been offered as evidence to support a position that the columnist opposes; the second states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument.

Passage 142

Stylistic evidence and laboratory evidence strongly support the claim that the magnificent painting *Garden of Eden* is a work of the Flemish master van Eyck. Nevertheless, **the painting must have been the work of someone else**, as anyone with a little historical and zoological knowledge can tell merely by looking at the painting. **The animals in the painting are all vivid representations of actual animals**, **including armadillos**. Yet armadillos are native only to Americas, and van Eyck died decades before Europeans reached the Americas.

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

- A. The first is a position that the argument seeks to reject, the second is evidence that the argument uses against that position.
- B. The first and the second are each pieces of evidence that have been used to support the position that the argument opposes.
- C. The first presents the main conclusion of the argument; the second provides evidence in support of that conclusion.
- D. The first is a judgment that serves as the basis for the main conclusion of the argument; the second states that main conclusion.
- E. The first is an intermediate conclusion drawn in order to support a further conclusion stated in the argument; the second provides evidence in support of that intermediate conclusion.

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

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.

Passage 144

In the country of Seligia, where asbestos have 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 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 "constructions" listed as the deceased's occupation.** The cancer takes about 2-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.

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 partly 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.

Passage 145

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 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 adhesive can hold closed as well as stitches can, it is more economical to use the adhesive.

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.

Passage 146

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

Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the information?

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

Passage 147

Sportfishers introduced the Zander, a type of perch, to Britain's rivers and canals in the 1970s. Because zander eat large numbers of smaller fish, they have had a devastating effect on native fish populations. To protect the native fish, a government program removed a significant proportion of the zander from Britain's waterways last year. Surprisingly, this year the loss of native fish to zander has been greater than before.

Which of the following, if true, would most help to explain the greater effect of zander on the native fish population?

- A. The climate in Britain is very similar to the climate in regions to which zander are native.
- B. Most of the zander removed were fully grown, and fully grown zander eat large numbers of smaller zander.
- C. Every year a large number of zander are caught by sportfisher in Britain's waterway.
- D. Previous government program designed to remove nonnative species from Britain's waterways have failed.
- E. Zander are just one of several nonnative fish that prey on the other fish found in Britain's waterway.

Although initially symptomless, glaucoma can eventually cause blindness when not properly treated. Tests under laboratory conditions of the traditional treatment, daily administration of eyedrops, show it to be as effective in relieving the internal ocular pressure that causes glaucoma as is a new laser-surgical procedure. Yet glaucoma-related blindness occurs in a significantly smaller percentage of patients who have had the surgery than of patients for whom only the eyedrop treatment was prescribed.

Which of following, if true, most helps to explain the low rate glaucoma-related blindness among patients who had the surgery?

- A. Glaucoma-related blindness is no more common among patients who have had only the surgery than it is among patients who had the surgery after using the eyedrops
- B. Doctors rarely recommend the surgery for glaucoma patients who have already started the traditional course of treatment
- C. There is no known physiological cause of glaucoma other than increase in pressure inside the eye
- D. A significant percentage of the people for whom the eyedrop treatment has been prescribed fail to follow the prescribed daily regimen, because the eyedrops have unpleasant side effects.
- E. The eyedrops traditionally prescribed to treat glaucoma are normally prescribed to treat other disease of the eye.

Passage 149

There are many structural and thematic similarities between *Piers Plowman* by Langland (1330-1400) and *House of Fame* by Chaucer (1342-1400), two Middle English poems relating dream visions. Some critics have argued that because a number of the shared elements are uncommon in Middle English poetry, and because Langland's poem probably predates Chaucer's by a few years, Chaucer was most likely influenced by *Piers Plowman* when writing *House of Fame*.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the critics' argument?

- A. *Piers* Plowman is one of Langland's major works, whereas House of Fame is a minor work of Chaucer's.
- B. House of Fame survives in only three manuscript copies, substantially fewer than the number of manuscript copies that exist of Piers Plowman.
- C. Because Piers Plowman became a well-known work in its day, it is likely that the similarities between it and House of Fame were detected by many of the people who read House of Fame soon after Chaucer wrote it.
- D. Many of the themes and structures of Piers Plowman are also found in Latin, Italian, French works with which Chaucer could well have been familiar.

E. There is no evidence that Chaucer and Langland ever met or that they corresponded with each other about literary topics.

Passage 150

The Great Sphinx is a huge statue in Egypt that has a lion's body with a man's head. The face of the Sphinx has long been claimed to be that of pharaoh Khafre, who lived around 2600 B. C., but it cannot be: erosion patterns recently discovered on the lion's legs can only have been caused by heavy rains, and the Sahara has not had heavy rains in over 10,000 years.

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

- A. The face of the Sphinx bears a resemblance to the faces on certain stylized statues dating from both before and after the reign of Khafre.
- B. Other erosion patterns that appear on the body of the Sphinx are of a sort that could be caused by wind and sand alone
- C. Other than the Sphinx, there are no surviving sculptures that have been claimed to portray the face of Khafre.
- D. In the last 10,000 years the climate of Egypt has been so dry that even rains that are not heavy have been extremely infrequent.
- E. The face of the Sphinx is small relative to the rest of the head, indicating that the face may have been recarved long after the Sphinx was built.

Passage 151

Princessfish are a species of coral-reef fish that are captured alive by divers who first stun the individual fish by squirting a certain poison at them. Since the divers limit their catch to a few individuals and take care not to overfish, the divers' continuing activities will clearly not result in serious harm to populations of princessfish.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weaken the argument given?

- A. Princessfish cannot be captured alive by traditional methods of fishing.
- B. The poison used to stun the princessfish has no effect on humans who eat them.
- C. Demand for princessfish has remained steady during the last decade.
- D. Traces of the poison that remain in the seawater damage the corals that create and maintain the reefs on which princessfish depend.
- E. Fish that have been stunned but have selected for capture by the divers soon recover from the temporary effect of the poison.

Passage 152

Between 1970 and 1980, energy consumption by United States industry peaked and then declined, so that by 1980 total industrial use of energy was below the 1970 level even though total industrial output had grown substantially in the same period. Industry must have instituted highly effective energy conservation measures in those years to have achieved such impressive results.

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

- A. Many industries switched to the greatest extent possible from high-priced oil to lower-priced alternatives throughout the 1970's.
- B. Total residential energy consumption was higher in the United States in 1980 than it had been in

1970

- C. Many industrial users of energy had paid little attention to energy conservation prior to 1970.
- D. Industrial output grew less rapidly from 1970 to 1980 than it had from 1960 to 1970.
- E. The industries whose production dropped sharply during the 1970's included a disproportionately large number of energy-intensive industries.

Passage 153

Extensive housing construction is underway in Pataska Forest, the habitat of a large population of deer. Because deer feed at the edges of forests, these deer will be attracted to the spaces alongside the new roads being cut through Pataska Forest to serve the new residential areas. Consequently, once the housing is occupied, the annual number of the forest's deer hit by cars will be much higher than before construction started.

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

- A. The number of deer hit by commercial vehicles will not increase significantly when the housing is occupied.
- B. Deer will be as attracted to the forest edge around new houses as to the forest edge alongside roads.
- C. In years past, the annual number of deer that have been hit by cars on existing roads through Pataska Forest has been very low.
- D. The development will leave sufficient forest to sustain a significant population of deer.
- E. No deer hunting will be allowed in Pataska Forest when the housing is occupied.

Passage 154

Cotton grass, which grows only in arctic regions, has been the only summertime source of protein available to caribou. Caribou that do not get adequate amounts of protein in the summer are unable to reproduce the following year. Rising average temperatures in arctic regions, however, are causing cotton grass to disappear. Therefore, if the warming trend continues, caribou are likely to become extinct.

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

- A. cotton grass is the only one of the caribou's food sources that is becoming scarce as temperatures rise in arctic regions.
- B. caribou that do not eat enough protein to reproduce do not live as long as caribou that do
- C. The warming trend in arctic regions will not enable other plants capable of providing protein to caribou to grow there.
- D. The caribou is the only animal that depends on cotton grass as a major source of food.
- E. If the warming trend continues and cotton grass disappears from arctic regions, then cotton grass will be extinct.

Passage 155

In the shallow end of Lake Tomwa, there are remains of numerous Jeffery pine trees that grew there during a lengthy drought. Researchers had believed that this drought lasted at least 150 years, but carbon dating reveals that pines were growing in the lake bed for only 120 years, from 1200 until 1320. Since the Jeffrey pines, which cannot survive in water, must have died at the end of the

drought, the dating shows that the drought lasted less than 150 years.

The argument given relies on which of the following as an assumption?

- A. No other species of tree started growing in the bed of Lake Tomwa after 1200.
- B. No tree remains of any kind are present at the bottom of deeper parts of Lake Tomwa.
- C. There was at least one tree in the lake bed that was alive for the entire period from 1200 to 1320.
- D. There has not been a more recent drought that caused a drying up of the shallow end of the lake.
- E. The shallow end of the lake had been dry for less than 30 years by the time Jeffrey pines started growing in the lake bed.

Passage 156

A plant-based automobile fuel has just become available in Ternlan. 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.

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.

Passage 157

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.

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.

Biologists studying wild monkeys sometimes need the genetic material DNA from a particular monkey to determine the animal's parentage. Until recently, DNA could be extracted only from blood. Collecting a blood sample required tranquilizing the donor animal. Now DNA can be extracted from hair. Monkeys shed large quantities of hair in places where they sleep. Therefore, researchers will now be able to determine the parentage of individual monkeys from DNA without tranquilizing the monkeys.

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

- A. The places in which monkeys sleep are easily accessible to researchers.
- B. Information about a particular monkey's parentage is the only kind of information that can be determined from DNA that has been extracted from that money's hair.
- C. For at least some samples of hair collected from monkey habitat it will be possible to associate hairs with the individual monkeys from which they came.
- D. Examining DNA is the only way to determine the parentage of wild monkeys.
- E. It will be necessary to obtain any hair samples used in determining a monkey's parentage from a place where the monkey has slept.

Passage 159

When on an airplane, Consuelo never enjoys movies that have been widely recommended because the poor quality of the picture spoils her enjoyment. Since in no circumstances does she ever enjoy movies that have been widely derided, it follows that she never enjoys movies on airplanes.

Which of the following, if true, would enable the conclusion of the argument to be properly drawn?

- A. The only place where Consuelo enjoys widely recommended movies is a movie theater.
- B. Widely recommended movies are never shown on airplane.
- C. If a movie shown on an airplane is not widely derided, then it is invariable widely recommended.
- D. If the picture quality of the movies shown on airplanes was better, Consuelo would enjoy the widely recommended movies.
- E. Some movies are neither widely recommended nor widely derided.

Passage 160

Although the percentage of first graders in Almaria who were excellent readers varied little between 1995 and 2010, the percentage of first graders who had considerable difficulty reading their schoolbooks increased markedly during that period. This evidence strongly indicates that the average reading ability of first graders decreased between 1995 and 2010.

Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest additional support for the argument?

- A. The number of hours devoted to reading activities in first-grade classrooms in Almaria did not vary significantly, on average, between 1995 and 2010.
- B. The percentage of first graders in Almaria who had difficulty solving arithmetic problems did not increase as much between 1995 and 2010 as did the percentage of first graders who had reading difficulties.
- C. The number of children in Almaria who were enrolled as first graders decreased steadily between 1995 and 2010.

- D. The average difficulty of the schoolbooks used in first-grade classrooms in Almaria decreased between 1995 and 2010.
- E. The average number of schoolbooks used in first-grade classrooms in Almaria increased between 1995 and 2010.

The Minoan civilization flourished on the island of Crete around 2000 B. C. The discovery on Crete of large numbers of bronze implements and the furnaces used in their manufacture shows that the Minoans had a thriving bronze industry. Moreover, many bronze artifacts from this period that are similar in style to those produced on Crete have been found in southern Greece. Hence it is probable that, besides making bronzeware for domestic use, the Minoans exported bronzeware to southern Greece.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument given?

- A. Copper and tin, the main ingredients of bronze, were present in Southern Greece.
- B. No furnaces dating from the Minoan era and suitable for the manufacture of bronze implements have been found in southern Greece.
- C. The Minoans exported a great deal of pottery, which was highly valued by other ancient civilizations.
- D. The fuel needed for Minoan bronzeware furnaces was provided by a variety of local species of hardwood.
- E. Some of the pieces of bronzeware found on Crete were non-Minoan in origin.

Passage 162

Recently an unusually high number of dolphins have been found dead of infectious diseases, and most of these had abnormally high tissue concentrations of certain compounds that, even in low concentrations, reduce dolphins' resistance to infection. The only source of these compounds in the dolphins' environment is boat paint. Therefore, since dolphins rid their bodies of the compounds rapidly once exposure ceases, their mortality rate should decline rapidly if such boat paints are banned.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

- A. The levels of the compounds typically used in boat paints today are lower than they were in boat paints manufactured a decade ago.
- B. In high concentrations, the compounds are toxic to many types of marine animals.
- C. The compounds break down into harmless substances after a few months of exposure to water or air.
- D. High tissue levels of the compounds have recently been found in some marine animals, but there is no record of any of those animals dying in unusually large numbers recently.
- E. The compounds do not leach out of the boat paint if the paint is applied exactly in accordance with the manufacturer's directions.

Passage 163

Although several ancient cultures practiced mummification, mummies from ancient Egypt are generally more well-preserved than mummies of similar antiquity from other cultures. One possible explanation for this difference is that the mummification techniques or material used by ancient Egyptians were better than those of other cultures. A second, more likely, explanation is that the

extremely dry climate of ancient Egypt was largely responsible, given that dryness promotes the preservation of organic remains generally.

Which is the following provide the most support for the argument?

- A. The materials used by ancient Egyptians for mummification were not used by any other ancient culture that practiced mummification
- B. Some ancient Egyptian mummies are better preserved than other ancient Egyptian mummies form around the same time.
- C. No ancient people living in very damp areas practiced mummification.
- D. Bodies from ancient Egyptian tombs dating from before the practice of mummification began are almost as well preserved as ancient Egyptian mummies.
- E. Ancient mummies discovered in places other than Egypt have typically not been as well protected from the elements as ancient Egyptian mummies were.

Passage 164

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

Which of the following, if true, provides additional evidence to support the conclusion?

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

Passage 165

Iridium, a hard, whitish metal similar to platinum, is extremely rare on Earth. Extremely high concentrations of iridium on Earth result from only two scenarios; massive volcanic eruptions that release iridium from deep within the Earth and meteorites that shower down on Earth from space. When scientists found concentrations of iridium 30 times higher than normal in rock stratum from 65 million years ago, they concluded that a massive meteor or comet hit the Earth and caused the massive extinction of the dinosaurs.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the scientist's conclusion?

- A. Volcanoes massive enough to generate high concentrations of iridium are very rare.
- B. Massive volcanic eruptions occurred frequently 80 million years ago.
- C. Most scientists support the hypothesis that a cosmic impact wiped out the dinosaurs.
- D. The massive extinction that occurred 70 million years ago killed not only the dinosaurs but also 70 percent of all life on Earth.
- E. A comet struck the earth some 120 million years ago, but no widespread extinction occurred.

Upon maturity, monarch butterflies travel hundreds of miles from their places of origin and lay their eggs on milkweed. The caterpillars that emerge feed on milkweed and absorb the glycosides in milkweed sap. The specific glycosides present in milkweed differ from region to region within the monarch butterfly's range. Since mature butterflies retain the glycosides, the glycosides in a mature monarch butterfly could be used to determine its place of origin.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

- A. Mature monarch butterflies do not feed on parts of milkweed that contain glycosides.
- B. The glycosides in milkweed sap are slightly toxic to caterpillars of other species.
- C. The vast majority of the monarch butterflies that are laying eggs in a given region will have traveled there from a single region.
- D. There are substances other than glycosides in milkweed sap that accumulate in a monarch caterpillar and are retained in the body of the mature butterfly.
- E. There are certain glycosides that are found in the sap of all milkweeds, no matter where they grow within the monarch butterfly's range.

Passage 167

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 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.

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.

Passage 168

The economy of Colonia has been in recession for the past eight years. Most companies that have not been forced into bankruptcy have survived thanks to the high efficiency of the employees they retained, which helped the companies control costs. In recent months, however, the Colonian economy has begun to recover, and companies are beginning to expand their workforces. Colonia, therefore, will soon experience a drop in average worker efficiency, since ______.

Which of the following, if true, most logically complete the argument?

A. people who have been employed throughout the recession will, no doubt, continue to be employed

- B. Colonia is expected to begin importing more goods from other countries
- C. most companies will find that few of the workers available for hiring are as efficient as those they retained during the recession.
- D. during the recession, workers did not receive any raise in their pay.
- E. many companies that were forced into bankruptcy in the past eight years had a fair number of efficient workers.

A hoard of coins recently unearthed at an ancient Carthagian site bear an image of a face in profile with what appears to be a large mole on the cheek. Pointing out that an artist would be unlikely to include such a specific detail in a generalized portrayal of a face, some archaeologists have concluded that these coins portray an actual individual rather than an idealized type. However, this conclusion is unwarranted, since ______.

Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

- A. archaeologists cannot determine the actual identity of the individual portrayed just from the likeness that appears on the coins
- B. it cannot be established with certainty that Carthagian artists were on the whole less skillful at portraying human face than artists of other cultures
- C. none of the other designs of Carthagian coins that have been discovered features a face with a mole on it
- D. in ancient times it was quite common for the money circulated in a city or country to include coins that originated in other jurisdictions.
- E. the relatively soft metal used for Carthagian coin molds sometimes resulted in the production of series of coins with unintended bumps

Passage 170

People widely believed that the controlled use of fire originated 200, 000 years ago with the human species Homo sapiens. However, a site containing a deposit, estimated to be nearly 500, 000 years old, consisting of charcoal, burned animal bones, and charred rocks, has recently been found. Although homo sapiens did not exist at that time, this discovery provides no basis to the claim that the controlled use of fire preceded the Homo sapiens, since ______.

Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

- A. the use of fire might have originated independently in several different parts of the world
- B. it is possible that fire was used much earlier than 500,000 years ago
- C. the charred rocks found in the deposit included several different kinds of stone, all of which are common in the immediate vicinity of the site
- D. animal bones could have been discarded in a fire used for purposes such as protection or heat rather than for cooking
- E. it is impossible to determine whether a charred deposit dating from so long ago resulted from a fire caused by lightening or from the purposeful use of fire

Passage 171

Because of strong overall stylistic similarities, prehistoric cave paintings in El Castillo, Spain and

others in Altamira, Spain, were thought to date from the same period. Recent pigment analyses, however, established the Altamira paintings as by far the older and as about the same age as a third group of paintings done in a different overall style. Nevertheless, this case does not prove that stylistic similarities cannot be a reliable indicator of closeness in age, since

Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

- A. experts who knew the results of the pigment analyses reexamined these paintings and found no previously unnoticed stylistic similarities between the Altamira paintings and the paintings in the third group
- B. there are certain stylistic features that the Altamira paintings share with all known paintings of their period and do not share with the El Castillo paintings
- C. before dating by pigment analysis was widely practiced, stylistic similarities were the only means of determining whether two prehistoric cave paintings dated from the same period
- D. determining the age of a prehistoric cave painting simply by reference to the age of the pigments used in that painting substitutes technology for artistic judgment
- E. there are experts who maintain that the results of the recent pigment analyses leave the striking stylistic similarities between the El Castillo paintings and the Altamira paintings unexplained

Passage 172

Members of the San, a hunter-gatherer society, have a diet far richer in fruits and vegetables and lower in salt than is typical in industrialized societies. They also differ from industrialized societies in that they have extremely low rates of high blood pressure and obesity. However, contrary to what some have claimed, if people in industrialized societies adopted the San's diet, the incidence of high blood pressure and obesity in these societies might not be dramatically reduced, because _____.

Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

- A. psychological stress, which can also cause high blood pressure, occurs in both industrialized and nonindustrialized societies
- B. the San's low-salt diet is due, not to preference, but to the limited availability of salt in their region
- C. a few members of the San have been found to suffer from circulatory system ailments other than high blood pressure
- D. members of the San are far more physically active than are most members of industrialized societies
- E. not all individuals with high blood pressure are obese

Passage 173

For the first time, funding for designing experiments to be conducted during space flights has been made available by the government space program to university biologists not already employed by the space program. From the fact that little interest has been expressed in this offer, however, it cannot be concluded that virtually the only biologists interested in research that such experiments could address are those biologists already employed by the space program, since ______.

Which of the following most logically complete the passage?

A. Relatively few of the biologists already employed by the space program have ever held university positions

- B. There are more research biologist in industry than at universities.
- C. Biologists are not the only scientists interested in research that could be furthered by the opportunity to conduct experiments in space
- D. The space program employs only a small percentage of the research biologists employed by the government.
- E. Much of the biological research currently funded by the government's space program is concerned with the biological effects of a weightless environment.

The damage that trucks do to highways escalates dramatically with the weight borne per axle. New regulations increase the maximum permitted vehicle weight; these regulations will therefore allow onto the highway trucks capable of doing even more damage than those currently permitted.

The argument is open to criticism on the grounds that it:

- A. Fails to establish that the level of damage done by trucks is a serious problem
- B. Omits evidence about one of the two relevant factors
- C. Ignores the possibility that careful driving can lessen damage to highways
- D. Presumes that trucks are the only vehicles capable of causing substantial damage to highways
- E. Presumes that something is bound to happen just because it is allowed to happen

Passage 175

Some psychologists have proposed the hypothesis that children in different cultures have different psychologies, demonstrated, for example, by culture-specific tendencies for the children's behavior to be relatively self-assertive or obedient. However, that hypothesis is incorrect, since the psychological mechanisms by which children acquire behavioral traits are identical for all cultures.

In the argument, the author's position and the position challenged by the author differ in the criteria they use to distinguish different

A. behaviors

B. cultures

C. mechanisms D. psychologies

E. traits

Passage 176

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 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.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously undermine 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 on 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.

Astronomers occasionally detect gamma-ray bursts in the sky. Matter crashing onto neutron stars in our galaxy would emit gamma-ray bursts with durations and intensities like those of the bursts observed by astronomers. Therefore, such interactions between matter and neutron stars are, plausibly, the explanation for these bursts.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly undermines the proposed explanation for gamma-ray bursts?

- A. Astronomers first detected gamma-ray bursts in 1973, whereas neutron stars were known to exist several decades before that.
- B. Astronomers believe that neutron stars are the remnants of stars that once violently exploded and ejected most of their constituent matter.
- C. Gamma-ray bursts vary in duration from as little as a thousandth of a second to more than 100 seconds.
- D. Gamma-ray bursts occur just as often in regions of the sky where neutron stars are thought not to exist as they do where neutron stars are known to exist.
- E. Some neutron stars emits short pulses of radio waves, which are known to be of lower frequency than gamma rays.

Passage 178

Geographers and historians have traditionally held the view that Antarctica was first sighted around 1820, but some sixteenth-century European maps show a body that resembles the polar landmass, even though explorers of the period never saw it. Some scholars, therefore, argue that the continent must have been discovered and mapped by the ancients, whose maps are known to have served as models for the European cartographers.

Which of the following, if true, is most damaging to the inference drawn by the scholars?

- A. The question of who first sighted Antarctica in modern times is still much debated, and no one has been able to present conclusive evidence.
- B. Between 3,000 and 9,000 years ago, the world was warmer than it is now, and the polar landmass was presumably smaller.
- C. There are only a few sixteenth-century global maps that show a continental landmass as the South Pole.
- D. Most attributions of surprising accomplishments to ancient civilizations or even extraterrestrials are eventually discredited or rejected as preposterous.
- E. Ancient philosophers believed that there had to be a large landmass at the South Pole to balance the northern continents and make the world symmetrical.

Passage 179

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.

Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument given 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.

One of the legends that has been attached to the nineteenth century writer Edgar Allan Poe is that he was addicted to morphine. Poe discussed virtually every known aspect of his life in his letters. However, nowhere in his voluminous correspondence does he mention his reputed morphine addiction. On the basis of this evidence, it is safe to conclude that reports of his supposed addiction are untrue.

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

- A. The symptoms that legend attributes to Poe and that have been taken as evidence of morphine addiction could instead have been caused by a different condition
- B. Poe had enemies whose own careers could have been advanced if rumors that Poe was addicted to morphine were widely believed.
- C. Poe would not have refrained, out of any considerations of privacy or reputation, from mentioning in his correspondence any addiction that he might have had.
- D. Reports claiming that Poe was addicted to morphine did not begin to circulate until after his death.
- E. None of the reports of Poe's supposed addiction to morphine can be traced to individuals who knew Poe personally.

Passage 181

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.

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
- D. The majority of automobile accidents in Benovia take place when it is dark.
- E. Driving conditions are no worse in Benovia in the winter than during the rest of the year.

Passage 182

The thylacine, a slender, wolf-like predator, lived on mainland Australia until about 3,000 years ago. The thylacine disappeared from the mainland shortly after the dingo, a kind of wild dog, was first

brought to Australia. Dingoes flourished in Australia and preyed on many of the same animal species on which the thylacine relied. Thus, the introduction of the dingo probably caused the thylacine's disappearance there.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

- A. Dingoes also preyed on animal species that thylacines did not prey on
- B. On the Australian island of Tasmania, which was never inhabited by dingoes, thylancines survived into the 1900s
- C. The largest thylacines in Australia were much larger than dingoes
- D. Much of the dingo's diet today consists of animal species that were not found in Australia 3000 years ago.
- E. Thylacines relied on their stamina rather than their speed to capture prey

Passage 183

That sales can be increased by the presence of sunlight within a store has been shown by the experience of the only Savefast department store with a large skylight. The skylight allows sunlight into half of the store, reducing the need for artificial light. The rest of the store uses only artificial light. Since the store opened two years ago, the departments on the sunlit side have had substantially higher sales than the other.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

- A. On particularly cloudy days, more artificial light is used to illuminate the part of the store under the skylight.
- B. When the store is open at night, the departments in the part of the store under the skylight have sales that are no higher than those of other departments.
- C. Many customers purchase items from departments in both parts of the store on a single shopping trip.
- D. Besides the skylight, there are several significant architectural differences between the two parts of the store.
- E. The departments in the part of the store under the skylight are the departments that generally have the highest sales in other stores in the Savefast chain.

Passage 184

The pepper *Capsicum chinense* grows as a native wild plant only in South America. Birds swallow the pepper's fruit whole, thereby providing the plant with its means of distributing seeds. Domesticated varieties of *C. chinense* grow in the Caribbean islands as well as in South America. Although it is unknown just when *C. chinense* was introduced into the islands, the introduction of the species was probably the result of human activity, because ______.

Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

- A. the fruits of the domesticated varieties are too large for birds to swallow
- B. C. chinense grows in the Caribbean islands under climatic conditions very similar to those under which the wild variety grows
- C. the peppers are an important part of the Caribbean islands' characteristic cooking
- D. most of the plant species in the Caribbean islands originated in South America
- E. many of the species of birds that are found in the Caribbean islands spend only the winter there

Unlike most plants, cactuses absorb carbon dioxide from the air mainly at night. Night air contains greater quantities of certain types of carbon than does daytime air. Consequently, these types of carbon are more common in cactuses than in most other plants. Quintral plants, however, which grow as parasites on cactuses, contain nearly the same proportions of these types of carbon as cactuses. Therefore, quintral plants probably take significant quantities of carbon from their cactus hosts, since

Which of the following most logically completes the passage above?

- A. in the desert climates where cactuses grow, carbon dioxide is significantly more abundant in the air during the day than at night.
- B. cactuses that have quintral plants growing as parasites on them do not absorb as much carbon dioxide from the air as do cactuses of comparable size that are free of parasites.
- C. quintral plants are the only kind of parasites that grow on such kinds of cactuses.
- D. in areas where quintral plants are common, individual cactuses often have several such plants.
- E. nearly all of the carbon dioxide absorbed from the air by quintral plants is absorbed during the day.

Passage 186

Editors of major United States newsmagazines have been criticized for reducing the amount of space these magazines devote to international news. According to these editors, however, readers are wholly to blame for the reductions. After all, the editors point out, sales of magazine issues that prominently feature international news stories have declined significantly, and declining sales reflect declining reader interest. Yet even if true, this evidence does not refute the contention that editors should bear some of the blame for the reductions, unless editors are merely passive instruments responding to reader interest. And that is clearly an untenable view, since editors can often intensify readier interest in a news topic by giving it frequent coverage.

In the argument as a whole, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?

- A. The first is evidence that has been used to support a position that the argument opposes; the second is a point that the argument raises to cast doubt on the reasoning used to support that position.
- B. The first presents a claim, the truth of which is evaluated in the argument, the second is information introduced to cast doubt on that claim.
- C. The first presents a claim, the truth of which is evaluated in the argument, the second provides evidence in support of that claim
- D. The first cites evidence in support of the main conclusion of the argument, the second states that conclusion
- E. The first states an assumption that is explicitly made to support the main conclusion of the argument, the second is a position that the argument as a whole opposes.

Passage 187

The traditional color of fire trucks is red, but in cities that have introduced yellow trucks into their fleets, the rate of traffic accidents per mile driven among these trucks has been far lower than the rate among red trucks. Some critics of the innovation have questioned whether **this difference should be**

attributed to color, given that the yellow trucks were generally newer than the red trucks with which they were compared. But this criticism can be dismissed. Certainly, **the mere difference in accident rates is not decisive evidence.** The decisive fact is that the rates differed significantly only in the hours around dawn and dusk. At these hours, the visibility of yellow is known to be better than that of red.

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

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

Passage 188

Archaeologists recently excavated a collection of copper tools from a grave in India. Although the tools were similar to others from the same culture, each tool found in the grave was significantly larger than any other known tool of the corresponding type produced by the same culture. Since the larger size would have made many of the tools extremely unwieldy, the tools were probably made specifically for ceremonial burial. Tools made for ceremonial burial would be expected to have none of the wear that comes from use, and indeed these tools showed no such wear.

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

- A. The first is introduced as evidence that apparently supports a position the argument opposes, the second is that position.
- B. The first is introduced as evidence that apparently supports a position the argument opposes, the second is the position the argument seeks to support.
- C. The first is the position the argument seeks to support, the second provides evidence to support that position.
- D. The first provides evidence for the position the argument seeks to support, the second is a position that the argument seeks to disprove.
- E. The first provides evidence for the position the argument seeks to support, the second is that position.

Passage 189

Years ago, consumers in Frieland began paying an energy tax in the form of two Frieland pennies for each unit of energy consumed that came from nonrenewable sources. Following the introduction of this energy tax, there was a steady reduction in the total yearly consumption of energy from nonrenewable sources.

If the statements in the passage are true, then which of the following must on the basis of them be true?

- A. There was a steady decline in the yearly revenues generated by the energy tax in Frieland.
- B. There was a steady decline in the total amount of energy consumed each year in Frieland.

- C. There was a steady increase in the use of renewable energy source in Frieland.
- D. The revenues generated by the energy tax were used to promote the use of energy from renewable sources.
- E. The use of renewable energy sources in Frieland greatly increased relative to the use of nonrenewable energy sources.

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

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.

Passage 191

The manuscript of a previously unknown ragtime piano piece recently been discovered. The manuscript is unsigned and has the notation "New York City, 1899" written on it. In 1899 Ben Harney was the New York musician most closely associated with ragtime. The style of the piece, however, is closer to that of Scott Joplin, but scholars believe that Joplin did not visit New York before 1906.

Form the information given, which of the following can properly be concluded?

- A. If Scott Joplin wrote the piece, either he did visit New York before 1906 or the notation on the manuscript does not reflect the place and date of composition of the piece.
- B. Ben Harney was stylistically influenced by Scott Joplin's music before Joplin ever visited New York.
- C. If Scott Joplin did not visit New York before 1906, then neither Ben Harney nor Scott Joplin composed the work.
- D. The notation on the manuscript was intended to signify something other than the place and date of composition of the piece.
- E. If the dating on the manuscript accurately reflects when and where the piece was composed, then Scott Joplin visited New York earlier than scholars have believed.

Despite a dramatic increase in the number of people riding bicycles for recreation in Parkville, a recent report by the Parkville Department of Transportation shows that the number of accidents involving bicycles has decreased for the third consecutive year.

Which of the following, if true during the last three years, best reconciles the apparent discrepancy in the facts?

- A. The Parkville Department of Recreation confiscated abandoned bicycles and sold them at auction to any interested Parkville residents.
- B. Increased automobile and bus traffic in Parkville had been the leading cause of the most recent increase in automobile accidents.
- C. Because of the local increase in the number of people bicycling for recreation, many out-of-town bicyclists ride in the Parkville area.
- D. The Parkville Police Department enforced traffic rules for bicycle riders much more vigorously and began requiring recreational riders to pass a bicycle safety course.
- E. The Parkville Department of Transportation canceled a program that required all bicycles to be inspected and registered each year.

Passage 193

Last year, Mayor Stephens established a special law-enforcement task force with the avowed mission of eradicating corruption in city government. The mayor's handpicked task force has now begun prosecuting a dozen city officials. Since all of these officials were appointed by Mayor Bixby, Mayor Stephens' predecessor and longtime political foe, it is clear that those being prosecuted have been targeted because of their political affiliations.

Which of the following, if true, most weakens the editorial's argument?

- A. Complaints of official corruption in city government have decreased since the anticorruption task force began operating.
- B. Former mayor Bixby did not publicly oppose Mayor Stephens' establishment of the anticorruption task force
- C. Almost all of the officials who have served in city government for any length of time are appointees of Mayor Bixby.
- D. All of the members of the anticorruption task force had other jobs in city government before the task force was formed.
- E. During the last mayoral election campaign, then Mayor Bixby hotly disputed the current mayor's claim that there was widespread corruption in city government.

Passage 194

Low bone density is the primary risk factor for bone fractures. People with a physically inactive lifestyle provide a case in point; their bone density decreases and, as a result, they become increasingly prone to bone fractures. People who routinely take Omega sleeping pills are also uncommonly prone to bone fractures, even as compared to users of other sleeping pills. Clearly, when data on Omega users' bone density are collected, what they will show is below-average bone density.

Which of the following, it true, casts most doubt on the prediction?

- A. When taken regularly, Omega sleeping pills, more than other sleeping pills, cause people to be unsteady on their feet.
- B. Omega sleeping pills, when taken regularly, can be taken in gradually decreasing dose without any diminution of the desired effect.
- C. Measuring a person's bone density is not currently a part of a routine medical checkup.
- D. In people whose bone density decreases, the likelihood of a hip fracture increases at a greater rate than does the likelihood of any other kind of bone fracture.
- E. People who regularly take Omega sleeping pills are no more likely than people in general are to have a physically inactive lifestyle.

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 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.

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.

Passage 196

Many scholars believe that it was Granziera who actually wrote the politically charged plays attributed to Urbani. But a comparison of the texts of those plays with Granziera's known works shows a distinct difference in style: the frequency of words with at least three syllables in these plays is much lower than in the works known to have been written by Granziera. Therefore, Granziera is probably not the author of the plays attributed to Urbani.

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

- A. All of the works known to have been written by Granziera are scholarly essays in political theory.
- B. In the period in which Granziera and Urbani wrote, many works were published anonymously.
- C. Whereas most of the plays attributed to Urbani are short, a few are very long.
- D. Granziera and Urbani are known to have held similar political views.
- E. It is relatively rare for an author to employ substantially different styles in different published works.

A decrease in face-to-face social contact can precipitate depression. Time spent using the Internet cannot be spent in face-to-face social contact, so psychologists have speculated that sharply increasing Internet use can cause depression. Studies of regular 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.

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.

Passage 198

The crustaceans known as harpacticoids are very widespread in marine sediments, where they feed on microorganisms by ingesting the sediment particles to which the microorganisms adhere. Heavy metals, such as those found in industrial pollution, readily adhere to sediment particles. Harpacticoids are poisoned by heavy metals but are unaffected by most other pollutants. Therefore the concentration of harpacticoids in an area is a good indication of whether that marine environment contains heavy metals.

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

- A. Industrial pollution is the principal source of heavy metals in marine sediments.
- B. Harpacticoids are the only crustaceans that feed on microorganisms by ingesting sediment particles.
- C. Harpacticoids are more susceptible to poisoning by heavy metals than are other marine organisms.
- D. The microorganism that harpacticoids feed on are not killed by pollutants that are harmless to harpacticoids.
- E. The microorganism that harpacticoids feed on absorb heavy metals.

Passage 199

Fuel cells produce energy by reaction between hydrogen and atmosphere oxygen. Automobiles powered by fuel cells are touted as gasoline-conserving alternatives to conventional automobiles. However, automobiles cannot safely carry tanks of hydrogen. One type of fuel cell solves this problem by extracting hydrogen in small quantities, as needed, from gasoline. Although such fuel cells perpetuate gasoline usage, their widespread adoption would have a moderating effect on the country's total gasoline consumption, since ______.

Which of the following most logically completes the passage above?

- A. automobile powered by fuel cells of the type travel farther per gallon of gasoline than automobile powered by conventional engine
- B. there are other types of fuel cells that avoid the use of gasoline altogether by extracting hydrogen from alcohol.
- C. automobile powered by this type of fuel cells would be outnumbered by those powered by those conventional gasoline engines for many years.
- D. carbon dioxide, an atmosphere pollutant, is emitted by both the extraction of hydrogen from gasoline and the combustion of gasoline in a conventional automobile engine.
- E. automobiles powered by conventional engines cannot readily converted to run on fuel cells.

Passage 200

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

Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

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

PPO 1

Passage 1

According to von Kárman, a scientist seeks to understand what is; an engineer, to create what never was. But dichotomies are seldom clear-cut. When a scientist proposes a truly new hypothesis about, say, the origin of the universe, that hypothesis "never was" prior to its articulation by that scientist. Einstein, certainly a prototypical scientist, took that view, criticizing physicist and philosopher Ernst Mach for having "thought that somehow theories arise by means of discovery rather than invention." Science historian Thomas P. Hughes notes that to Einstein, invention was the manipulation not only of things but also of concepts. Einstein believed that an artifact was a materialized concept and that a hard-and-fast line between technology and science simply did not exist.

- 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. suggest that a certain term is often misunderstood
 - B. question the basis for a particular distinction
 - C. show how one field has been influenced by another
 - D. argue that one view of a dichotomy has changed over time
 - E. examine the origins of a scientific theory
- 2. The author of the passage mentions Mach most likely in order to
 - A. provide a contrast that illuminates Einstein's view
 - B. identify an inspiration for von Kárman's views
 - C. show how perspectives on the nature of invention have changed over time
 - D. show how Einstein's view of Mach influenced other scientists' views about invention
 - E. illustrate Einstein's and Mach's opposing views about the value of technology

Passage 2

In the late nineteenth century, art critics regarded seventeenth-century Dutch paintings as direct reflections of reality. The paintings were discussed as an index of the democracy of a society that chose to represent its classes, actions, and occupations exactly as they were; wide-ranging realism was seen as the great accomplishment of Dutch art. However, the achievement of more recent study of Dutch art has been the recovery of the fact that the "realistic" paintings are more than depictions of daily life. They are, of course, that too, but it has now become clear that such paintings are to be taken as symbolizing mortality, the transience of earthly life, and the power of God, and as messages that range from the mildly moralizing to the firmly didactic. How explicit and consistent the symbolizing process was intended to be is a much thornier matter, but anyone who has more than a passing acquaintance with Dutch literature or with the kinds of images used in illustrated books (above all emblem books) will recognize how pervasive was the habit of investing ordinary objects and familiar scenes with meanings that go beyond their surface and outward appearance. In the mid-1960s, Eddy de Jongh published an extraordinary array of material-especially from the emblem books and vernacular literature—that confirmed the unreliability of taking Dutch pictures at surface value alone.

The major difficulty, however, with the findings of critics such as de Jongh is that it is not easy to assess the multiplicity of levels in which Dutch viewers interpreted these pictures. De Jongh's followers typically regard the pictures as purely symbolic. Not every object within Dutch paintings need be

interpreted in terms of the gloss given to its equivalent representation in the emblem books. Not every foot warmer is to be interpreted in terms of the foot warmer in Roemer Visscher's *Sinnepoppen* of 1614; not every bridle is an emblem of restraint (though many were indeed just that). To maintain as Brown does, that the two children in Netscher's painting *A Lady Teaching a Child to Read* "stand for industry and idleness" is to fail to understand that the painting has a variety of possible meanings, even though the picture undoubtedly carries unmistakable symbolic meanings, too. Modern art historians may well find the discovery of parallels between a painting and a specific emblem exciting; they may, like seventeenth-century viewers, search for the double meanings that lie behind many paintings. But seventeenth-century response can hardly be reduced to the level of formula. To suggest otherwise is to imply a laboriousness of mental process that may well characterize modern interpretations of seventeenth-century Dutch art, but that was, for the most part, not characteristic in the seventeenth century.

- 1. The passage is primarily concerned with which of the following?
 - A. Reconciling two different points of view about how art reflects reality
 - B. Criticizing a traditional method of interpretation
 - C. Tracing the development of an innovative scholarly approach
 - D. Describing and evaluating a recent critical approach
 - E. Describing a long-standing controversy and how it was resolved
- 2. The author of the passage mentions bridles in the highlighted portion of the passage most likely in order to
 - A. suggest that restraint was only one of the many symbolic meanings attached to bridles
 - B. provide an example of an everyday, physical object that was not endowed with symbolic meaning
 - C. provide an example of an object that modern critics have endowed with symbolic meaning different from the meaning assigned it by seventeenth-century Dutch artists
 - D. provide an example of an object with symbolic meaning that was not always used as a symbol
 - E. provide an example of an everyday object that appears in a significant number of seventeenth-century Dutch paintings
- 3. Which of the following best describes the function of the last paragraph of the passage?
 - A. It provides specific applications of the critical approach introduced in the preceding paragraph.
 - B. It presents a caveat about the critical approach discussed in the preceding paragraph.
 - C. It presents the research on which a theory presented in the preceding paragraph is based.
 - D. It refutes a theory presented in the preceding paragraph and advocates a return to a more traditional approach.
 - E. It provides further information about an unusual phenomenon described in the preceding paragraph.
- 4. The passage suggests which of the following about emblem books in seventeenth-century Holland?
 - A. They confirm that seventeenth-century Dutch paintings depict some objects and scenes rarely found in daily life.
 - B. They are more useful than vernacular literature in providing information about the symbolic content of seventeenth-century Dutch painting.
 - C. They have been misinterpreted by art critics, such as de Jongh, who claim seventeenth-century Dutch paintings contain symbolic meaning.

- D. They are not useful in interpreting seventeenth-century Dutch landscape painting.
- E. They contain material that challenges the assumptions of late nineteenth-century critics about seventeenth-century Dutch painting.

Compared with doctors who see patients only in their offices, doctors who see their patients in the patients' homes develop a more personal relationship with them. Their patients are also less likely to bring malpractice suits against them. This lower rate of malpractice suits clearly supports the common belief that having a close relationship with a doctor increases a patient's willingness to give that doctor the benefit of the doubt when difficulties arise.

Which of the following, if true of doctors who make house calls, most seriously weakens the argument?

- A. They are more likely than are doctors who do not make house calls to believe that a doctor's bedside manner is an important part of medical treatment.
- B. They see their patients more frequently than do doctors who do not make house calls and so acquire more information about the patients' conditions.
- C. They tend to have fewer years of experience at practicing medicine than do doctors who do not make house calls.
- D. They perform all the same types of treatment as doctors who do not make house calls.
- E. They are not charged any less for malpractice insurance than are doctors who do not make house calls.

Passage 4

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

- 1. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. restoring the reputations of two reformers whose accomplishments have long been denigrated by historians
 - B. refuting criticisms of two reformers made by their contemporaries by demonstrating that those criticisms are baseless
 - C. providing evidence to support a claim that historians' understanding of a particular phenomenon may be incomplete

- D. discussing some of the reasons that two reformers who were well-known during their lifetimes are considered by historians today to have been ineffective
- E. suggesting an alternative interpretation of the effect of the farm tenancy system on the economy of the rural South following the Civil War
- 2. Select the sentence that identifies a prevailing scholarly view. "Most...system."
- 3. 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 criticisms made about them by their contemporaries is difficult to determine.

Certain practices common in the early United States make it easy for historians to underestimate the extent of American women's paid labor. Under the legal principle called coverture, married women had no legally recognized economic existence apart from their husbands and could not receive wages for their work. Records of payments for outwork (work performed in the home on a piece-rate basis) show male names as wage recipients. One has to look in the columns recording the amount of work completed to see that female names are listed as producers. Furthermore, most wage laborers were paid partly in goods and received cash wages only quarterly or once or twice a year. The infrequency of such payments has sometimes made it difficult for historians to recognize them as wages.

- 1. According to the passage, payments to wage laborers in the early United States were
 - A. usually lower for outwork than for other kinds of wage labor
 - B. consistently higher for male workers than for female workers
 - C. paid to male workers at more frequent intervals than to female workers
 - D. often paid partly in forms other than cash
 - E. often not recorded by employers
- 2. The passage suggests which of the following about records of payments for outwork?
 - A. They have only recently received attention from historians.
 - B. They could easily be misinterpreted by historians.
 - C. They have frequently been overlooked by historians.
 - D. They show a discrepancy between the amount of men's and women's wages.
 - E. They fail to reflect the infrequency of payments for completed work.

Passage 6

The occurrence of dense aggregations of the fruit-bearing tree *Brosimum alicastrum* on or near Maya ruin complexes in Central America was initially interpreted as evidence of ancient Maya silviculture, i. e., the stands were relicts of orchards planted by the Maya. Later work, however,

suggested that the stands resulted from the Artibeus bats that roost among the ruins. The bats fly to the forest, collect the fruit, bring it back to their roost, eat the fruit, and then discard the undamaged seed. **The continual input of bat-dispersed seed** has maintained the clumps of *B. alicastrum* around ruins for many hundreds of years.

This observation, however, does not negate the possibility that *B. alicastrum* was used and managed by the Maya. In fact, if we examine the behavior, rather than the density or location, of these tree populations, we are presented with strong evidence of deliberate genetic improvement. This is especially notable in the *B. alicastrum* trees that cluster around the Maya ruins at Tikal in Guatemala; these trees' productivity is almost twice that of trees in Veracruz, Mexico, under almost identical environmental conditions.

- 1. "The continual input of bat-dispersed seed" is mentioned in the passage as part of an explanation for
 - A. the productivity of certain stands of B. alicastrum
 - B. the presence of stands of B. alicastrum in certain locations
 - C. the displacement of fruit trees from Maya orchards
 - D. changes in the appearance of Maya ruins
 - D. changes in the forest around Maya ruins
- 2. The passage implies which of the following about the *B. alicastrum* trees observed at Tikal?
 - A. They represent a strain that may have been brought to Tikal from Mexico.
 - B. They represent a strain that may have been bred by the Maya to increase its yield.
 - C. Their fruit is preferred by Artibeus bats to the fruit of other tree species.
 - D. They are more numerous around the ruins at Tikal than B. alicastrum trees are at other Maya sites.
 - E. Their seed is able to withstand damage that might otherwise prevent germination.
- 3. The passage implies which of the following about the B. alicastrum trees observed in Veracruz?
 - A. They are a product of selective breeding.
 - B. Their development has been influenced by bat behavior.
 - C. They bear an inferior quality of fruit.
 - D. They are poorly suited to the growing conditions at Veracruz.
 - E. They differ significantly from the trees at Tikal in their genetic makeup.

Passage 7

Homeowners often weatherize their homes, that is, they add insulation and seal up gaps to avoid drafts. In the past, many homeowners used insulation that releases formaldehyde, a gas that at high concentrations causes health problems. Such insulation is now banned. It is still possible, however, to create dangerous levels of formaldehyde by weatherizing a house, since reducing airflow increases the concentrations of any gas being released into the air of the house, and ______.

Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

- A. any formaldehyde-releasing insulation installed before the ban has long since stopped releasing formaldehyde
- B. many items in a typical home release measurable quantities of formaldehyde
- C. the insulation that releases formaldehyde was easy to install in an existing house
- D. almost all of the fresh air that enters a weatherized house enters through heating and cooling vents
- E. certain other kinds of insulation present other health risks if not used properly

One might assume the most admired architecture would be the best built. This was generally true in the past, but in the twentieth century, when new materials and new aesthetic theories often drove architects to cavalier experimentation, even celebrated architects fell short. When designing the Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris, Renzo Piano and Richard Rogers turned the building literally inside out. Previously hidden elements such as pipes, ducts, and elevators were exposed to view—and exposed to the elements. The result might have been foreseen: after only twenty years, the building was closed for a two-year renovation. Although the authorities maintained that the unexpectedly large numbers of visitors necessitated the renovation, much of the budget was spent on refurbishing the facade.

- 1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?
 - A. It helps substantiate the author's claims about pre-twentieth-century architecture.
 - B. It provides a specific example of the trend cited in the previous sentence.
 - C. It bolsters the claim that modern architecture abhors aesthetic experimentation.
 - D. It restates the assumption mentioned in the passage's opening sentence.
 - E. It marks a transition to a discussion of French architectural trends.
- 2. Which of the following qualities of the Centre Pompidou forms the basis for the author's critique of Renzo Piano and Richard Rogers' work?

A. Its popularity

B. Its initial construction cost

C. Its size

D. Its durability

E. Its location

Passage 9

Despite the **extravagant colors** of the flowers bees visit, until the early 1900s it was commonly thought that bees were entirely colorblind. To test this, zoologist Karl von Frisch set out an array of dishes on cards. The dish on one card, the only blue card among varying grays, contained sugar water. Once bees learned to visit this card and dish combination, he varied its position in the matrix. Next, he replaced all the cards and dishes with a new set of identical materials, only now leaving the blue card's dish empty. The bees nonetheless returned to the blue card. If their vision were monochromatic, they would likely have found at least some of the gray cards indistinguishable from the blue.

- 1. The author of the passage refers to "extravagant colors" primarily to
 - A. validate a view about bees' color vision that was once commonly accepted
 - B. suggest why it might be surprising that bees were thought to be color-blind
 - C. complicate the debate about bees' color vision
 - D. point out a reason for bees' visual limitations
 - E. anticipate an objection to the methodology of the experiment described in the passage
- 2. It can be inferred from the passage that by setting out new cards when replacing the dish of sugar water with an empty one, Frisch
 - A. was able to record accurately any changes in color that resulted from spills or drops
 - B. could subtly alter the color of the card on which the sugar water was placed in each iteration of the experiment

- C. introduced new clues relevant to finding the sugar water's location
- D. succeeded in proving that bees see in only a limited spectrum of color
- E. was able to rule out the possibility that the bees had somehow marked the blue card in previous trials

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, 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 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.

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

- 1. The "critic" mentioned would probably agree with which of the following about Cuban-American writers?
 - A. Contributing to a distinctive Cuban-American culture is a worthwhile thing for Cuban-American writers to do.
 - B. If Cuban-American writers choose to write in English, preserving a specifically Cuban culture in the United States will become increasingly difficult.
 - C. It is appropriate for Cuban-American writers who write in Spanish to seek affiliation with the larger canon of Latin America letters.
- 2. In the context in which it appears, "comfortable" most nearly means
 - A. prosperous B. sufficient C. agreeable D. restful E. painless

Passage 11

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 nonendemic 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 Philippine 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.

The immune systems of hamsters injected with laboratory cultures of *Borrelia burgdorferi*, the bacterium that causes Lyme disease, respond differently than do the immune systems of people infected with the bacterium as a result of the bites of ticks, the disease's carrier. However, when hamsters are infected with the bacterium by tick bites, their immune-system response is identical to the human one. Probably, therefore, the bacterium in the ticks has a different form from the bacterium cultured in the laboratory.

The argument in the passage assumes which of the following?

- A. The difference in the manner in which the infection enters the body is not what causes the difference in the hamster's immune-system response.
- B. The human immune-system response to injection with Borrelia burgdorferi would be identical to the hamster's immune-system response to injection with that bacterium.

- C. In the wild, hamsters are at least occasionally infected with Lyme disease by tick bites.
- D. There are no laboratory-cultured bacteria that would cause the hamster's immune system to react as it does when infected with Borrelia burgdorferi by a tick bite.
- E. In rodents other than hamsters, the immune-system responses to *Borrelia burgdorferi* infections both by injection and by tick bite are identical to those in hamsters.

In 1876 Edmond Duranty dubbed the style of emerging French Impressionist artists "The New Painting." More than a style, the Impressionists' luminous landscapes were regarded as a new way of seeing. Of course, it was not wholly new. **The English painters Constable and Turner, whose work French artists knew, had already painted out of doors earlier in the century and brilliantly sought to capture the impact of natural scenes on their sensibility.** Courbet's toughminded realism and Jongkind's harbor scenes also had much to teach the emergent movement. The Impressionists never denied this ancestry; but they were aware, too, that they had taken these painters' unconventional experiments to unfamiliar levels and, consolidating themselves as a movement, had indeed made painting new.

- 1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?
 - A. It provides support for an assertion made previously in the passage.
 - B. It undermines a claim made earlier in the passage.
 - C. It questions the usefulness of categorizing artists into particular movements.
 - D. It identifies painters whose works were praised by some Impressionists.
 - E. It suggests that painting out of doors was unusual during the early 1800s.
- 2. The passage suggests that the impact of Impressionism can be attributed in part to
 - A. Duranty's enthusiastic promotion of the movement
 - B. the moribund state of painting when Impressionists first presented their works
 - C. the widespread popularity in France of works by Courbet and Jongkind
 - D. a lack of earlier examples of outdoor painting
 - E. the solidarity of its practitioners

Passage 14

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

- 1. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. resolving a controversy
- B. describing a behavior

C. dismissing a theory

D. predicting a result

- E. appraising an assumption
- 2. The author would most likely agree with which of the following statements about the prevalence of specific individual recognition that occurred in fish in the laboratory studies discussed?
 - A. It suggests that the laboratory studies were well designed to simulate the natural habitats of the fish studied.
 - B. It suggests that the advantages that individual recognition provides free-ranging fish differ significantly from those provided to fish in laboratory studies.
 - C. It might have been inflated due to continued exposure to the same individuals.
 - D. It may occur with greater frequency as the number of individuals in a population increases.
 - E. It sheds light on the phenomenon of reciprocal altruism among free-ranging fish.

Abolitionist Frederick Douglass' move to Rochester, New York, in 1847 was a major step in his finding his own intellectual path. Along with much of the rest of western New York, Rochester became fertile ground for an antislavery movement that dissented from that led by William Lloyd Garrison, with whom Douglass had previously been aligned. Unlike the Garrisonians, who believed the Union established by the United States Constitution must be dissolved in order to abolish slavery, many Rochester activists began to see both the Constitution and the political process as invaluable instruments for achieving that goal. **During the** 1840s and 1850s, many abolitionists had become frustrated by the failure of Garrison's method of moral persuasion. They turned instead to politics to fight slavery.

- 1. Which of the following statements best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?
 - A. It emphasizes Garrison's popularity among abolitionists prior to the 1840s.
 - B. It points out a similarity between Garrison's position and that of Douglass prior to the latter's move to Rochester.
 - C. It illustrates the extent to which Garrison disdained politics as a tool to achieve abolition.
 - D. It explains the motivation behind the Rochester abolitionists' split with Garrison.
 - E. It suggests that the previous alliance between Douglass and Garrison has been overemphasized.
- 2. The author implies that Frederick Douglass' relocation to Rochester was important because
 - A. many Rochester activists doubted William Lloyd Garrison's commitment to the abolitionist movement
 - B. Rochester was populated by abolitionists who believed in the efficacy of moral persuasion
 - C. the prevailing political climate there reinforced Douglass' growing philosophical distance from Garrison
 - D. activists there recognized Douglass' capacity to become a leader in the abolitionist cause
 - E. activists there were focused on how to amend the Constitution in order to advance abolitionist goals

Passage 16

The cycle of fluctuation in snowshoe hare populations is unusual among animal species in that it is remarkably regular—peaking every eight to eleven years—and broadly synchronized over a vast area. Declines from peak levels are initiated by markedly lower overwinter survival of young hares, sharp

decreases in birth rates, and a declining survival rate for adult hares. The onset of population increases is brought about by greatly improved rates of survival and birth.

Some biologists hypothesize that the cycle begins when peak snowshoe hare populations exceed their winter food supply; resulting malnutrition triggers a population decline. As hare numbers fall, the ratio of predators to hares increases, as does the impact of predation on the hare population. This extends the decline beyond the period of winter food shortage. Hare scarcity then causes predator population declines, and with fewer predators and more abundant winter food, the hare population begins another cyclic increase. The high mobility of predators responding to local differences in hare abundance contributes to interregional synchrony.

- 1. The passage suggests that population fluctuations in many other animal species differ from those of the snowshoe hare in that population fluctuations in other species
 - A. are less regular due to more erratic changes in predator levels
 - B. typically occur over a longer time period
 - C. are synchronized over larger areas
 - D. are less dependent on food availability
 - E. are typically less predictable
- 2. According to the passage, biologists have suggested which of the following about snowshoe hare population fluctuations?
 - A. Their regularity is due to the persistent threat of malnourishment that young hares face.
 - B. They are similar in length to those of other species of hare.
 - C. Their synchrony can be partly explained by the ability of predators to change the areas in which they hunt.
 - D. Their variation from region to region is partly due to regional differences in the availability of alternate prey for predators.
 - E. Their regularity is due to the constant availability of the food sources hares rely on.
- 3. The passage suggests that which of the following is true of fluctuations in snowshoe hare populations?
 - A. Changes in hare population levels are not highly correlated with changes in predator population levels.
 - B. Hare populations in one region are unlikely to peak at the same time that populations in nearby regions are at the lowest point of the cycle.
 - C. The regularity of hare population fluctuations is greater in regions where populations peak every eight years than in regions where they peak every eleven years.
 - D. In areas where hare population cycles are greater than eleven years, predator mobility is unusually high.
 - E. Fluctuations in hare populations vary greatly from region to region, depending on available winter food supply.

Passage 17

The appearance of the star Gamma Cephei varies regularly. The existence of a planet circling a star can cause regular variation in its appearance. However, the regular variation in Gamma Cephei's appearance is no reason to think that there is a planet circling it, since the slow rotation of a star can

also cause its appearance to vary regularly and _____.

Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

- A. many stars that have planets circling them rotate slowly
- B. Gamma Cephei varies more in appearance than many other stars do
- C. it is easier to determine the speed at which a star rotates than to determine whether a planet is circling it
- D. analysis of sunspot activity on Gamma Cephei shows that it rotates slowly
- E. Gamma Cephei is only one of many stars that vary regularly in appearance

Passage 18

The first printers in Europe modeled their books very closely on handwritten manuscripts, leading to an easy acceptance of print among readers but to significant missteps in trying to apply technology. The attempt to replicate manuscripts' appearance encouraged experiments in two- or three-color printing. This was intricate and expensive work, and many printers found it preferable to pay expert calligraphers to manually adorn unbound sheets with additional colors. Illuminated headings and decoration familiar from the manuscript age had helped lead readers through the text. To achieve similar effects, printers began to experiment with new arrangements of type, using large fonts for headings and substituting decorative woodcuts for hand-executed initial letters. Ultimately, readers came to accept books printed in just one color.

- 1. The author suggests that readers of the earliest books printed in Europe
 - A. could not afford books printed in multiple colors
 - B. considered the books inferior to handwritten manuscripts
 - C. suggested certain improvements to printers
 - D. were skeptical about an unproven technology
 - E. found the books' appearance to be reassuringly familiar
- 2. Which of the following statements best describes the function of the highlighted portion of the passage?
 - A. It provides some historical context for an earlier assertion.
 - B. It provides a specific example of an approach mentioned earlier in the passage.
 - C. It qualifies a claim made earlier in the passage.
 - D. It corrects a misconception regarding early printed books.
 - E. It anticipates an argument that is discounted by later evidence.

Passage 19

Noting that bison herds appear to graze selectively in areas occupied by prairie dog colonies, Coppock hypothesized that the attraction is due to improved forage quality; prairie dogs' own grazing activities alter herbage dynamics, plant species composition, and nutrient cycling. **The colonies' territory contains relatively little low-quality mature standing herbage and is characterized by communities of plants that are high in crude protein and highly digestible.** However, such effects are not produced only by prairie dogs. Willms showed that sites selectively grazed by cattle had reduced standing dead plant material, altered species composition, and increased soil nitrates, ammonium, and available phosphorus. In fact, long-term, intensive use by any grazer will cause

comparable changes in plant communities.

The highlighted sentence serves primarily to

- A. provide information about the kinds of forage preferred by prairie dogs
- B. refute a particular claim about the forage methods of prairie dogs
- C. specify what makes forage conditions created by prairie dogs appealing to bison
- D. suggest that prairie dogs' activities can cause environmental degradation
- E. identify characteristics that influence prairie dogs' selection of sites to colonize

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

- 2. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements about mature standing herbage?
 - A. It tends to be fairly easy for grazing animals to digest.
 - B. It is likely to predominate at sites with increased soil nitrates.
 - C. Its abundance at a site will make the site less attractive to bison.



San Lorenzo, center of the ancient Mesoamerican Olmec culture, is famous for its massive stone statuary and distinctive ceramic figurines. Archaeologists disagree, however, about why Olmec-style ceramics have also been found at sites very distant from the Olmec heartland. Proponents of the mother-culture interpretation point to the statuary as indicative of unprecedented social organization and interpret the distribution of the ceramics as evidence of Olmec influence on less complex societies. According to the sister-cultures interpretation, however, these Olmec-style objects are simply a visual expression of religious beliefs shared by numerous Mesoamerican cultures whose contact with one another increased over time. The Olmec were neither solely responsible for the creation and spread of the style nor more advanced than the cultures they contacted.

- 1. It can be inferred that proponents of the sister-culture interpretation would be LEAST likely to agree with proponents of the mother-culture interpretation on which of the following issues?
 - A. The importance of religion in Olmec society
 - B. The degree of contact between San Lorenzo and other Mesoamerican cultures
 - C. The place where Olmec-style objects discovered far from San Lorenzo were produced
 - D. The relative contribution the center of the Olmec culture made to the Olmec style of ceramics
 - E. The level of social organization needed to produce the Olmec stone statuary in San Lorenzo

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

- 2. Which of the following discoveries would provide evidence favoring either one or the other of the two interpretations?
 - A. The discovery that a high proportion of the Olmec-style pottery found in San Lorenzo was made in settlements outside the Olmec heartland.
 - B. The discovery that while many settlements outside the Olmec heartland had ceramics that had been made in San Lorenzo, none had ceramics that had been made in other such settlements.
 - C. The discovery that one particular style of Olmec-style ceramic was found in a number of settlements outside the Olmec heartland but not in San Lorenzo.

Passage 2

Observations of social play in several species of mammals indicate that individuals often depart from the usual social conventions by, for example, alternating dominant and subordinate positions in ways that do not occur outside the play context. Some researchers have even suggested that individuals must follow a 50: 50 rule during dyadic play (play between two individuals), so that each participant wins an equal proportion of play encounters. Commonly cited cooperative tactics used to equalize play include self-handicapping (participants make themselves more vulnerable to attacks by their opponents) and role reversal (individuals that are dominant in the nonplay context appear subordinate during play). Where such tactics occur among unevenly matched opponents, they appear to facilitate play by making play more appealing to the less advantaged player.

When Bauer and Smuts set out to study play behavior in domestic dogs, they made several predictions. They expected to find no significant sex differences in dogs' play behavior. The motor

skills dogs use in play fighting parallel those used in nonplayful aggression and hunting, areas in which dogs' behavior is relatively undifferentiated by sex. They also predicted that the advantages imparted by larger relative size, by the experience of age, and by higher dominance status would affect dogs' dyadic play. **Existing research** on a variety of animal species suggests that individuals with such advantages often refrain from attacks and pursuits or engage in self-handicapping so as not to intimidate their play partners. **If this held true for dogs, larger, older, more dominant dogs would show more self-handicapping than their partners.** But Bauer and Smuts predicted instead that dogs would deviate from the hypothetical 50: 50 rule, with advantaged individuals retaining their positions by performing the majority of attacks and pursuits and engaging in fewer self-handicapping behaviors than their partners, thus reinforcing existing hierarchies.

Bauer and Smuts' three-year study of dogs' dyadic play found that most dyads showed some degree of asymmetry (one dog winning more encounters than the other) and some dyads showed complete asymmetry. They also found that in general, older dogs performed more attacks and pursuits and that younger dogs engaged in more self-handicapping. Role reversal between dominant and subordinate individuals varied widely: several dyads never reversed dominance roles, a few reversed them frequently, and most reversed them occasionally.

Bauer and Smuts' finding about asymmetry in dyadic play has several implications. First, it indicates that active self-handicapping and role reversals are not necessarily required for play to occur. Indeed, play often continued at length even when one partner always won. Second, since frequent role reversals occurred, it appears that normal status asymmetries are often significantly more relaxed in the play context. This suggests that role reversals, while not always necessary, probably do facilitate play.

- 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. contrast two different but closely related animal behaviors
 - B. present the findings of a particular study of animal behavior
 - C. account for a particular behavior observed in mammals
 - D. question the evidence used to support a hypothesis about a particular animal behavior
 - E. explain how the methodology of a particular study of animal behavior affected its findings
- 2. It can be inferred from the passage that the "existing research" found which of the following about animals' play behavior?
 - A. Most animal species show significant sex differentiation when engaged in dyadic play.
 - B. Dominant animals often appear to adjust their behavior during play in order to encourage subordinate partners to play with them.
 - C. Larger, more experienced animals generally maintain their hierarchical roles in relation to smaller, younger animals during dyadic play.
 - D. Few animal species that engage in dyadic play adhere closely to the 50:50 rule during play encounters.
 - E. Some animal species show much more asymmetry during dyadic play than other species do.
- 3. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the highlighted sentence?
 - A. It cites certain factors that Bauer and Smuts predicted would account for dogs' deviation from the 50:50 rule.
 - B. It identifies certain expectations that Bauer and Smuts had at the beginning of their study of dogs' dyadic play.
 - C. It explains what would occur if the subjects of Bauer and Smuts' study behaved like the subjects

- of the research mentioned in the previous sentence.
- D. It speculates about why the play behavior of dogs might resemble that of animal species previously studied.
- E. It challenges an assumption about the behavior of dominant dogs that had been held by many researchers.
- 4. Which of the following can be inferred about the behavior of the dogs observed in Bauer and Smuts' study?
 - A. The play behavior of most dogs remained constant from one encounter to another, regardless of the age of the play partner.
 - B. A dog's play tactics were determined more by its partner's size and age than by its own size and age.
 - C. Play among unevenly matched partners generally did not conform to the 50: 50 rule postulated by some previous researchers.
 - D. Older dogs almost never engaged in self-handicapping when playing with younger dogs.
 - E. Most dogs engaged in dyadic play did not deviate from the roles of dominance and subordination that governed their behavior outside the play context.

Last year, Fillmore County's farmers used Sordane, a highly effective nonpersistent pesticide, on their crops. Though crop yields were satisfactory, aerial spraying of Sordane increased the county's incidence of respiratory illness. This year, farmers sprayed with the weaker pesticide Kaskanine instead. Crop yields were unchanged, while the county experienced a significant decline in respiratory illness. Therefore, if farmers use only Kaskanine next year, the reduced incidence of respiratory illness will be maintained without sacrificing crop yields.

- 1. Which of the following would it be most useful to establish in order to evaluate the argument?
 - A. Whether Sordane is the most effective pesticide available to farmers in Fillmore County
 - B. Whether, as a result of last year's spraying of Sordane, this year's population of harmful insects was smaller than it would have been in a year following one in which farmers used only Kaskanine
 - C. Whether the increase in the incidence of respiratory illness in Fillmore County caused by aerial spraying of Sordane was the only consideration in the farmers' decision to switch to Kaskanine
 - D. Whether the use of Sordane has been discontinued in other counties for the same reasons as in Fillmore County
 - E. Whether restrictions on the use of Sordane could have produced a significant reduction in the incidence of respiratory illness

Passage 4

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 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 folk tale "The Cock and the Mouse" suggests that, notwithstanding the opinions of scholars of Native American oral 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 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 influenced 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 guiding 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 5

The most dramatic changes that took place during the seventeenth century in French culinary techniques concern seasoning. The strong flavors of the Middle Ages still had some adherents but were increasingly rejected in favor of sauces made with fat, which were thought to preserve more natural flavor. While spices still figured in about two-thirds of recipes, a proportion just as high as in the Middle Ages, they were used more sparingly. This statement is difficult to prove on the basis of cookbooks alone, because recipes were still imprecise. However, there are the reports of French travelers, who complained of foreign cooking too spicy to eat. Such complaints, which do not appear until the mid-seventeenth century, attest to a change of **sensibilities**.

- 1. According to the passage, during the seventeenth century the French increasingly developed a taste for
 - A. foreign travel

B. milder sauces

C. sweet delicacies

D. spicy recipes

E. recipes from the Middle Ages

- 2. In the context in which it appears, "sensibilities" most nearly means
 - A. eccentricities
- B. susceptibilities
- C. preferences

D. sensations

E. emotions

Passage 6

According to the prevailing view, *Homo erectus*, an ancestor of *Homo sapiens*, lacked the intellectual and technological sophistication to have achieved controlled use of fire; that had to wait for the emergence of *H. sapiens* 40,000 years ago. However, recent evidence seriously undermines this view. At two sites in Kenya, many small, **lens-shaped patches** of discolored earth were uncovered along with bones and stone tools of *H. erectus*. Analysis showed that the patches, which, like the tools and bones, dated from 1.6 million years ago, were almost certainly the result of deliberately built fires, since those fires were evidently much hotter than typical naturally occurring bush fires. The size of the patches rules out lightning strikes, which could have explained the fires' high temperatures. Furthermore, the fires were fed by a mixture of grasses and woods that strongly suggests deliberately collected fuel. In addition, **many of** *H. erectus***' tools were made of basalt or quartz**, stones which, when exposed to the intense heat near a campfire, form characteristic dimples on their surface. A recent study found that such dimples never appear on tools dating earlier than 1.6 million years ago but do consistently appear on later tools.

- 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. challenge an entrenched interpretation of certain well-known findings
 - B. defend a widely held view from particular criticisms
 - C. reconcile two competing interpretations of certain findings
 - D. present evidence that calls a popular view into question
 - E. point out the scientific implausibility of particular interpretations of certain findings
- 2. The temperature of the fires that produced the "lens-shaped patches" is mentioned primarily in order to
 - A. offer an explanation for the small size of the patches
 - B. present evidence to support a hypothesis about the cause of those fires
 - C. show how scientists determined the type of fuel that fed those fires
 - D. present data that helped to ascertain the age of the patches
 - E. acknowledge that certain characteristics of those fires present an unresolved contradiction
- 3. The fact that "many of *H. erectus*" tools were made of basalt or quartz" is relevant to the argument of the passage for which of the following reasons?
 - A. No tools made from these stones have been found in sites associated with H. sapiens.
 - B. These stones must have been deliberately collected for tool use.
 - C. These stones rarely appear in sites dating later than 40,000 years ago.
 - D. The tools formed from these stones could not have been formed without the use of intense heat.
 - E. These stones develop certain characteristics in response to high temperatures.

Passage 7

According to ancient records, the first sales tax that the government of Selea imposed was a tax of two centima coins on every jar of cooking oil sold in Selea. Tax records show that despite a stable population, revenues from the oil tax declined steeply over the first two years that the tax was in effect. Therefore, a significant proportion of Seleans must have failed to pay taxes on the cooking oil

they purchased.

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

- A. The penalty for failing to pay the tax on a jar of cooking oil was not significantly greater than the price of the jar of oil.
- B. Even with the tax, the total cost of a jar of cooking oil for a Selean household declined steadily in the years just before and just after the tax was instituted.
- C. During the first two years after the tax was in effect, Selean law required merchants to sell cooking oil in jars of the same size as before the tax was instituted.
- D. The amount of oil used for cooking by Selean households increased after the implementation of the tax.
- E. The proportion of Selean households that produced their own cooking oil increased significantly after the implementation of the tax.

Passage 8

Because different mammalian species favor different environments, identifying and counting bones from prehistoric deposits in caves can reveal much about climatic changes. However, using large mammals' bones can be problematic. Some species, such as **red deer**, are very adaptable- at home both on open grassland and in thick woodland. Moreover, some large-animal bones may have traveled considerable distances before being discarded: both carnivores and humans can have large hunting territories and bring home large animals quite unlike those near their den or campsite. Consequently, the bones of the small mammals found within cave sediments provide a better index of climate change: they are generally more numerous, the species are more sensitive to environmental conditions, and few travel far within their short lives.

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

- 1. The passage mentions which of the following as an obstacle to using animal bones to reconstruct past climate changes?
 - A. The size of some carnivorous species' hunting territories
 - B. The range over which some small mammals travel
 - C. The ability of some species to thrive in multiple types of environment
- 2. The passage mentions "red deer" as an instance of an animal that
 - A. is likely to be transported long distances by carnivores or humans
 - B. is frequently represented in prehistoric bone deposits
 - C. can be used to reconstruct past climate changes
 - D. can travel considerable distances over the course of its life
 - E. yields limited information about past environmental conditions

Passage 9

One way to determine which planets outside the solar system might harbor life is to look for telltale signs in their light. Living organisms create a chemical disequilibrium in their environment, typically indicated by a molecule whose presence can be explained only if some process is continually regenerating it. For example, **Earth's atmosphere contains oxygen** because photosynthesis produces it faster than it is lost through processes such as the rusting of iron in rocks. However, chemical disequilibrium does not necessarily indicate the presence of life because, as in the case of methane on Mars, the imbalance could arise through nonbiological processes.

- 1. The passage mentions that "Earth's atmosphere contains oxygen" primarily in order to
 - A. contribute to a discussion of the nature of photosynthesis
 - B. give an example of a chemical disequilibrium
 - C. identify an element that scientists are looking for on Mars
 - D. illustrate a process that occurs only on Earth
 - E. introduce a contrast between oxygen and methane

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

- 2. According to the passage, which of the following about the presence of a chemical disequilibrium is true?
 - A. It may indicate the presence of life.
 - B. It may be the product of a nonbiological process.
 - C. It is something that typically is short-lived.

Passage 10

This passage is adapted from material published in 2000.

Many cultural anthropologists have come to reject the scientific framework of empiricism that dominated the field until the 1970s and now regard all scientific knowledge as socially constructed. They argue that information about cultures during the empiricist era typically came from anthropologists who brought with them a prepackaged set of conscious and unconscious biases. Cultural anthropology, according to the post- 1970s critique, is unavoidably subjective, and the anthropologist should be explicit in acknowledging that fact. Anthropology should stop striving to build a better database about cultural behavior and should turn to developing a more humanistic interpretation of cultures. The new framework holds that it may be more enlightening to investigate the biases of earlier texts than to continue with empirical methodologies.

- 1. The author implies which of the following about most cultural anthropologists working prior to the 1970s?
 - A. They argued that scientific knowledge was socially constructed.
 - B. They were explicit in acknowledging the biases inherent in scientific investigation.
 - C. They regarded scientific knowledge as consisting of empirical truths.
 - D. They shared the same conscious and unconscious biases.
 - E. They acknowledged the need for a new scientific framework.
- 2. According to the passage, "many cultural anthropologists" today would agree that anthropologists should
 - A. build a better, less subjective database about cultural behavior
 - B. strive to improve the empirical methodologies used until the 1970s
 - C. reject the notion that scientific knowledge is socially constructed
 - D. turn to examining older anthropological texts for unacknowledged biases
 - E. integrate humanistic interpretations with empirical methodologies

Passage 11

Projecting the idea of a distinctive female demand in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century England was a groundbreaking departure in the history of marketing. The pioneers were the booksellers and printers who addressed specialist titles to the ladies in the 1600s, while the post-1688 print boom saw the publication of custom-designed ladies' pocket diaries, a proliferation of female manuals of

all kinds, the Female Spectator in the 1740s and the long-running Lady's Magazine from 1770.

The leap to objects was made when leading furniture makers started classifying furniture by the sex, age, and specialist needs of the implied user in the new illustrated catalogs of the 1760s. Of course, sex distinctions in clothes are as old as civilization, while the idea of furniture suited to female needs is not unprecedented (think of birthing stools), but making difference systematic and concrete by means of word, image, and object was a decisive innovation. The rapid diffusion of ladies' and gentlemen's furniture suggests that gender distinctions already resonated powerfully with male and female consumers, but in the extension of the range of differentiated furniture, the projection of the trope by manufacturers thereafter, and its acceptance by consumers, conventional ideas of masculine importance and feminine delicacy were amplified and fixed. In the process, femininity was expressed in a specific and narrowly defined aesthetic register.

- 1. According to the passage, which of the following is true about furniture prior to the 1760s?
 - A. Some furniture made specifically for women already existed.
 - B. Most furniture design was already influenced by women's preferences.
 - C. Custom-designed furniture was rare.
 - D. The range of available furniture was small.
 - E. Advertising had rarely been used to generate consumer demand for furniture.
- 2. Which of the following statements best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?
 - A. It mitigates a claim that was presented in the first sentence of the passage.
 - B. It interprets an example that was introduced in the first sentence of the passage.
 - C. It provides historical context for the phenomenon that is analyzed in the remainder of the passage.
 - D. It introduces a distinction between two historical approaches that the remainder of the passage elaborates on.
 - E. It gives an overview of a historical development that the rest of the passage explores in more detail.
- 3. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements regarding the effect of marketing gender-differentiated furniture?
 - A. It introduced new ideas of femininity and masculinity to consumers.
 - B. It was more successful than was the marketing of age-differentiated furniture.
 - C. It undermined conventional ideas of masculine importance.
 - D. It contributed to an increase in custom-designed furniture.
 - E. It promulgated a limited definition of femininity.

Passage 12

Historian:

Plato, writing in the fourth century B. C., describes an island he calls Atlantis, where an ancient civilization, famous for pottery made from clay of an unusual shade of red, flourished before being destroyed by volcanic eruptions. It has traditionally been held that **Atlantis is entirely a creation of Plato's imagination**. However, archaeologists now believe that volcanic eruptions destroyed a civilization on a Greek island today called Santorini roughly when Plato's Atlantis was supposedly destroyed. And because Santorini also has unusual red clay deposits, some scholars now contend that

Santorini was Plato's Atlantis. Yet the fact remains that writers before Plato never mention an Atlantis-like civilization. Since they would certainly have done so if such a civilization had existed, the traditional view is surely correct.

In the historian's argument, the two portions highlighted play which of the following roles?

- A. The first is a position that the historian considers; the second states the historian's conclusion concerning that position.
- B. The first is a position that the historian rejects; the second is a conclusion drawn to justify that rejection.
- C. The first presents a position that is upheld by the historian; the second presents the historian's conclusion concerning a different position.
- D. The first presents evidence in support of the historian's conclusion; the second presents that conclusion.
- E. The first is a position that the historian evaluates; the second provides evidence to support the historian's assessment of that position.

Passage 13

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 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 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 some will thrive.

- 1. 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.
- 2. It can be inferred that prior to the findings on octopuses discussed in the passage, a 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"

Passage 14

This passage is adapted from material published in 2002.

In 1971, hot on the heels of plate-tectonic theory's acceptance, J. W. Morgan suggested that hotspots—areas of intense volcanism such as Hawaii, Yellowstone, and Iceland—are fueled by plumes of hot material arising in the deep mantle and punching through the mobile shallow mantle and crust to the surface. Morgan's theory was developed to explain the time-progressive trails of volcanoes associated with some hotspots and the hotspots' apparent fixity relative to one another. If the sources of the volcanism were rooted in the immobile deep mantle, they would not move relative to one another and the plates at the surface would drift above, bearing away trails of volcanism. According to a recent article by geologist G. R. Foulger, however, although hotspots do exist, they do not have time-progressive volcanic trails and are not fixed relative to one another.

- 1. The passage implies that Morgan's suggestion was
 - A. presented as a challenge to a newly accepted theory
 - B. made on the basis of considerations that have since been questioned
 - C. rejected despite its success in explaining the phenomena it was intended to explain
 - D. supplanted by a theory that was more general in scope
 - E. tended to account for observations that appeared to contradict an accepted theory
- 2. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?
 - A. It points out some unintended consequences of a theory.
 - B. It elucidates the thinking behind Morgan's suggestion.
 - C. It explains why the theory of plate tectonics had been accepted.
 - D. It expresses the author's attitude toward Morgan's suggestion.
 - E. It introduces an alternative to Morgan's suggested explanation.

Passage 15

Meltzoff and Moore reported experiments showing that human newborns possess the ability to imitate certain facial expressions, such as a protruding tongue or an open mouth. Yet numerous researchers challenge **Meltzoff's interpretation** that such neonatal imitation is the origin of later imitation, which appears at approximately eight to twelve months of age. These researchers point out that the neonatal imitative response disappears or is lessened at approximately two months. Moreover, since in follow-up studies only one type of imitative response toward a facial expression (that is, tongue protrusion) was observed, some researchers assert that neonatal imitation is not imitation at all but may simply be a form of exploratory behavior in response to interesting stimuli.

- 1. According to the passage, those who challenge "Meltzoff's interpretation" do so on the basis that it
 - A. implies inaccurate predictions
- B. lacks testable consequences
- C. assumes a discredited theory
- D. leaves an unexplained gap
- E. involves circular reasoning
- 2. The passage implies which of the following about the experimental results reported by Meltzoff and Moore?
 - A. They were, at best, only partially borne out by subsequent studies.
 - B. They cast doubt on the validity of a particular claim about newborns.
 - C. They formed the basis for revised interpretations of other behaviors of newborns.
 - D. They derived from a methodology that turned out to be flawed.
 - E. They challenged the distinction between imitative and nonimitative behavior in newborns.

A widespread concern in early eighteenth-century Britain that the institution of marriage was deteriorating into a mere business agreement, a cynical means of increasing wealth, was reflected in the media of the time. In the theater, for example, the Restoration comedy of manners, with its celebration of libertinism and portrayal of marriage as a social, and therefore artificial, institution, gave way to sentimental comedies like *The Conscious Lovers*, which celebrated the pure, instinctive love of its central characters while downplaying matters of wealth and status. New periodicals, such as the wildly popular Spectator, devoted many issues to the evils of mercenary marriages and to the glories of choosing love over money.

However, the very popularity of such works calls into question the existence of any real trend toward mercenary marriage. Admittedly, the growing use and complexity of marriage settlements (the transfer of family property from one generation to the next upon a daughter's marriage) during this period meant that among the elite, at least, marriage contracts looked increasingly like business contracts. However, it should be noted that marriage had long been used by the elite to cement political or social bonds and to enhance family wealth.

- 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. question whether early eighteenth-century British concerns about an increase in the instances of mercenary marriage were supported in fact
 - B. illustrate the increasingly mercenary condition of marriage in early eighteenth-century Britain by means of examples from the media of the time
 - C. suggest that current scholarship concerned with early eighteenth-century British views of marriage is flawed
 - D. examine some of the factors that caused a trend toward mercenary marriage in early eighteenthcentury Britain
 - E. compare two different views of marriage as they were reflected in certain media of early eighteenth-century Britain
- 2. The author of the passage states that which of the following casts doubt on the validity of the "widespread concern"?
 - A. The popularity of the Restoration comedy of manners
 - B. The growing complexity of marriage settlements
 - C. Increasing similarities between marriage and business contracts
 - D. A rising tendency among the elite classes to marry for love rather than money
 - E. The success of works in different media celebrating love over money
- 3. The author of the passage mentions *The Conscious Lovers* in order to
 - A. give a representative example of a Restoration comedy of manners
 - B. show how a particular concern was reflected in the media
 - C. provide support for the assertion that marriage had become a mercenary institution
 - D. suggest that certain anxieties were exacerbated by the media
 - E. provide an example of a theatrical work that challenged the institution of marriage

Passage 17

The great majority of extant decorated artifacts from the Middle Period of the Byzantine Empire

are objects that were designed for ecclesiastical use. But even those decorated artifacts with no apparent ecclesiastical function are almost all decorated with religious scenes and symbols. This material evidence strongly indicates that in the Middle Period of the Byzantine Empire, there was little scope for artisans to create decorative works of an entirely secular nature.

- 1. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?
 - A. Since Byzantine monasteries tended to be centers of learning, even those extant manuscripts from the Middle Period of the Byzantine Empire that discuss purely secular subjects were produced by monks living in religious communities.
 - B. Unlike objects stored in private houses and palace treasuries, objects stored in Byzantine ecclesiastical treasuries were generally treated with reverence by invaders over the centuries.
 - C. Textiles of the Middle Period of the Byzantine Empire that were decorated with religious motifs were as likely to be used for the decoration of private houses as they were to be used for the decoration of religious sanctuaries.
 - D. Nearly all of the extant artifact s of the Middle Period of the Byzantine Empire that were not decorated were artifacts with no apparent ecclesiastical function.
 - E. Some of the most richly adorned of the extant Middle Period Byzantine objects decorated with religious motifs were artifacts with no apparent ecclesiastical function.

Passage 18

Pikas are small, rabbit-like mammals that live high in the mountains on rocky slopes in western North America. During the 1990s, ecologist Eric Beever revisited 24 locations—all in the Great Basin of the western United States—where pikas had been observed between 1898 and 1947, and he found that seven of the original sites no longer had pikas. The pika populations that had vanished were those at lower, warmer elevations, which suggests climate warming is involved. Generally, when climate warming changes habitat, animals move either to higher, colder elevations or farther north. However, pikas in the Great Basin are not easily able to migrate in this way. They live on mountain ranges that are separated from other mountains by inhospitable valleys. Further, even the most widely roving pikas tend to move less than one kilometer from their birthplaces during their lifetimes.

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

- 1. Which of the following, if true, would strengthen the argument that climate change was involved in the disappearance of certain pika populations?
 - A. Outside the Great Basin, many pika populations are dwindling.
 - B. Some plants that used to be part of pika habitats at lower elevations are now found only at higher elevations.
 - C. Certain other animal populations in the Great Basin region have actually experienced modest increases in numbers.
- 2. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?
 - A. To elaborate on an explanation of a difference between pikas and other animal populations
 - B. To help explain the statement about pikas that was made in the preceding sentence
 - C. To present new information that qualifies the findings presented in the second sentence
 - D. To minimize the significance of information about pikas presented in the preceding sentence
 - E. To provide evidence that apparently contradicts the observation initially described in the passage

This passage is adapted from material published in 2002.

In 1971, hot on the heels of plate-tectonic theory's acceptance, J. W. Morgan suggested that hotspots—areas of intense volcanism such as Hawaii, Yellowstone, and Iceland—are fueled by plumes of hot material arising in the deep mantle and punching through the mobile shallow mantle and crust to the surface. Morgan's theory was developed to explain the time-progressive trails of volcanoes associated with some hotspots and the hotspots' apparent fixity relative to one another. If the sources of the volcanism were rooted in the immobile deep mantle, they would not move relative to one another and the plates at the surface would drift above, bearing away trails of volcanism. According to a recent article by geologist G. R. Foulger, however, although hotspots do exist, they do not have time-progressive volcanic trails and are not fixed relative to one another.

- 1. The passage implies that Morgan's suggestion was
 - A. presented as a challenge to a newly accepted theory
 - B. made on the basis of considerations that have since been questioned
 - C. rejected despite its success in explaining the phenomena it was intended to explain
 - D. supplanted by a theory that was more general in scope
 - E. tended to account for observations that appeared to contradict an accepted theory

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

- 2. The passage suggests which of the following about the relationship between the theory of plate tectonics and Morgan's suggestion?
 - A. Morgan's suggestion indirectly helped to discredit certain aspects of the theory of drifting tectonic plates.
 - B. Morgan's suggestion assumes that the theory of drifting tectonic plates is correct.
 - C. Evidence that contradicts Morgan's suggestion must also, by virtue of that fact, contradict the theory of drifting tectonic plates.



Angel DeCora, the best-known Native American artist in the United States before World War I, is rarely discussed by **early historians of Native American art**. These historians valued what they considered authenticity, defined as an absence of modern and European influences. DeCora was educated by some of the country's leading European American artists, and she used European elements such as vanishing-point perspective to depict Native American subjects. Hutchinson argues that this should not preclude DeCora's work from being considered Native American art. She suggests that by representing the intersection between Native American and European American culture, DeCora's work challenged the European American view of Native American culture as belonging only to the past, presenting instead an image of survival and adaptation.

- 1. It can be inferred that Hutchinson would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about Native American art?
 - A. It is unlikely to develop further in the direction charted by Angel DeCora.
 - B. It has been misrepresented by art historians who apply European criteria to art that was not intended to reflect European aesthetic values.
 - C. It is most authentic when it uses traditional Native American methods to depict traditional Native American subject matter.
 - D. It has traditionally used European elements in ways that differ from the use that European American artists make of those elements.
 - E. It can adopt new elements in response to changing cultural conditions and still remain Native American art.
- 2. The passage suggests which of the following about the "early historians of Native American art" mentioned in the passage?
 - A. Their views of Native American art were strongly influenced by Native Americans' criteria for determining whether art authentically represented their cultures.
 - B. Their criteria for judging the authenticity of Native American art gave primacy to subject matter over technique.
 - C. They included in histories of Native American art only works created prior to the period of Native Americans' contact with Europeans.
 - D. They would regard the use of vanishing-point perspective as an inauthentic element in a painting by a Native American artist.
 - E. They were probably familiar with Angel DeCora's art but unaware that she was Native American.

Passage 2

Herman Melville's description of the social arrangement of sperm whales in Moby-Dick is remarkably similar to others' description of more familiar mammals, where males dominate a group of females, fight off interloping males, and breed with the females in the harem. This arrangement is found in a variety of mammals, including such diverse species as elephant seals, elk, lions, and even chimpanzees, but it does not apply to sperm whales. Would you really expect sperm whales,

different in almost every respect from all other mammals, to conform to some sort of behavioral norm? Of course not, and they don't, but there is a surprising similarity to another huge mammal. In what they call "A Colossal Convergence," Weilgart, Whitehead, and Payne describe the remarkable similarities between the sperm whale, the largest toothed whale, and the largest terrestrial mammal, the African elephant (Loxodonta africana). Just as sperm whales are able to communicate over long distances, so too can elephants. Females announce their availability for breeding by sending out a series of low-pitched calls, and reproductively receptive males converge from all directions. Elephant calls, far below the range of human hearing, also serve to attract distant family members to the scene of excitement, distress, or separation. Elephants and sperm whales have unusual but remarkably similar life history parameters, wide-ranging behavior, and ecological success, as well as the largest brains, respectively, on land and in the ocean. Their societies are based on matrilineal groups of about ten related females that often form temporary associations, of a few days or so, with other female groups. After leaving their mother's group when they are about six years old, male sperm whales become increasingly solitary and range to higher latitudes as they grow to about one and a half times the length and three times the weight of females-the most extreme case of sexual size dimorphism among cetaceans. Another striking parallel with elephants is in the delayed age of effective breeding by males: although male elephants and sperm whales become sexually mature during their late teens, they do not seem to take a significant role in breeding until their late twenties. In the case of elephants, this is because younger males do not enter the behaviorally dominant but physiologically demanding state of musth [a periodic condition characterized by heightened aggression] in the prime breeding season. Male sperm whales in the same age range usually remain in productive high-latitude waters, away from the tropical breeding grounds of the females. In these highly sexually dimorphic species, it probably pays younger males to concentrate on growth rather than competing with their much larger elders for the few breeding opportunities presented by slowly reproducing females, who might bear one young every four or five years.

- 1. The passage suggests that which of the following is one way in which the social groups of elephant seals, elk, lions, and chimpanzees differ from those of sperm whales and elephants?
 - A. The level of communication within the group
 - B. The extent of the presence of dominant adult males in the group
 - C. The number of adult females in the group
 - D. The degree of relatedness among the females in the group
 - E. The migratory behavior of the group
- 2. The **highlighted sentence** serves primarily to
 - A. contextualize the distinctiveness of sperm whales' social arrangements
 - B. emphasize the unreliability of literary accounts of sperm whales
 - C. contrast how little is known of sperm whales with how much is known of other mammals
 - D. introduce a paradox about mammalian social behavior that the author goes on to develop
 - E. present a question about sperm whales' behavior that the passage sets out to answer
- 3. The passage states that African elephants and sperm whales are similar to each other in all of the following respects EXCEPT
 - A. the size of typical social groups
 - B. their brain size
 - C. the frequency with which individual females reproduce

- D. the age at which young males leave the maternal group
- E. the age of effective breeding by males
- 4. Based on the passage, the author would most likely agree with which of the following statements about the ability "to communicate over long distances"?
 - A. It serves all the same functions among sperm whales as it does among African elephants.
 - B. It is more highly developed in females than in males of both sperm whales and African elephants.
 - C. It is somewhat more developed in sperm whales than it is in African elephants.
 - D. It allows sexually mature male sperm whales to disperse but remain in contact with one another.
 - E. It enables the formation of groups of sperm whales in which the only sexually mature permanent members are female.

Much of the world's cultivable land has high concentrations of aluminum in the soil. Because aluminum in soil can form compounds that damage grain plants' roots and drastically reduce yields, crop scientists are eager to find strains of grains that are aluminum tolerant. Finding a population of grain plants growing in aluminum-rich soil but producing high yields does not necessarily indicate that the plants belong to an aluminum-tolerant strain, however, since

Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

- A. even where the damaging aluminum compounds are absent, grain plants still require a variety of nutrients in order to yield well
- B. high concentrations of some metallic elements other than aluminum can also damage grain plants' roots
- C. the soil of some agricultural regions contains virtually no aluminum
- D. any such population might have other unusual characteristics
- E. the damaging aluminum compounds do not form unless the soil is acidic

Passage 4

According to Hill and Spicer, the term "nation-state" is a misnomer, since the ideal model of a monolingual, culturally homogeneous state has never existed, not even among Europeans, who invented the nation-state concept and introduced it to the rest of the world. Modern European states, they argue, emerged after the Renaissance through the rise of nations (i. e., specific ethnic groups) to positions of political and economic dominance over a number of other ethnic groups within the bounded political territories. The term "nation-state", Hill and Spicer argue, obscures the internal cultural and linguistic diversity of states that could more accurately be called "conquest states." The resurgence of multiple ethnic groups within a single state, Hill says, is not "potentially threating to the sovereign jurisdiction of the state," as Urban and Sherzer suggest; rather, the assertion of cultural differences threatens to reveal ethnocentric beliefs and practices upon which conquest states were historically founded and thus to open up the possibility for a "nations-state" in which conquered ethnic groups enjoy equal rights with the conquering ethnic group but do not face the threat of persecution or cultural assimilation into the dominant ethnic group.

- 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. discuss issues relating to a form of political organization by raising doubts about the terminology used to refer to it

- B. trace changes in a form of political organization by examining the evolution of the terminology used to refer to
- C. justify the continued use of an established term for an evolving form of political organization
- D. question the accuracy of a new term for a form of political organization
- E. compare two terms for a form of political organization
- 2. The author of the passage quotes Urban and Sherzer most probably in order to
 - A. introduce a discussion of the legal ramifications of expanding the nation-state concept
 - B. summarize a claim about one possible effect of asserting cultural differences within a state
 - C. shift the focus of discussion from internal threats that states face to external threats that they face
 - D. point out similarities between the threats to states seen by Urban and Sherzer and those seen by Hill
 - E. describe one way an ethnocentric practice has affected attempts to assert cultural differences within a state
- 3. According to the passage, Hill and Spicer define nations as which of the following?
 - A. coalitions of distinct ethnic groups with similar concerns
 - B. Distinct ethnic groups
 - C. Culturally homogeneous states
 - D. Linguistically diverse states
 - E. Territorially bounded states

In the 1920s, Gerstmann described a set of problems found in people who have suffered damage to the brain's left parietal lobe, problems that include being unable to understand arithmetic and having difficulty identifying one's fingers. There is still no agreement on whether the symptoms Gerstmann noticed constitute a syndrome, but **the parts of the brain used for storing facts about numbers and for representing the fingers are close to each other**. Mental representations of numbers and of fingers may therefore be functionally connected. A 2005 **experiment** had people perform some tasks requiring dexterity and others involving matching pairs of numbers, while an area of their parietal lobes-the left angular gyrus-was stimulated by a magnetic field. Facility at both sets of tasks was impaired.

- 1. The author of the passage would most likely agree that the highlighted statement suggests
 - A. a flaw in the experiment conducted in 2005
 - B. a means by which dexterity might compensate for a loss of arithmetic ability
 - C. an explanation for some of Gerstmann's observations
 - D. an anomaly in some of Gerstmann's results
 - E. a reason to doubt damage to the left parietal lobe as a causal factor in certain symptoms
- 2. The author of the passage describes the "2005 experiment" and its results primarily in order to
 - A. establish the proximity between the part of the brain used for storing numerical information and the part used for representing the fingers
 - B. illustrate the implications that Gerstmann's work may have for experimental research
 - C. cast doubt on the idea that damage to the left parietal lobe causes the set of problems that Gerstmann described
 - D. support a hypothesis about a significant association between parts of the brain related to fingers and to numbers

E. suggest that the problems Gerstmann noted in relation to numbers and fingers have a different cause than the other problems associated with parietal lobe damage

Passage 6

Controversy over the genre of biography is far from new. Stanley Fish recently dismissed the entire genre, claiming that because biographers deal in facts but must supply interpretations of those facts to create narratives, biographers are, in effect, writing fiction. Shortly thereafter, biographer Edmund Morris published his biography of Ronald Reagan, which seems to embrace the idea of biographer as fiction writer: Morris, who had not known Reagan personally, wrote himself into the biography as Reagan's fictional companion and fictionalized many events of Reagan's life as well. Indeed, the practice of inserting imaginary "facts" into biographies to serve a higher truth has a long history. Parson Weems's famously apocryphal story of George Washington and the cherry tree, which appeared in the fifth edition (1806) of Weems's *The Life and Memorable Actions of George Washington*, canonized this practice on a popular level. Nineteenth-century scholars such as Jared Sparks denounced such fictions and spurned the use in biography of popular lore, even including what we today might call legitimate oral history. Yet Sparks himself modified Washington's grammar and opinions in his emendations of Washington's correspondence, thereby engendering further controversy among critics.

- 1. The author of the passage refers to Weems's *The Life and Memorable Actions of George Washington* primarily in order to
 - A. provide an example of an author who fictitiously wrote himself into a biography long before Morris did so in his biography of Ronald Reagan
 - B. support the assertion that the fictionalization of aspects of a subject's life is a long-standing practice within the genre of biography
 - C. refute the claim that fictionalized narrative is a necessary component of biographical writing
 - D. demonstrate how a biographer's interpretation of historical fact can later be called into question
 - E. point out the ways in which popular standards regarding veracity in biographical writing have changed over the past two centuries
- 2. It can be inferred from the passage that Stanley Fish's opinion of biography as a genre is based on his
 - A. assumption that biography is inferior to fiction as a creative genre
 - B. disapproval of biographers' tendency to pass judgment on their biographical subjects
 - C. disapproval of the methods that most present-day biographers use to research their biographical subjects
 - D. belief that the integrity of the genre has declined markedly since the early nineteenth century
 - E. belief that biographical narrative can never be a strictly factual account of the subject's life
- 3. It can be inferred from the passage that Sparks disapproved of Weems's The Life and Memorable Actions of George Washington because of which of the following?
 - A. The book's distortion of oral history
 - B. The book's violation of time-honored biographical traditions
 - C. Weems's tendency to pander to popular opinion
 - D. Weems's misinterpretation of Washington's opinions
 - E. Weems's inclusion of a fictional episode

Professor: A manuscript described by an auction house as the draft of an unknown Thomas Hardy novel set in southwestern England is unlikely to be authentic. In his published novels, Hardy always used the same fictional names for actual towns in southwestern England; for instance, Exeter was always called Exonbury. Yet in the manuscript for sale several clearly identifiable towns have fictional names different from the names they were standardly given in Hardy's published novels.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the professor's argument?

- A. Hardy was very reluctant to allow anyone access to papers pertaining to works in progress.
- B. The manuscript being auctioned was written before the publication date of Hardy's first published novel.
- C. All of the towns mentioned in the manuscript are clearly identifiable as fictional counterparts of towns in southwestern England.
- D. Drafts of some of Hardy's novels were written several years before the final, published version.
- E. Authenticated drafts of Hardy's known novels all use the same place-names as appeared in the published novels.

Passage 8

United States women won the vote in 1920 after decades of campaigning. Yet, the impact on women's status was more limited than women's rights activists had anticipated. Women were granted suffrage at a historical point when voting was no longer a significant political activity for many Americans. In the mid-nineteenth century, when women first sought suffrage rights, voter turnout rates were unprecedentedly high, elections in much of the country very competitive, and political parties important. But when women finally received the vote in 1920, electoral politics was largely noncompetitive, with virtual one-party rule in many areas, and voter turnout had slipped to its all-time low. Nonetheless, the vote still mattered enough for women to seek it and for conservatives to try to restrict its availability.

- 1. The passage suggests which of the following about women's achievement of voting rights?
 - A. It had a negative impact on voter turnout rates after 1920.
 - B. It was considered by many women to have little impact on women's political status.
 - C. It was responsible for a major shift in the way most Americans perceived the importance of voting.
 - D. It would have had more political impact if it had occurred earlier than it did.
 - E. It might have occurred earlier if political parties had not been so strong in the mid-nineteenth century.
- 2. The author of the passage discusses voter turnout rates primarily in order to
 - A. confirm an assumption about the impact of woman suffrage on United States electoral politics
 - B. explain a significant change in American political life that occurred over the course of the campaign for woman suffrage
 - C. account for changes in the importance of political parties between the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries
 - D. identify a reason elections were less competitive after 1920 than they had been in earlier decades
 - E. illustrate a point about the importance of political parties in the mid-nineteenth century

In eighteenth-century Europe, religious art remained, as a branch of history painting, theoretically unchallenged at the head of the hierarchy of painting. Below came portraiture, genre painting, landscape, and still life. But this ranking must be seen against the background of an explosion in the art market with the beginning of public exhibitions, technological developments permitting the mass production of prints, and the spread of wealth among the middle classes in western Europe. It was the minor fields that experienced the real expansion. Partly because of the new interest in human psychology, portraiture flourished on an unprecedented scale, and the scale of patronage was expanded by the desire of the rich in the middle ranks of society to have their status confirmed by art.

- 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. discuss changes affecting certain artistic fields in eighteenth-century Europe
 - B. argue for the superiority of one style of painting over others in eighteenth-century European art
 - C. resolve a controversy regarding changing hierarchies in eighteenth-century European painting
 - D. show how technological advances in eighteenth-century Europe altered the production of art
 - E. explain the origins of certain new artistic fields in eighteenth-century Europe
- 2. The passage implies which of the following about eighteenth-century European portraiture?
 - A. It was often shunned by the upper ranks of society because of its association with the middle classes.
 - B. It was sometimes employed to reinforce the social status of certain patrons.
 - C. It offered the middle classes their first opportunity to play an active role in shaping aesthetic standards.
 - D. It was easier to obtain patronage for this field of painting than for religious art.
 - E. It was generally less expensive to purchase than was religious art.

Passage 10

Many scholars view the 1892 arrival of the boll weevil, a destructive agricultural pest, as a drastic shock to the economic routine of the cotton-dependent American South, and as one trigger of the Great Migration of African Americans to the North in search of employment opportunities. However, Higgs argues that such accounts exaggerate the insect's impact on the southern cotton industry specifically and on the southern economy as a whole. His fundamental point is that the reductions in supply caused by the weevil led to offsetting increases in prices paid to cotton farmers. In Higgs's view the boll weevil infestation was neither a necessary nor a sufficient condition underlying the Great Migration. And as Giesen observed, the South produced more cotton in 1921 than in 1892.

- 1. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. predicting an outcome
- B. chronicling a change

C. attributing a cause

- D. describing an alternative viewpoint
- E. reconciling competing positions
- 2. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the view held by Higgs?
 - A. Cotton could not be supplanted by other crops in the South in the years immediately following 1892.
 - B. The proportion of the southern African American population employed by the cotton industry remained steady in the period from 1892 to 1921.
 - C. The impact of the boll weevil on the southern cotton crop was exacerbated by poor weather

- conditions in the years 1892 to 1921.
- D. Cotton-producing areas outside the American South escaped the ravages of the boll weevil until 1921.
- E. The number of African Americans who moved to the North as part of the Great Migration peaked in 1910.

One way to assess This is the American Earth, a collection of photographs selected and arranged by Nancy Newhall, is to apply Newhall's own criteria for judging photographic art. Does this photographic essay achieve results impossible in other media? By contrasting the small with the vast-for example, placing a photo of a rock pool next to one of a spiral galaxy-Newhall exploits the camera's ability to manipulate the size of an object, thereby challenging viewers to question their conventional concepts of size. However, a similar result could be achieved in the medium of painting. Does the work bear its creator's imprint, and does it draw viewers' interest even after repeated viewings, Newhall's second and third criteria? Indeed, Newhall's work bears her unmistakable imprint in the juxtaposition of the photos and in the rhythmic prose accompanying them, but the individual viewer must decide whether Newhall's work evokes, as it did for this reviewer, new experiences upon subsequent viewings.

- 1. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with doing which of the following?
 - A. Defending a particular set of criteria for evaluating a work of art
 - B. Applying a particular set of criteria to a work of art
 - C. Describing the most significant aspects of a work of art
 - D. Evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of a work of art
 - E. Reevaluating the significance of a work of art
- 2. According to the passage, which of the following is a way in which This is the American Earth satisfies Newhall's criteria for judging photographic art?
 - A. It takes advantage of one of the camera's unique abilities.
 - B. It leaves viewers with a particularly strong visual impression.
 - C. It contains elements identifying it as a particular person's work.
 - D. It consistently evokes an emotional response from viewers.
 - E. It successfully destroys an overemphasis on humans' concept of size.
- 3. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements about applying Newhall's criteria to This is the American Earth?
 - A. Newhall's second criterion is most important when judging this kind of photographic art.
 - B. Newhall's first criterion is the most subjective when judging this kind of photographic art.
 - C. Newhall's criteria are not particularly useful for judging this kind of photographic art.
 - D. The collection fails to satisfy one of Newhall's basic criteria for judging photographic art.
 - E. The collection illustrates why it is difficult to apply a standard set of criteria to a particular work of art.

Passage 12

In mountainous regions, the timberline is the highest altitude at which trees grow. In the Rocky Mountains, the current timberline is at the altitude above which growing season temperatures remain cooler than 10 degrees centigrade. Fossilized remains of trees that grew 10,000 years ago have been

found 100 meters above the current Rocky Mountain timberline. Clearly, therefore, the climate of the Rocky Mountains is cooler now than it was 10,000 years ago.

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

- A. In the past 10,000 years, the only trees to have grown above today's timberline are the trees whose fossilized remains been found.
- B. No trees grew 10,000 years ago at altitudes higher than the ones at which fossilized tree remains have been found.
- C. The fossils are not of species of trees that were able to tolerate cooler growing temperatures than are the species that currently grow near the timberline.
- D. The Rocky Mountains have not eroded significantly over the past 10,000 years.
- E. The climate of the Rocky Mountains has never been significantly warmer than during the lifetime of the trees whose fossilized remains have been found.

Passage 13

A 2004 scientific drilling expedition in the Arctic found an abundance of Azolla fern spores in samples of 50-million-year-old material from the seafloor. Because the Azolla fern can grow only in freshwater, **some scientists** believe the spores originated in river deltas or lagoons and drifted into the Arctic Ocean. However, Brinkhuis believes that the fern grew in a once-verdant ocean. The sheer abundance of the spores makes it unlikely, by some accounts, that they would have originated elsewhere. It is possible that **geologic forces** at one point closed the straits connecting other oceans to the Arctic Ocean, so water from rivers feeding into it pooled and formed a surface layer of freshwater where the fern could survive. A later opening of the straits would have wiped out the fern.

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

- 1. With which of the following statements about Azolla fern spores would the **scientists** mentioned in the second sentence be likely to agree?
 - A. The Azolla fern spores found in 50-million-year-old material originated in rivers or lagoons.
 - B. Discharge from rivers created an environment that impeded the release of Azolla fern spores in the Arctic Ocean.
 - C. The large quantity of Azolla fern spores present in the materials underlying the Arctic Ocean indicates that the ocean was once an ideal environment for the growth of these ferns.
- 2. The passage's reference to "geologic forces" serves to indicate a mechanism by which
 - A. rivers might have deposited large numbers of fern spores in the Arctic Ocean
 - B. freshwater lagoons might have formed close to the Arctic Ocean
 - C. the temperature of the Arctic Ocean might have risen
 - D. water from other oceans might have become mixed with that of the Arctic Ocean
 - E. the Arctic Ocean might have become a suitable environment for ferns to grow in

Passage 14

While the golden age of English caricature (circa 1760 - 1820) is well documented, contemporaneous French caricature has been largely ignored, perhaps partly due to the artists' anonymity. Prominent London caricaturists were recognized as artists and political commentators by their contemporaries. French caricatures, however, were often unsigned and few archival resources provide information about those caricaturists whose names are known. Records of the publishers of

French caricature have survived more often than those of the artists. Unlike in London, where publishers competed to work with celebrated caricaturists, publishers in Paris played a more prominent role in caricature production than artists and artisans. The names of publishers rather than artists often appear on the prints, perhaps in part because prints were often the work of several artisans.

- 1. The passage suggests that which of the following is true of English caricatures but not of French caricatures?
 - A. They were often the product of collaboration between artists and publishers.
 - B. They were primarily intended to appeal to an elite audience.
 - C. They were designed to convey commentary on political issues of the day.
 - D. They were intended primarily for a domestic rather than a foreign audience.
 - E. They were likely regarded by contemporaries as expressing an individual artist's views.

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

- 2. The passage suggests which of the following as a reason why French caricature has been relatively neglected compared to English caricature?
 - A. French caricatures were often left unsigned.
 - B. French caricaturists had less prestige than did English caricaturists.
 - C. English caricatures have been better preserved than have French caricatures.

Passage 15

The compositional similarity of the Moon and Earth's mantle and the recognized importance of large impacts in the early solar system, together with the large angular momentum present in the Earth-Moon system, have led to **the theory** that the Moon formed after a Mars-sized object collided with the growing Earth. Simulations predict that much of the preexisting layered structure of Earth was obliterated and much of the impacting material thrown back into orbit, creating a post-impact accretion disk surrounding proto-Earth. Simulations also predict that the Moon consists primarily of material from the impacting object, and not material from proto-Earth. This computational model is challenged, however, by a **remarkable similarity** in oxygen isotopes found between lunar and Earth rocks, raising questions about the partitioning of material during impact.

- 1. According to the passage, the "remarkable similarity" best suggests that
 - A. Earth did not collide with a Mars-sized object
 - B. the object that collided with Earth did not provide most of the Moon's material
 - C. Earth's layered structure was largely obliterated by a collision
 - D. Earth and its Moon were formed at approximately the same time
 - E. the object that collided with Earth was probably not Mars-sized
- 2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about "the theory"?
 - A. It is not contradicted by the similarity in oxygen isotopes found between lunar and Earth rocks.
 - B. It is based primarily on the large angular momentum of the Earth-Moon system.
 - C. It has been undermined by recent computer simulations of an object colliding with proto-Earth.
 - D. It is unable to account for the formation of an accretion disk around proto-Earth.
 - E. It is difficult to reconcile with the compositional similarity of the Moon and Earth's mantle.

Passage 16

Many Anglo writers of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries portrayed the area that

eventually became New Mexico as virgin territory without traditions and roots. But for Fabiola Cabeza de Baca, this landscape meant a long tradition of Hispanic families not only tied to the land but nourished by it.

Cabeza de Baca's We Fed Them Cactus recounts the changes endured by her family because of their dependence on the land. Cabeza de Baca contrasts Anglo writers' perception of the "plains" with Hispanic families' perception of the land as "fields" of herbs and cactus, domesticated and accessible. Her family's relationship to land, weather, and landscape is all-important. She writes, "Rain for us made history... The droughts were as impressed on our souls as the rains. When we spoke of the Armistice of World War I, we always said, 'The drought of 1918 when the Armistice was signed. '"

- 1. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. depicting a way of life
 - B. presenting a Hispanic writer's point of view
 - C. summarizing the plot of a literary work
 - D. appraising the work of a Hispanic writer
 - E. comparing dissimilar styles of writing
- 2. The author of the passage mentions "plains" and "fields" primarily in order to
 - A. provide a contrast between fictionalized and historical events
 - B. illustrate the eccentricities of Cabeza de Baca's writing style
 - C. contrast the land owned by Anglo settlers with that owned by Cabeza de Baca's family
 - D. portray the differences between the attitudes of Anglo and of Hispanic writers toward the landscape
 - E. emphasize the changes that occurred to the landscape during Cabeza de Baca's lifetime
- 3. The information in the passage suggests that We Fed Them Cactus includes which of the following?
 - A. Anecdotes about Anglo writers
 - B. Commentary about political issues
 - C. Incidents from Cabeza de Baca's personal experience
 - D. Fictionalized accounts of historical events
 - E. Use of sociological theories to interpret a family's experience

Passage 17

When an old tree was felled, a very thin ring was detected among the oldest rings in the stump. When the width of rings, each corresponding to one year's growth, was correlated with local rainfall records, it was found, as expected, that thicker rings had occurred in years with abundant rain. Therefore the very thin ring, which dates to 1662, before rainfall records were kept, indicates that a severe drought occurred that year.

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

- A. Tree rings allow for a very precise and reliable way of determining the age of a tree.
- B. The decrease of light in rainy years was not a factor that would have limited the growth of the tree.
- C. Some species of trees have methods of storing water between years, and thus the thickness of their rings does not vary with year-to-year rainfall.
- D. There is independent evidence to suggest that the local patterns of rainfall changed significantly over the lifetime of the tree.
- E. Severe infestations of caterpillars can abruptly reduce the growth of trees.

Art is fragile; architecture is not. Paintings and sculptures speak to the quiet as well as the strife-ridden aspects of modern life. They only thrive in a carefully nurtured context-hospitable human spaces that invite lingering and revisiting-which is why the genius of the best curators is in their eye for juxtaposition and presentation as much as it is in scholarship and acquisition. Architecture needs to be strong and confident; but the instant museum architecture becomes **ostentatiously strong and overconfident**, the art is going to wither. The TATE Modern is a building that will not stop speaking and let us attend to the art.

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

- 1. The passage implies that a problem with "ostentatiously strong and overconfident" architecture for art museums is that viewers will
 - A. avoid certain museums that they otherwise would have visited
 - B. linger excessively in order to appreciate the building's architecture
 - C. find themselves distracted from paying attention to the art

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

- 2. The passage points to which of the following as criteria by which art museum curators should be evaluated?
 - A. The aesthetic context that they provide for any individual artwork
 - B. The social and cultural issues that their collections address
 - C. The artworks that they obtain for their museum collections

Passage 19

Despite **clues** that a single master building plan tied Egypt's Sphinx to the pyramid and temples built by the pharaoh Khafre (who reigned from 2520 to 2494 b. c.), some archaeologists continued to speculate that other pharaohs built the statue. In 1980, however, German geologist Tom Aigner suggested a novel way of showing that the Sphinx was an integral part of Khafre's larger building complex. Examining the fossil fingerprints of **limestone samples** from the Sphinx and the nearby Sphinx Temple attributed to Khafre, Aigner traced the blocks used to build the wall of the temple to the ditch surrounding the Sphinx. It would seem that workmen hauled away the quarried blocks to construct the temple as the Sphinx was being carved out of the stone.

- 1. The passage suggests which of the following about the "clues"?
 - A. They intensified debates over the Sphinx's origin.
 - B. They undermined the theory that attributed the Sphinx to Khafre.
 - C. They failed to convince a number of archaeologists.
 - D. They indicated that the Sphinx was built after 2494 b. c.
 - E. They were an integral part of Aigner's solution.
- 2. According to the passage, the "limestone samples" allowed Aigner to establish
 - A. the identity of the pharaoh who built the Sphinx Temple
 - B. the origins of the material used to build the Sphinx Temple
 - C. the techniques used in the Sphinx's construction
 - D. the interval between the completion of the Sphinx and the construction of its surrounding structures
 - E. the differences between the materials used to build the Sphinx and those used to build its surrounding structures



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 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 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 $23.6 \sim 32.8$ 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 2

This passage is adapted from material published in 2006.

Jane Austen's relationship to Romanticism has long been a vexed one. Although her dates (1775 - 1817) place her squarely within the period, she traditionally has been studied apart from the male poets whose work defined British Romanticism for most of the twentieth century. In the past her novels were thought to follow an Augustan mode at odds with the Romantic ethos. Even with the advent of **historicist and feminist criticism**, which challenged many previous characterizations of Austen as detached from the major social, political, and aesthetic currents of her time, she continued to be distinguished from her male contemporaries. Jerome McGann, for example, insists that Austen does not espouse the Romantic ideology. Anne Mellor declares that Austen, along with other "leading women intellectuals and writers of the day," "did not" participate in the Romantic "spirit of the age"

but instead embraced an alternative ideology that Mellor labels "feminine Romanticism."

To be sure, some critics throughout the years have argued for Austen's affinities with one or more of the male Romantic poets. A special issue of the Wordsworth Circle (Autumn 1976) was devoted to exploring connections between Austen and her male contemporaries. Clifford Siskin in his historicist study of Romanticism argued that Austen does participate in the same major innovation, the naturalization of belief in a developing self, as characterizes Wordsworth's poetry and other key works from the period. Recently, three books have appeared (by Clara Tuite, William Galperin, and William Deresiewicz) that in various ways treat Austen as a Romantic writer and together signal a shift in the tendency to segregate the major novelist of the age from the major poets.

The **present essay** seeks to contribute to this goal of firmly integrating Austen within the Romantic movement and canon. It does so by pointing out affinities between Austen and a writer with whom she has not commonly been associated: John Keats. Most comparisons of Austen and the Romantic poets have focused on Wordsworth and Byron, whose works we know she read. Although Austen could not have read Keats's poems, which only began to appear in print during the last years of her life, and there is no evidence that Keats knew Austen's novels, a number of important similarities can be noted in these writers' works that provide further evidence to link Austen with the Romantic movement, especially the period of second-generation Romanticism when all of her novels were published.

- According to the passage, compared to critics trained in "historicist and feminist criticism," earlier critics of Austen were
 - A. more likely to represent her as isolated from the major intellectual currents of her period
 - B. more likely to represent her as departing from Augustan modes of thought
 - C. more likely to find connections between her novels and Romantic poetry
 - D. less likely to neglect the influence of Romantic ideology on her work
 - E. less likely to notice affinities between Austen and her female counterparts
- 2. According to the passage, the "**present essay**" parallels Siskin's study in which of the following ways?
 - A. It aims to challenge Austen's position in the Romantic movement by showing connections between Austen and an Augustan poet.
 - B. It aims to situate Austen within the Romantic movement by studying connections between Austen and a Romantic male novelist.
 - C. It aims to characterize Austen as a second-generation Romantic writer by showing how Austen participated in the naturalization of belief in a developing self.
 - D. It aims to situate Austen within the Romantic movement by studying connections between Austen's writings and those of a Romantic poet.
 - E. It aims to break new ground in Austen studies by studying the influence on Austen's work of a second-generation Romantic writer.

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

- 3. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements about the concept of "feminine Romanticism"?
 - A. It does little to alleviate Austen's vexed relationship to Romanticism.
 - B. It segregates her from male writers whose poetry is central to the Romantic period.
 - C. It implies that Austen eventually embraced the Romantic ideology.
- 4. Which of the following best describes the function of the **highlighted sentence** in the context of the

passage as a whole?

- A. It emphasizes the widespread interest in connections between Austen and the Romantic poets.
- B. It concedes a methodological limitation in the prevailing approach to characterizing Austen's relationship to Romanticism.
- C. It reconciles contrasting views about Austen's relationship to Romanticism.
- D. It questions the validity of the claims made in the previous paragraph.
- E. It acknowledges some exceptions to the critical trend described in the first paragraph.

Passage 3

In Bronze Age farm fields near the ancient circle of stones at Stonehenge, the furrows were found plowed at right angles to an imaginary line to the place where the Sun rises on the shortest day of the year. Some of the major stones at Stonehenge are also aligned, apparently intentionally, with that point on the horizon. Since these fields date from shortly after Stonehenge was completed, the plowing was probably consciously guided according to systematic observation of the Sun's position.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

- A. The landscape in which these fields were situated made it more difficult to plow in the direction in which the furrows were plowed than in other directions.
- B. The direction of the plowing on any other Bronze Age farm fields near Stonehenge cannot be determined because of the deep plowing that has taken place in modern times.
- C. Bronze Age farmers had primitive plows that were not capable of turning over soils heavier than those in the fields near Stonehenge.
- D. The Bronze Age farm fields near Stonehenge were laid out in clusters that were not immediately next to other such clusters.
- E. Even before Stonehenge was built, farmers in the area could have made a practice of observing the Sun's position at various times of year.

Passage 4

The gap between crime and punishment in preindustrial England has long puzzled historians. Although most criminal trials involved felonies for which the penalty was execution, relatively few convicted criminals were actually executed. This distance between potential and actual applications of the law was traditionally thought to demonstrate the inefficiency of premodern legal systems: historians assumed that before the late eighteenth century, the "success" rates of courts were minimal because the legal system had to function without a modern legal bureaucracy.

Recently, however, the history of legal development has been seen as something other than an increasing administrative ability to apply sentences. Acknowledging, as their predecessors had not, that law enforcement must be understood within a historically specific social context, recent scholars have suggested that, in a non-democratic society, selective enforcement was a valuable tool of class power: a discretionary legal system enabled the ruling classes to maintain social control by exercising a paternalistic power to grant or to deny mercy as they wished.

- 1. According to the passage, which of the following was true of felonies in preindustrial England?
 - A. They were the only type of crime routinely punished by execution.
 - B. They were the only type of crime with regard to which discretionary sentencing was practiced.
 - C. They were the type of crime in response to which an unwieldy bureaucracy became necessary.

- D. They were the type of crime most often granted clemency.
- E. They were the type of crime that accounted for most criminal trials.
- 2. The main historical question discussed in the passage is the reason for the gap between
 - A. felony laws in contemporary society and felony laws in preindustrial England
 - B. eighteenth-century legal scholarship and modern legal practices
 - C. premodern methods of social control and contemporary methods of social control
 - D. crimes whose sentences were routinely enforced and crimes for which clemency was routinely granted
 - E. sentences that the courts were able to impose by law and sentences actually carried out
- 3. It can be inferred from the passage that the author considers which of the following to be a salient characteristic of modern legal systems?
 - A. A hesitance on the part of law enforcement officials to seek execution for felons
 - B. A tendency initially to seek severe sentences for felons, but then to accept more lenient sentences later
 - C. A tendency to interpret laws within the social contexts that give rise to them
 - D. An administrative system that enables the legal system to enforce sentencing
 - E. A bureaucracy that discriminates against certain criminals by arbitrarily granting or denying leniency

Island animal populations are well-known for the extent of their divergence from each other and from source populations on the mainland. Mayr argued that these differences are often triggered by random sampling when island populations are founded by only a few colonizing individuals. The resultant founder effects-changes in the genetic and phenotypic composition of a population due to founding by a limited number of individuals-have been proposed as an important cause of evolutionary divergence for the past half-century. However, an **alternative explanation** is that island environments differ from one another and from the mainland environment, and these ecological differences result in divergent natural selection. The long-term evolutionary significance of founder effects also has been questioned because their imprint may be short-lived.

- 1. Proponents of the "alternative explanation" would most likely agree with which of the following statements?
 - A. The small number of colonizing individuals plays a key role in the evolutionary divergence of island populations.
 - B. Ecological factors, rather than founder effects, play a key role in the evolutionary divergence of island populations.
 - C. The evolutionary divergence of island populations is usually a short-lived phenomenon.
 - D. Founder effects often interact with environmental factors to produce evolutionary divergence.
 - E. Biologists have largely overlooked the wider evolutionary significance of founder effects.
- 2. Which of the following statements best describes the overall organization of the passage?
 - A. An observation is made, then competing explanations for it are presented.
 - B. A problem is defined, then a partial solution to it is proposed.
 - C. An argument is offered, then an unstated assumption on which it depends is analyzed.
 - D. A question is posed, then a possible answer to it is examined and rejected.
 - E. Two competing positions are developed, then the greater validity of one is explained.

Most mammals reach sexual maturity when their growth rates are in decline, whereas humans experience a growth spurt during adolescence. Whether apes experience an adolescent growth spurt is still undecided. In the 1950s, data on captive chimpanzees collected by James Gavan appeared devoid of evidence of an adolescent growth spurt in these apes. In a recent reanalysis of Gavan's data, however, zoologist Elizabeth Watts has found that as chimpanzees reach sexual maturity, the growth rate of their limbs accelerates. Most biologists, however, are skeptical that this is a humanlike adolescent growth spurt. While the human adolescent growth spurt is physically obvious and affects virtually the entire body, the chimpanzee's increased growth rate is detectable only through sophisticated mathematical analysis. Moreover, according to scientist Holly Smith, the growth rate increase in chimpanzees begins when 86% of full skeletal growth has been attained, whereas human adolescence generally commences when 77 percent of full skeletal growth has occurred.

- 1. Which of the following best describes the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Researchers have long disagreed about whether data collected in the 1950s indicate that chimpanzees and other apes experience an adolescent growth spurt.
 - B. Research data collected on chimpanzees living in captivity are inconclusive with respect to chimpanzees living in the wild.
 - C. The notion that apes do not experience an adolescent growth spurt has been confirmed by research conducted since.
 - D. Although the idea that apes experience an adolescent growth has received some support, most biologists remain unconvinced.
 - E. Although researchers agree that chimpanzees do not experience an adolescent growth spurt, they are divided in their opinions of whether this is true of other ages.
- 2. The passage mentions which of the following as one of the reasons why most biologists remain skeptical that chimpanzees experience a humanlike adolescent growth spurt?
 - A. Chimpanzees do not experience a demonstrable increase in growth rate until they are fully sexually mature.
 - B. The increase in growth rate that chimpanzees undergo at sexual maturity is less apparent than that of humans.
 - C. The increase in growth rate once regarded as a humanlike adolescent growth spurt in chimpanzees is too sporadic to be regarded as significant.
 - D. Not all chimpanzees undergo a calculable growth spurt.
 - E. Watt's approach to analyzing data is considered to be highly unorthodox.
- 3. The passage suggests which of the following about the adolescent growth spurt that takes place in humans?
 - A. Its primary effects are found in parts of the body other than the limbs.
 - B. It is generally completed by the time 77 percent of full skeletal growth is attained.
 - C. It is normally detectable without the assistance of sophisticated mathematical analysis.
 - D. The rate of growth is much faster at the beginning of puberty than at any other time.
 - E. The estimated growth rate varies depending on the methods of measurement that are used.

Passage 7

People who are infected with the hepatitis-C virus develop antibodies to the virus. Current tests

that are used to screen donated blood for hepatitis C do so by detecting the presence of such antibodies. All blood donations are screened, and any donation that tests positive for the presence of such antibodies is discarded. Nonetheless, there still remains a small risk of hepatitis C being transmitted by blood donations, since _____.

Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

- A. the number of people infected with the hepatitis-C virus has risen significantly in the past several years
- B. the antibody detected by the screening process is sometimes produced even when the hepatitis-C virus is not present
- C. people can be infected with the hepatitis-C virus for several years without knowing that they have the disease
- D. it often takes over two months for someone infected with the hepatitis-C virus to develop antibodies to it
- E. only a small percentage of blood donations contain antibodies to the hepatitis-C virus

Passage 8

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

- 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. reconcile two competing theories
 - B. account for a finding at odds with a theory
 - C. explain how a finding corroborates a theory
 - D. describe the evolution of a theory
 - E. apply a theory to a problem
- 2. Which of the following statements, if true, would most challenge an explanation for the "finding" advanced in the passage?
 - A. Tribal women who work in fields other than construction and agriculture do not utilize maternal healthcare services significantly less than do nonworking tribal women.
 - B. Daily wages for tribal women working in construction and agriculture jobs are no greater than they are for tribal women working in other fields.
 - C. Healthcare centers that tribal women can access and afford are generally open outside the normal working hours for construction and agriculture jobs.
 - D. Tribal women who utilize maternal healthcare services tend to be healthier overall than are tribal women who do not utilize maternal healthcare services.
 - E. Tribal women seeking maternal healthcare usually utilize informal services rather than visit formal healthcare centers.

English-born photographer Eadweard Muybridge was renowned in the 1860s for the clouds in his landscapes. The chemistry of the wet-plate photography used then made yellows appear far darker than they are, and blues far lighter. The sky in most nineteenth-century photography is pale and featureless, because correctly exposed rocks and trees meant overexposed skies. Muybridge tolerated more darkness in the foreground than other photographers; his shorter exposures and darker images improved his ability to photograph skies in the first place. He also created an archive of cloud photographs that he could superimpose over pale skies in landscapes. Finally, Muybridge pioneered the use of a spring-operated shutter that allowed extremely brief sky exposures with longer exposures for the landscape below.

- 1. In the passage, the function of the highlighted sentence is to
 - A. emphasize the fragility of prints made through the wet-plate method of photography
 - B. suggest that any absence of pronounced yellows in Muybridge's landscapes should be attributed to the photographic process he used
 - C. argue that Muybridge's contributions to chemistry were driven by the limited photographic technologies available in his day
 - D. propose a reason why Muybridge chose to focus on landscape photography
 - E. explain why depicting skies was challenging for photographers of Muybridge's era

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

- 2. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as a method Muybridge used to produce specific effects in his landscapes?
 - A. Overexposing the sky in his pictures
 - B. Adding photos of clouds to prints with pale skies
 - C. Using different shutter exposures on the same picture

Passage 10

Two dramatic shifts in upstate New York's microfossil record may explain the fate of the region's prehistoric megafauna. First, fossil spores of Sporormiella, a fungus common in most Pleistocene era sediments that grows only on the dung of large herbivores, vanish from the sedimentary record about 14,000 years ago. Soon after, levels of microscopic charcoal from landscape fires increase more than tenfold. Paleontologist Guy Robinson sees a connection: he suggests that local populations of mastodons and other big herbivores crashed when the first humans arrived and found the animals, previously unexposed to humans, easy prey. With most of the huge herbivores wiped out, fire-fueling vegetation accumulated on the landscape. So fires lit by the human newcomers burned hotter and spread farther than ever before.

- 1. It can be inferred that Robinson would most likely agree with which of the following claims about fossil Sporormiella spores?
 - A. They should appear in the microfossil record in inverse proportion to megafauna fossils.
 - B. They should be more plentiful in the microfossil record during periods when microscopic charcoal is also plentiful.
 - C. They provide evidence about the timing of the first humans`appearance in upstate New York.
 - D. They may have been eliminated from the microfossil record at times because they were

- destroyed by intense fires.
- E. They tend to decline in the microfossil record during periods in which megafauna populations increased.
- 2. The passage suggests that large prehistoric herbivores in upstate New York may have
 - A. had few predators before the appearance of humans
 - B. been responsible for sharp reductions in Sporormiella fungus
 - C. been driven to seek new habitats by the spread of landscape fires
 - D. peaked in population size around the time when humans first appeared
 - E. helped maintain ecological conditions that limited the extent of landscape fires

Witnesses to a meteor in Australia in 1978 claimed to have heard strange noises as it streaked overhead. Yet, given that the meteor was 30 kilometers up, if these sounds had come directly from the meteor, people on the ground could not have heard them until almost a minute after the meteor had disappeared. Physicist Colin Keay hypothesized that the light given off by a meteor's trail must be accompanied by invisible electromagnetic radiation in the form of very low frequency (VLF) radio waves. Such waves, which travel at the speed of light, would reach the observer when the meteor itself came into view.

Subsequent experiments in a soundproof chamber showed that many things can act as transducers to convert VLF waves into audible vibrations. Aluminum foil, thin wires, pine needles, or dry hair all responded to a VLF field. VLF waves induce small charges in such objects, thereby causing them to vibrate in time with the waves' oscillation. This transducer effect would explain why some people heard the noises while others close by heard nothing. Those who heard sounds were simply nearer to transducers. It could also explain why attempts to record meteor sounds have failed: scientists carefully place their microphones away from possible sources of interference.

- 1. Which of the following best describes the function of the **highlighted sentence**?
 - A. It explains why observers who were looking at the meteor would be the only ones who could hear the sounds made as it went overhead.
 - B. It explains why the witnesses' claims could not be verified by scientific experts.
 - C. It shows that Keay's hypothesis provides the correct explanation of the sounds heard by observers of the meteor.
 - D. It suggests that Keay's hypothesis is capable of explaining an important aspect of the witnesses' observations.
 - E. It suggests that Keay's hypothesis is able to explain how observers can see a fast-moving meteor
- 2. It can be inferred from the passage that if Keay's proposed explanation of meteor sounds is correct, it is true that
 - A. meteors themselves produce no audible vibrations, even though the meteor does cause the sounds that observers hear
 - B. when an observer hears the sounds, it is his or her own hair that is causing the audible vibrations
 - C. if two observers in widely separated locations hear sounds caused by the same meteor, the audible vibrations that reach the observers are produced by different objects
 - D. visible light and VLF radio waves are the only forms of electromagnetic radiation that are given

- off by a meteor's trail
- E. atmospheric conditions, such as clouds, that made a meteor invisible to observers on the ground would also prevent those observers from hearing any sounds caused by that meteor
- 3. The passage suggests that Keay formulated his hypothesis in response to
 - A. scientists' failure to record meteor sounds
 - B. an inference based on the speed of sound in the atmosphere
 - C. measurements of the strength and wavelength of electromagnetic radiation from a meteor's trail
 - D. the fact that observers who heard meteor sounds were close to objects that could act as transducers of VLF waves
 - E. experiments in a soundproof chamber to determine what objects would transduce VLF waves into audible vibrations

In Artemia, managers of large orchards are planning to import a leaf-eating moth and release it in their orchards to curb the growth of an exceptionally troublesome weed. Owners of small farms, however, rely on the weed to crowd out other weeds from temporarily uncultivated fields, since the other weeds are more difficult to eliminate once established. Therefore, the moth cannot be released in orchards without causing hardships for owners of small farms.

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

- A. No herbicides can curb the weed's growth without also harming orchard trees.
- B. Once introduced in Artemia, the moth will multiply and reach a stable population.
- C. Once the moth has controlled the weed in the orchards, other weeds will invade them.
- D. In exchange for government permission to import the moth, orchard growers must agree to regularly spray farms near their orchards with a long-lasting spray that repels the moth.
- E. None of the other weeds that grow in Artemia cause any damage to orchard trees.

Passage 13

Even after United States women won voting rights in 1920 with the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, their political status was not entirely settled. For example, did suffrage also imply a right to serve on juries? In examining this issue, the courts considered cases involving the Fifteenth Amendment, which had extended suffrage to African American men, and found that that amendment implied other political rights, including the right to jury service. For some courts, this parallel implied women's right to jury service; others, however, interpreted the Nineteenth Amendment more narrowly, reasserting the relevance of common-law standards that distinguished women's citizenship from men's. For many, women's jury service seemed more threatening to the *status quo* than voting rights, as jury service would impinge on the domestic duties traditionally assigned to women.

- 1. The passage suggests which of the following about women's jury service?
 - A. It was not a high priority to those women who had fought for the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment.
 - B. It was less controversial than jury service by African American men had been at the time when the Fifteenth Amendment was passed.
 - C. It was a right clearly implied by the citizenship status conferred on women when they won the

- right to vote.
- D. It was opposed by some who believed that women's jury service would be socially disruptive.
- E. It was rejected by most courts that considered the Nineteenth Amendment in light of the Fifteenth Amendment.
- 2. The author of the passage mentions common-law standards primarily in order to
 - A. explain how some courts interpreted the Fifteenth Amendment
 - B. cite a model used in the crafting of the Nineteenth Amendment
 - C. identify an approach taken by some courts in considering women's right to jury service
 - D. show that men and women were treated differently under common law
 - E. contrast women's political status following the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment with their status before

While data collected by the Current Population Survey (CPS) of the United States showed an increase in the annual average number of hours of paid employment for the period 1969 – 1987, data collected from employers showed a decrease. A probable, if partial, explanation is that employers report hours for employees at their establishment alone. If people are working longer hours because they work at more than one job, then establishment surveys may not be a good measure of workers' hours. And multiple jobholding did increase in the 1980s, especially among women. In addition, multiple jobholders tend to work long hours. It is also possible that the data collected from establishments do not adequately represent hours at all business establishments because of various data collection and response problems.

- 1. The **highlighted sentence** performs which of the following functions in the passage?
 - A. It provides an explanation for the increase in multiple jobholding in the 1980s.
 - B. It adds to the explanation for the increase in the annual average number of hours of paid employment indicated by the CPS data.
 - C. It provides evidence that the increase indicated by the CPS data is due more to men's than women's work.
 - D. It describes a negative consequence of the phenomenon described in the previous sentence.
 - E. It suggests an explanation for the collection and response problems described in the subsequent sentence
- 2. The author would most likely agree with which of the following statements about the annual average number of hours of employment?
 - A. The annual average number of hours of paid employment for the 1969 1987 period increased.
 - B. The annual average number of hours of unpaid employment for the 1969 1987 period probably decreased.
 - C. Data collected from employers for just the 1980s would show an increase in the annual average number of hours of paid employment.
 - D. Since 1987 there has been little change in the annual average number of hours of employment.
 - E. The CPS data provide a less reliable indication of the hours workers actually worked than do data collected from employers.

Passage 15

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. Scientists have long suspected that several factors lead to greater temperature swings at Earths 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, so little energy is required to warm it. Third, less solar energy is lost in evaporation at the frigid poles than in the tropics.

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 16

Although social learning [the acquisition of specific behaviors by observing other individuals exhibiting those behaviors] is well documented among fish, few studies have investigated social learning within a developmental context in these taxa. Rather than investigating the development of a particular skill, Chapman, Ward, and Krause investigated the role of group density during development in later foraging success in laboratory-housed guppies. When raised with a small number of conspecifics [members of the same species], guppies were quicker to locate food by following a trained adult guppy than were guppies raised in large groups. This **counterintuitive** finding is explained by the fact that guppies reared in the high-density condition were less likely to shoal [swim in a group] with others and, therefore, were less likely to learn the benefits of social learning. **Instead**, **fish reared in high-density situations may learn that conspecifics are to be viewed as competitors**, **rather than as potential sources of adaptive information**. This finding suggests that at least for guppies, the early social environment may have an effect on the capacity for social learning, if not on the socially learned behaviors themselves.

- 1. Which of the following statements best describes the function of the **highlighted sentence**?
 - A. It casts doubt on an interpretation cited earlier in the passage.
 - B. It proposes an alternative to a hypothesis mentioned earlier in the passage.
 - C. It suggests an explanation for a particular finding.
 - D. It notes an apparent discrepancy between two research findings.
 - E. It identifies a flaw in a particular line of reasoning.

- 2. Which of the following hypothetical expectations would make the finding mentioned in the passage "counterintuitive"?
 - A. That higher population density would have a negative impact on guppies' ability to learn from observing other guppies
 - B. That guppies would experience the highest rate of social learning during the earliest stages of their development
 - C. That guppies would be more likely to shoal in conditions of low population density than they would be in conditions of high population density
 - D. That social learning among guppies would increase in conditions where guppies are exposed to a greater number of conspecifics
 - E. That the benefits of social learning would differ depending on whether guppies are reared in high- or low-density populations
- 3. Which of the following can be inferred about the study by Chapman, Ward, and Krause?
 - A. It was initially designed to investigate something other than social learning.
 - B. It required researchers to observe individual guppies at multiple points in their life spans.
 - C. It pointed to the possibility that population density may have little to do with guppies' social learning.
 - D. It required the observation of guppies under conditions that closely mimicked the conditions of guppies in the wild.
 - E. It indicated that guppies gain adaptive information from being reared with a relatively large number of conspecifics.

Barley was the first grain to be cultivated by the ancient Egyptians. There is ample evidence that barley was baked into loaves that were fermented to make beer. There is, however, no indication that Egyptians of that period ever ate loaves of barley or that they cooked barley to make any other food. Since the possibility that **they consumed barley raw** can be safely dismissed, it seems probable that at one period the ancient Egyptians consumed cultivated grain in the form of beer only.

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

- A. The first introduces the circumstance, the explanation of which is at issue in the argument; the second is an assumption that is explicitly made in drawing the conclusion of the argument.
- B. The first introduces the circumstance, the explanation of which is at issue in the argument; the second is evidence that was used to support a position to which the argument is opposed.
- C. The first provides evidence to support the main conclusion; the second introduces a phenomenon that the argument seeks to explain.
- D. The first provides evidence to support the main conclusion; the second states a hypothesis that the argument as a whole seeks to refute.
- E. The first provides evidence to support the main conclusion; the second is a statement that is explicitly rejected in drawing that conclusion.

Passage 18

Postmodern music often explores the confluence of genres previously thought incompatible. The boundaries between "popular music" (which often draws from a variety of cultures) and what is

commonly considered "art music" (which often draws from a narrower cultural spectrum) are frequently blurred or obliterated. Although **art music** has reflected some mixing of cultures for centuries, and some art music composers in the first half of the twentieth century made use of genre mixing, postmodern music is distinct from pre-1960s art music compositions. Technology has facilitated access to a multitude of international musical styles. While baroque, classical, romantic, and modern composers may have had access to some music from outside their own cultures, such access cannot compare to that presently available through recordings, radio, and the Internet, nurturing a postmodern sensibility in contemporary composers' works

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

- 1. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would be likely to agree with which of the following assertions about postmodern music?
 - A. It has been influenced by technological developments that occurred in the twentieth century.
 - B. It remains largely uninfluenced by the narrower cultural spectrum of traditional art music.
 - C. It has been shaped by the diversity of musical influences to which postmodern composers have been exposed.
- 2. The highlighted reference to "art music" serves primarily to
 - A. illustrate a point about why postmodern composers frequently mix different musical genres
 - B. show how a culture's artistic products can be enriched through the inclusion of outside influences
 - C. challenge a tendency to identify some music as art music to distinguish it from popular music
 - D. address a possible objection to the author's central point about postmodern music
 - E. question a particular assumption about the distinguishing features of postmodern music

Passage 19

A recent exhibition of works by late-nineteenth-century painters Mary Cassatt, Berthe Morisot, and Eva Gonzales offered a rich visual **counterpart to** studies focusing new attention on the social and ideological forces that influenced their work. The paintings by Gonzales were particularly illuminating. Long marginalized by scholars as little more than an apprentice of Edouard Manet, Gonzales is revealed by the exhibition as possessing remarkable, if uneven, talents. Given the exhibition's focus, and especially the provocative new emphasis on Gonzales, the accompanying catalog proved disappointing. Three often-quoted essays by critics contemporary to the artists—essays in themselves noteworthy but historical artifacts nonetheless-provided the exhibition with its only critical readings. Thus, a significant opportunity for scholarly debate was not only lost but even seemed pointedly avoided.

- 1. Select the sentence in which the author describes and counters an assessment of a particular artist.
- 2. In the context in which it appears, "counterpart to" most nearly means
 - A. duplicate of

- B. alternate to
- C. complement to

D. opposite of

E. emblem of



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 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 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 2

This passage is adapted from material published in 2006.

Jane Austen's relationship to Romanticism has long been a vexed one. Although her dates (1775-1817) place her squarely within the period, she traditionally has been studied apart from the male poets whose work defined British Romanticism for most of the twentieth century. In the past her novels were thought to follow an Augustan mode at odds with the Romantic ethos. Even with the advent of **historicist and feminist criticism**, which challenged many previous characterizations of Austen as detached from the major social, political, and aesthetic currents of her time, she continued to be distinguished from her male contemporaries. Jerome McGann, for example, insists that Austen does not espouse the Romantic ideology. Anne Mellor declares that Austen, along with other "leading women intellectuals and writers of the day," "did not" participate in the Romantic "spirit of the age"

but instead embraced an alternative ideology that Mellor labels "feminine Romanticism."

To be sure, some critics throughout the years have argued for Austen's affinities with one or more of the male Romantic poets. A special issue of the Wordsworth Circle (Autumn 1976) was devoted to exploring connections between Austen and her male contemporaries. Clifford Siskin in his historicist study of Romanticism argued that Austen does participate in the same major innovation, the naturalization of belief in a developing self, as characterizes Wordsworth's poetry and other key works from the period. Recently, three books have appeared (by Clara Tuite, William Galperin, and William Deresiewicz) that in various ways treat Austen as a Romantic writer and together signal a shift in the tendency to segregate the major novelist of the age from the major poets.

The **present essay** seeks to contribute to this goal of firmly integrating Austen within the Romantic movement and canon. It does so by pointing out affinities between Austen and a writer with whom she has not commonly been associated: John Keats. Most comparisons of Austen and the Romantic poets have focused on Wordsworth and Byron, whose works we know she read. Although Austen could not have read Keats's poems, which only began to appear in print during the last years of her life, and there is no evidence that Keats knew Austen's novels, a number of important similarities can be noted in these writers' works that provide further evidence to link Austen with the Romantic movement, especially the period of second-generation Romanticism when all of her novels were published.

- According to the passage, compared to critics trained in "historicist and feminist criticism," earlier critics of Austen were
 - A. more likely to represent her as isolated from the major intellectual currents of her period
 - B. more likely to represent her as departing from Augustan modes of thought
 - C. more likely to find connections between her novels and Romantic poetry
 - D. less likely to neglect the influence of Romantic ideology on her work
 - E. less likely to notice affinities between Austen and her female counterparts

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

- 2. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements about the concept of "feminine Romanticism"?
 - A. It does little to alleviate Austen's vexed relationship to Romanticism.
 - B. It segregates her from male writers whose poetry is central to the Romantic period.
 - C. It implies that Austen eventually embraced the Romantic ideology.
- 3. Which of the following best describes the function of the **highlighted sentence** in the context of the passage as a whole?
 - A. It emphasizes the widespread interest in connections between Austen and the Romantic poets.
 - B. It concedes a methodological limitation in the prevailing approach to characterizing Austen's relationship to Romanticism.
 - C. It reconciles contrasting views about Austen's relationship to Romanticism.
 - D. It questions the validity of the claims made in the previous paragraph.
 - E. It acknowledges some exceptions to the critical trend described in the first paragraph.
- 4. According to the passage, the "present essay" parallels Siskin's study in which of the following ways?
 - A. It aims to challenge Austen's position in the Romantic movement by showing connections between Austen and an Augustan poet.
 - B. It aims to situate Austen within the Romantic movement by studying connections between Austen and a Romantic male novelist.

- C. It aims to characterize Austen as a second-generation Romantic writer by showing how Austen participated in the naturalization of belief in a developing self.
- D. It aims to situate Austen within the Romantic movement by studying connections between Austen's writings and those of a Romantic poet.
- E. It aims to break new ground in Austen studies by studying the influence on Austen's work of a second-generation Romantic writer.

In Bronze Age farm fields near the ancient circle of stones at Stonehenge, the furrows were found plowed at right angles to an imaginary line to the place where the Sun rises on the shortest day of the year. Some of the major stones at Stonehenge are also aligned, apparently intentionally, with that point on the horizon. Since these fields date from shortly after Stonehenge was completed, the plowing was probably consciously guided according to systematic observation of the Sun's position.

- 1. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?
 - A. The landscape in which these fields were situated made it more difficult to plow in the direction in which the furrows were plowed than in other directions.
 - B. The direction of the plowing on any other Bronze Age farm fields near Stonehenge cannot be determined because of the deep plowing that has taken place in modern times.
 - C. Bronze Age farmers had primitive plows that were not capable of turning over soils heavier than those in the fields near Stonehenge.
 - D. The Bronze Age farm fields near Stonehenge were laid out in clusters that were not immediately next to other such clusters.
 - E. Even before Stonehenge was built, farmers in the area could have made a practice of observing the Sun's position at various times of year.

Passage 4

The Hohokam people, who once occupied a vast region of what is now Arizona, left behind the remains of the largest system of irrigation canals in pre-Columbian North America. Knowing that other irrigation-reliant societies possessed hierarchical, centralized political systems, **some scholars** infer that the Hohokam also had centralized political authority. They argue that hierarchically supervised cooperation would have been required to construct the canals and that extensive coordination of effort was probably needed to maintain canals that served more than one town. These scholars see further evidence of centralized leadership in the imposing architecture features, such as residential compounds and ball courts, of many Hohokam towns. But anthropologist Shepard Krech questions the necessity of a connection between irrigation and centralized authority and also points out that the **archaeological record** contains no unambiguous evidence of a Hohokam society organized as a multi town community dependent on a single network of canals. Furthermore, Krech argues that while canal construction involves a substantial initial effort, routine maintenance does not necessarily require a large workforce, as can be inferred from the activities of a present-day Arizona people, the Akimel O'odham, who may be descendants of the Hohokam.

- 1. According to the passage, the "scholars" base their view about the political system of the Hohokam in part on
 - A. estimations of the number of towns once occupied by the Hohokam

- B. evidence concerning the political systems of indigenous peoples in other parts of Arizona
- C. knowledge about the political systems of other societies that have depended on irrigation
- D. evidence that Hohokam residential compounds and ball courts were probably constructed by the same builders who constructed the Hohokam canals
- E. a distinction between the size of a workforce required to build a large canal system and the size of a workforce required to maintain such a system
- 2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions residential compounds and ball courts primarily in order to
 - A. indicate the probable size of many Hohokam towns
 - B. suggest that the Hohokam probably had centralized political authority
 - C. point out that certain architectural features are often associated with irrigation-reliant societies
 - D. present examples of a type of evidence that some scholars use to support a particular conclusion about the political organization of the Hohokam
 - E. point out archaeological findings that are more relevant to the study of Hohokam political organization than are the remains of irrigation canals
- 3. Krech refers to "the archaeological record" most likely in order to
 - A. call into question the view that the Hohokam probably relied on centralized political authority to build and maintain their system of canals
 - B. indicate the relevance of the possible relationship between the Akirnel O'odham and the Hohokam to conclusions about Hohokam political organization
 - C. help support the assertion that the Hohokam left behind the remains of the largest irrigation system in pre-Columbian North America
 - D. suggest that routine maintenance of canals does not necessarily require a large workforce
 - E. point out that hierarchically supervised cooperation would have been required to construct the Hohokam canals

There are two competing hypotheses regarding the origin of gold found in South Africa's Witwatersrand basin. The placer model maintains that rivers transported sediments that included grains of gold into the basin; these sediments eventually transformed into rock. The hydrothermal model postulates that gold-rich hot fluids traveled upward through fractures within Earth's crust, adding gold to the basin after the sediments had become rock. The question could be settled by establishing **the age of the gold grains**. If they are older than their host rock, they must have come from a source predating the sedimentation—namely, older terrain eroded by the river waters. If they are younger, they must have arrived after the sediments were deposited.

- 1. Which of the following, if true, would most strongly support the placer model?
 - A. The gold found in the Witwatersrand basin is typically accompanied by deposits of minerals that originated deep within Earth's crust.
 - B. Some of the gold grains found in the Witwatersrand basin have a rounded shape characteristically produced by abrasion during transport by surface water.
 - C. Rivers flowing into the Witwatersrand basin today do not contain any grains of gold.
 - D. The sediments at sites eroded by the rivers flowing into the Witwatersrand basin contain no grains of gold.
 - E. More gold has been found in other South African basins than in the Witwatersrand basin.

- 2. The author of the passage mentions "the age of the gold grains" as information that would help determine
 - A. the origin of the gold found in the Witwatersrand basin
 - B. the quality of the gold found in the Witwatersrand basin
 - C. the age of the rock in the Witwatersrand basin in which the gold is embedded
 - D. where the greatest concentrations of gold deposits will be found in the Witwatersrand basin
 - E. whether gold found in the rock of the Witwatersrand basin is older than gold found in the waters of the Witwatersrand basin

Most mammals reach sexual maturity when their growth rates are in decline, whereas humans experience a growth spurt during adolescence. Whether apes experience an adolescent growth spurt is still undecided. In the 1950s, data on captive chimpanzees collected by James Gavan appeared devoid of evidence of an adolescent growth spurt in these apes. In a recent reanalysis of Gavan's data, however, zoologist Elizabeth Watts has found that as chimpanzees reach sexual maturity, the growth rate of their limbs accelerates. Most biologists, however, are skeptical that this is a humanlike adolescent growth spurt. While the human adolescent growth spurt is physically obvious and affects virtually the entire body, the chimpanzee's increased growth rate is detectable only through sophisticated mathematical analysis. Moreover, according to scientist Holly Smith, the growth rate increase in chimpanzees begins when 86% of full skeletal growth has been attained, whereas human adolescence generally commences when 77 percent of full skeletal growth has occurred.

- 1. Which of the following best describes the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Researchers have long disagreed about whether data collected in the 1950s indicate that chimpanzees and other apes experience an adolescent growth spurt.
 - B. Research data collected on chimpanzees living in captivity are inconclusive with respect to chimpanzees living in the wild.
 - C. The notion that apes do not experience an adolescent growth spurt has been confirmed by research conducted since.
 - D. Although the idea that apes experience an adolescent growth has received some support, most biologists remain unconvinced.
 - E. Although researchers agree that chimpanzees do not experience an adolescent growth spurt, they are divided in their opinions of whether this is true of other apes.
- 2. The passage mentions which of the following as one of the reasons why most biologists remain skeptical that chimpanzees experience a humanlike adolescent growth spurt?
 - A. Chimpanzees do not experience a demonstrable increase in growth rate until they are fully sexually mature.
 - B. The increase in growth rate that chimpanzees undergo at sexual maturity is less apparent than that of humans.
 - C. The increase in growth rate once regarded as a humanlike adolescent growth spurt in chimpanzees is too sporadic to be regarded as significant.
 - D. Not all chimpanzees undergo a calculable growth spurt.
 - E. Watt's approach to analyzing data is considered to be highly unorthodox.

- 3. The passage suggests which of the following about the adolescent growth spurt that takes place in humans?
 - A. Its primary effects are found in parts of the body other than the limbs.
 - B. It is generally completed by the time 77 percent of full skeletal growth is attained.
 - C. It is normally detectable without the assistance of sophisticated mathematical analysis.
 - D. The rate of growth is much faster at the beginning of puberty than at any other time.
 - E. The estimated growth rate varies depending on the methods of measurement that are used.

In mountainous regions, the timberline is the highest altitude at which trees grow. In the Rocky Mountains, the current timberline is at the altitude above which growing season temperatures remain cooler than 10 degrees centigrade. Fossilized remains of trees that grew 10,000 years ago have been found 100 meters above the current Rocky Mountain timberline. Clearly, therefore, the climate of the Rocky Mountains is cooler now than it was 10,000 years ago.

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

- A. In the past 10,000 years, the only trees to have grown above today's timberline are the trees whose fossilized remains been found.
- B. No trees grew 10,000 years ago at altitudes higher than the ones at which fossilized tree remains have been found.
- C. The fossils are not of species of trees that were able to tolerate cooler growing temperatures than are the species that currently grow near the timberline.
- D. The Rocky Mountains have not eroded significantly over the past 10,000 years.
- E. The climate of the Rocky Mountains has never been significantly warmer than during the lifetime of the trees whose fossilized remains have been found.

Passage 8

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

- 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. reconcile two competing theories
 - B. account for a finding at odds with a theory
 - C. explain how a finding corroborates a theory
 - D. describe the evolution of a theory
 - E. apply a theory to a problem
- 2. Which of the following statements, if true, would most challenge an explanation for the "finding" advanced in the passage?
 - A. Tribal women who work in fields other than construction and agriculture do not utilize maternal

- healthcare services significantly less than do nonworking tribal women.
- B. Daily wages for tribal women working in construction and agriculture jobs are no greater than they are for tribal women working in other fields.
- C. Healthcare centers that tribal women can access and afford are generally open outside the normal working hours for construction and agriculture jobs.
- D. Tribal women who utilize maternal healthcare services tend to be healthier overall than are tribal women who do not utilize maternal healthcare services.
- E. Tribal women seeking maternal healthcare usually utilize informal services rather than visit formal healthcare centers.

In examining whether Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* (written between 1387 and 1400) was influenced by Boccaccio's *Decameron* (written about 1350), earlier scholars found several broad correlations. Both are framed collections of interconnected popular narratives using narrators and a director of narrative. They share several narratives and a broad similarity of subject matter. Though the trend in favor of influence ended when Cummings' 1916 study concluded that Boccaccio's work was not a source, it has recently been revived. But there is little positive evidence—apart from the aforementioned correlations—to link the two texts. There are no close verbal parallels, few shared characters, and no narratives with highly similar plots, save the example of the "Griselda" narrative, which comes directly from an earlier work by **Petrarch**.

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

- 1. According to the passage, earlier scholars noted which of the following as a correlation between the Canterbury Tales and the Decameron?
 - A. A number of shared characters
 - B. The telling of multiple narratives within an overall frame
 - C. The use of popular narratives
- 2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions "Petrarch" primarily in order to
 - A. provide specific evidence to support the conclusion that Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* was influenced by Boccaccio's *Decameron*
 - B. point out a similarity between Chaucer's Canterbury Tales and Boccaccio's Decameron that was overlooked by Cummings
 - C. explain why earlier scholars formed the conclusions that they did about the influence of Petrarch on Boccaccio and Chaucer
 - D. indicate that the shared "Griselda" narrative is not clear evidence that Chaucer's Canterbury Tales was influenced by Boccaccio's Decameron
 - E. suggest that the writings of Petrarch had a greater influence on Chaucer than did the works of Boccaccio

Passage 10

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. Scientists have long suspected that several factors lead to greater temperature swings at Earths 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, so little energy is required to warm it. Third, less solar energy is lost in evaporation at the frigid poles than in the tropics.

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 11

Although social learning [the acquisition of specific behaviors by observing other individuals exhibiting those behaviors] is well documented among fish, few studies have investigated social learning within a developmental context in these taxa. Rather than investigating the development of a particular skill, Chapman, Ward, and Krause investigated the role of group density during development in later foraging success in laboratory-housed guppies. When raised with a small number of conspecifics [members of the same species], guppies were quicker to locate food by following a trained adult guppy than were guppies raised in large groups. This **counterintuitive** finding is explained by the fact that guppies reared in the high-density condition were less likely to shoal [swim in a group] with others and, therefore, were less likely to learn the benefits of social learning. **Instead**, **fish reared in high-density situations may learn that conspecifics are to be viewed as competitors**, **rather than as potential sources of adaptive information.** This finding suggests that at least for guppies, the early social environment may have an effect on the capacity for social learning, if not on the socially learned behaviors themselves.

- 1. Which of the following statements best describes the function of the **highlighted sentence**?
 - A. It casts doubt on an interpretation cited earlier in the passage.
 - B. It proposes an alternative to a hypothesis mentioned earlier in the passage.
 - C. It suggests an explanation for a particular finding.
 - D. It notes an apparent discrepancy between two research findings.
 - E. It identifies a flaw in a particular line of reasoning.
- 2. Which of the following hypothetical expectations would make the finding mentioned in the passage "counterintuitive"?

- A. That higher population density would have a negative impact on guppies' ability to learn from observing other guppies
- B. That guppies would experience the highest rate of social learning during the earliest stages of their development
- C. That guppies would be more likely to shoal in conditions of low population density than they would be in conditions of high population density
- D. That social learning among guppies would increase in conditions where guppies are exposed to a greater number of conspecifics
- E. That the benefits of social learning would differ depending on whether guppies are reared in high- or low-density populations
- 3. Which of the following can be inferred about the study by Chapman, Ward, and Krause?
 - A. It was initially designed to investigate something other than social learning.
 - B. It required researchers to observe individual guppies at multiple points in their life spans.
 - C. It pointed to the possibility that population density may have little to do with guppies' social learning.
 - D. It required the observation of guppies under conditions that closely mimicked the conditions of guppies in the wild.
 - E. It indicated that guppies gain adaptive information from being reared with a relatively large number of conspecifics.

Barley was the first grain to be cultivated by the ancient Egyptians. There is ample evidence that barley was baked into loaves that were fermented to make beer. There is, however, no indication that Egyptians of that period ever ate loaves of barley or that they cooked barley to make any other food. Since the possibility that **they consumed barley raw** can be safely dismissed, it seems probable that at one period the ancient Egyptians consumed cultivated grain in the form of beer only.

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

- A. The first introduces the circumstance, the explanation of which is at issue in the argument; the second is an assumption that is explicitly made in drawing the conclusion of the argument.
- B. The first introduces the circumstance, the explanation of which is at issue in the argument; the second is evidence that was used to support a position to which the argument is opposed.
- C. The first provides evidence to support the main conclusion; the second introduces a phenomenon that the argument seeks to explain.
- D. The first provides evidence to support the main conclusion; the second states a hypothesis that the argument as a whole seeks to refute.
- E. The first provides evidence to support the main conclusion; the second is a statement that is explicitly rejected in drawing that conclusion.

Passage 13

Postmodern music often explores the confluence of genres previously thought incompatible. The boundaries between "popular music" (which often draws from a variety of cultures) and what is commonly considered "art music" (which often draws from a narrower cultural spectrum) are frequently blurred or obliterated. Although **art music** has reflected some mixing of cultures for

centuries, and some art music composers in the first half of the twentieth century made use of genre mixing, postmodern music is distinct from pre-1960s art music compositions. Technology has facilitated access to a multitude of international musical styles. While baroque, classical, romantic, and modern composers may have had access to some music from outside their own cultures, such access cannot compare to that presently available through recordings, radio, and the Internet, nurturing a postmodern sensibility in contemporary composers' works.

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

- 1. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would be likely to agree with which of the following assertions about postmodern music?
 - A. It has been influenced by technological developments that occurred in the twentieth century.
 - B. It remains largely uninfluenced by the narrower cultural spectrum of traditional art music.
 - C. It has been shaped by the diversity of musical influences to which postmodern composers have been exposed.
- 2. The highlighted reference to "art music" serves primarily to
 - A. illustrate a point about why postmodern composers frequently mix different musical genres
 - B. show how a culture's artistic products can be enriched through the inclusion of outside influences
 - C. challenge a tendency to identify some music as art music to distinguish it from popular music
 - D. address a possible objection to the author's central point about postmodern music
 - E. question a particular assumption about the distinguishing features of postmodern music

Passage 14

Students of early twentieth-century social history generally divide the British woman suffrage movement into two camps: the peaceful, law-abiding suffragists of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (N. U. W. S. S.) and the militant, lawbreaking suffragettes of the Women's Social and Political Union (W. S. P. U.). It was once commonly assumed that both camps were elitist, consisting exclusively of middle- and upper-class women. This assumption was weakened by a 1978 study by Liddington and Norris that, based upon the authors' examination of local archives, demonstrated the existence of working-class suffragists in the cotton-producing towns of northern England. While this study significantly enhanced the reputation of the N. U. W. S. S., Liddington and Norris remained dismissive of the W. S. P. U. as elitist. Though most historians continue to share that dismissive view, Bartley recently rejected it as unjust.

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

- 1. According to the passage, which of the following was once a common assumption about the N. U. W. S. S. and the W. S. P. U. ?
 - A. Each saw suffrage as a means to an end.
 - B. Each felt that peaceful tactics represented the most effective way to advance its cause.
 - C. Neither included working-class women in its ranks.
- 2. It can be inferred from the passage that Bartley disagrees with "most historians" regarding which of the following issues?
 - A. Whether it is appropriate to divide the British woman suffrage movement into two distinct camps
 - B. Whether the N. U. W. S. S. consisted exclusively of middle-and working-class women
 - C. Whether the evidence used by Liddington and Norris in their study can be considered reliable
 - D. Whether it is accurate to characterize the W. S. P. U. as an elitist organization

E. Whether the N. U. W. S. S. was an effective force in the campaign for woman suffrage

Passage 15

Two dramatic shifts in upstate New York's microfossil record may explain the fate of the region's prehistoric megafauna. First, fossil spores of Sporormiella, a fungus common in most Pleistocene era sediments that grows only on the dung of large herbivores, vanish from the sedimentary record about 14,000 years ago. Soon after, levels of microscopic charcoal from landscape fires increase more than tenfold. Paleontologist Guy Robinson sees a connection: he suggests that local populations of mastodons and other big herbivores crashed when the first humans arrived and found the animals, previously unexposed to humans, easy prey. With most of the huge herbivores wiped out, fire-fueling vegetation accumulated on the landscape. So fires lit by the human newcomers burned hotter and spread farther than ever before.

- 1. It can be inferred that Robinson would most likely agree with which of the following claims about fossil Sporormiella spores?
 - A. They should appear in the microfossil record in inverse proportion to megafauna fossils.
 - B. They should be more plentiful in the microfossil record during periods when microscopic charcoal is also plentiful.
 - C. They provide evidence about the timing of the first humans`appearance in upstate New York.
 - D. They may have been eliminated from the microfossil record at times because they were destroyed by intense fires.
 - E. They tend to decline in the microfossil record during periods in which megafauna populations increased.
- 2. The passage suggests that large prehistoric herbivores in upstate New York may have
 - A. had few predators before the appearance of humans
 - B. been responsible for sharp reductions in Sporormiella fungus
 - C. been driven to seek new habitats by the spread of landscape fires
 - D. peaked in population size around the time when humans first appeared
 - E. helped maintain ecological conditions that limited the extent of landscape fires

Passage 16

Witnesses to a meteor in Australia in 1978 claimed to have heard strange noises as it streaked overhead. Yet, given that the meteor was 30 kilometers up, if these sounds had come directly from the meteor, people on the ground could not have heard them until almost a minute after the meteor had disappeared. Physicist Colin Keay hypothesized that the light given off by a meteor's trail must be accompanied by invisible electromagnetic radiation in the form of very low frequency (VLF) radio waves. Such waves, which travel at the speed of light, would reach the observer when the meteor itself came into view.

Subsequent experiments in a soundproof chamber showed that many things can act as transducers to convert VLF waves into audible vibrations. Aluminum foil, thin wires, pine needles, or dry hair all responded to a VLF field. VLF waves induce small charges in such objects, thereby causing them to vibrate in time with the waves' oscillation. This transducer effect would explain why some people heard the noises while others close by heard nothing. Those who heard sounds were simply nearer to transducers. It could also explain why attempts to record meteor sounds have failed: scientists carefully

place their microphones away from possible sources of interference.

- 1. Which of the following best describes the function of the **highlighted sentence**?
 - A. It explains why observers who were looking at the meteor would be the only ones who could hear the sounds made as it went overhead.
 - B. It explains why the witnesses' claims could not be verified by scientific experts.
 - C. It shows that Keay's hypothesis provides the correct explanation of the sounds heard by observers of the meteor.
 - D. It suggests that Keay's hypothesis is capable of explaining an important aspect of the witnesses' observations.
 - E. It suggests that Keay's hypothesis is able to explain how observers can see a fast-moving meteor.
- 2. It can be inferred from the passage that if Keay's proposed explanation of meteor sounds is correct, it is true that
 - A. meteors themselves produce no audible vibrations, even though the meteor does cause the sounds that observers hear
 - B. when an observer hears the sounds, it is his or her own hair that is causing the audible vibrations
 - C. if two observers in widely separated locations hear sounds caused by the same meteor, the audible vibrations that reach the observers are produced by different objects
 - D. visible light and VLF radio waves are the only forms of electromagnetic radiation that are given off by a meteor's trail
 - E. atmospheric conditions, such as clouds, that made a meteor invisible to observers on the ground would also prevent those observers from hearing any sounds caused by that meteor
- 3. The passage suggests that Keay formulated his hypothesis in response to
 - A. scientists' failure to record meteor sounds
 - B. an inference based on the speed of sound in the atmosphere
 - C. measurements of the strength and wavelength of electromagnetic radiation from a meteor's trail
 - D. the fact that observers who heard meteor sounds were close to objects that could act as transducers of VLF waves
 - E. experiments in a soundproof chamber to determine what objects would transduce VLF waves into audible vibrations

Passage 17

In Artemia, managers of large orchards are planning to import a leaf-eating moth and release it in their orchards to curb the growth of an exceptionally troublesome weed. Owners of small farms, however, rely on the weed to crowd out other weeds from temporarily uncultivated fields, since the other weeds are more difficult to eliminate once established. Therefore, the moth cannot be released in orchards without causing hardships for owners of small farms.

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

- A. No herbicides can curb the weed's growth without also harming orchard trees.
- B. Once introduced in Artemia, the moth will multiply and reach a stable population.
- C. Once the moth has controlled the weed in the orchards, other weeds will invade them.
- D. In exchange for government permission to import the moth, orchard growers must agree to

regularly spray farms near their orchards with a long-lasting spray that repels the moth.

E. None of the other weeds that grow in Artemia cause any damage to orchard trees.

Passage 18

Even after United States women won voting rights in 1920 with the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, their political status was not entirely settled. For example, did suffrage also imply a right to serve on juries? In examining this issue, the courts considered cases involving the Fifteenth Amendment, which had extended suffrage to African American men, and found that that amendment implied other political rights, including the right to jury service. For some courts, this parallel implied women's right to jury service; others, however, interpreted the Nineteenth Amendment more narrowly, reasserting the relevance of common-law standards that distinguished women's citizenship from men's. For many, women's jury service seemed more threatening to the *status quo* than voting rights, as jury service would impinge on the domestic duties traditionally assigned to women.

- 1. The passage suggests which of the following about women's jury service?
 - A. It was not a high priority to those women who had fought for the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment.
 - B. It was less controversial than jury service by African American men had been at the time when the Fifteenth Amendment was passed.
 - C. It was a right clearly implied by the citizenship status conferred on women when they won the right to vote.
 - D. It was opposed by some who believed that women's jury service would be socially disruptive.
 - E. It was rejected by most courts that considered the Nineteenth Amendment in light of the Fifteenth Amendment.
- 2. The author of the passage mentions common-law standards primarily in order to
 - A. explain how some courts interpreted the Fifteenth Amendment
 - B. cite a model used in the crafting of the Nineteenth Amendment
 - C. identify an approach taken by some courts in considering women's right to jury service
 - D. show that men and women were treated differently under common law
 - E. contrast women's political status following the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment with their status before

Passage 19

While data collected by the Current Population Survey (CPS) of the United States showed an increase in the annual average number of hours of paid employment for the period 1969 – 1987, data collected from employers showed a decrease. A probable, if partial, explanation is that employers report hours for employees at their establishment alone. If people are working longer hours because they work at more than one job, then establishment surveys may not be a good measure of workers' hours. And multiple jobholding did increase in the 1980s, especially among women. In addition, multiple jobholders tend to work long hours. It is also possible that the data collected from establishments do not adequately represent hours at all business establishments because of various data collection and response problems.

1. The **highlighted sentence** performs which of the following functions in the passage?

- A. It provides an explanation for the increase in multiple jobholding in the 1980s.
- B. It adds to the explanation for the increase in the annual average number of hours of paid employment indicated by the CPS data.
- C. It provides evidence that the increase indicated by the CPS data is due more to men's than women's work.
- D. It describes a negative consequence of the phenomenon described in the previous sentence.
- E. It suggests an explanation for the collection and response problems described in the subsequent sentence.
- 2. The author would most likely agree with which of the following statements about the annual average number of hours of employment?
 - A. The annual average number of hours of paid employment for the 1969 1987 period increased.
 - B. The annual average number of hours of unpaid employment for the 1969 1987 period probably decreased.
 - C. Data collected from employers for just the 1980s would show an increase in the annual average number of hours of paid employment.
 - D. Since 1987 there has been little change in the annual average number of hours of employment.
 - E. The CPS data provide a less reliable indication of the hours workers actually worked than do data collected from employers.

参考答案

Passage	第一题	第二题	第三题	第四题
1	A	В		
2	Е	В	С	
3	В	D		
4	В	AB	Е	
5	Е	E		
6	D	A		
7	A	A	Е	
8	AB	В		
9	Е	С		
10	Е	С		
11	В	С		
12	D	С		
13	С	AC		
14	Е	С	A	
15	В	Е		
16	С	В	Е	
17	Е	AC		
18	С	ABC	A	
19	ABC	D		
20	В	В		
21	A	Е	D	
22	D	A		
23	D	A		
24	В	D	A	
25	D	Yetcentury.	A	
26	С	E	С	
27	D	Е		
28	D	С		
29	D	Е	E	
30	AB	С		
31	BC	Buelltime.	E	
32	A	В	D	

Passage	第一题	第二题	第三题	第四题
33	С	В	Е	
34	Е	Е	В	
35	Е	В		
36	D	ABC		
37	В	A	Е	
38	С	В	D	
39	A	В		
40	D	A	В	
41	AC	С		
42	В	D	Е	
43	В	D	Е	
44	В	A	D	
45	Thisparticipation.	Е		
46	A	A		
47	Theidentities.	ВС		
48	Е	С	D	
49	D	A		
50	Е	AB		
51	D	В		
52	D	A		
53	Е	В		
54	Е	D		
55	С	D		
56	Whiletales	Е	С	
57	A	В		
58	A	AB		
59	В	A	AC	
60	В	E		
61	В	D		
62	С	A		
63	E	A		
64	С	В	A	
65	В	E		
66	AB	D		
67	ABC	E		

Passage	第一题	第二题	第三题	第四题
68	A	D		
69	A	В		
70	В	С	A	
71	Е	С		
72	С	A	D	
73	Е	В		
74	A	D		
75	В	С		
76	В	D	A	
77	D	С		
78	AB	В		
79	С	A		
80	A	С	AC	
81	В	С		
82	В	D		
83	С	Е		
84	A	AB		
85	A	В		
86	D	С		
87	В	С		
88	С	A	D	
89	D	Bisonavailable.		
90	В	С		
91	В	D		
92	A	D	Е	
93	A	Redsquirrels.		
94	С	Е	Normanwork.	
95	С	D		
96	Е	Е	В	
97	A	D		
98	A	С	Е	
99	Е	A	В	
100	В	Е		
101	С	С	С	
102	D	В		

Passage	第一题	第二题	第三题	第四题
103	D	A	С	
104	С	В		
105	AC	D		
106	A	AC		
107	С	С	"Iunpleasant."	
108	BC	В		
109	D	A	С	
110	В	С		
111	С	D		
112	В	D		
113	В	A		
114	D	С	D	
115	В	С		
116	С	AC		
117	E	D		
118	A	С		
119	BC	"SuchPierre."		
120	A	В		
121	В	Е	С	D
122	В	С	E	A
123	С	Е	D	С
124	В	С	В	Е
125	Е	В	A	В
126	D	В	D	Е
127	С	D	AB	"Converselyroom"
128	С	Е	С	D
129	D	Е	Е	A
130	A	Е	Е	В
131	В	С	D	В
132	Е	D	В	С
133	A	Е	В	A
134	Е	A	В	A
135	В	С	С	D
136	В	С	D	Е
137	С	D	С	Е

Passage	第一题	第二题	第三题	第四题
138	D	В	E	A
139	A	D	Е	С
140	A	"Itcollectivity."	В	С
141	В			
142	С			
143	С			
144	A			
145	Е			
146	A			
147	В			
148	D			
149	D			
150	Е			
151	D			
152	Е			
153	D			
154	С			
155	Е			
156	D			
157	D			
158	С			
159	С			
160	D			
161	В			
162	С			
163	D			
164	D			
165	A			
166	A			
167	С			
168	С			
169	Е			
170	Е			
171	В			
172	D			

Passage	第一题	第二题	第三题	第四题
173	В			
174	В			
175	D			
176	С			
177	D			
178	Е			
179	A			
180	С			
181	В			
182	В			
183	В			
184	A			
185	Е			
186	A			
187	E			
188	С			
189	A			
190	Е			
191	A			
192	D			
193	С			
194	A			
195	D			
196	A			
197	A			
198	D			
199	A			
200	С			

PPO 1

Passage	第一题	第二题	第三题	第四题
1	В	A		
2	D	D	В	Е
3	В			
4	С	"Mostsystem."	D	
5	D	В		
6	В	В	E	
7	В			
8	В	D		
9	В	Е		
10	AC	С		
11	D	D	A	
12	A			
13	A	Е		
14	Е	С		
15	D	С		
16	Е	С	В	
17	D			
18	Е	В		
19	С	С		

PPO 2

Passage	第一题	第二题	第三题	第四题
1	D	ABC		
2	В	В	С	С
3	В			
4	D	С	В	
5	В	С		
6	D	В	Е	
7	E			
8	AC	E		
9	В	AB		
10	С	D		
11	A	С	Е	
12	A			
13	D	D		
14	В	В		
15	D	A		
16	A	E	В	
17	В			
18	В	A		
19	В	В		

PPO 3

Passage	第一题	第二题	第三题	第四题
1	Е	D		
2	В	A	D	E
3	E			
4	A	В	В	
5	С	D		
6	В	Е	Е	
7	Е			
8	D	В		
9	A	В		
10	D	В		
11	В	С	D	
12	С			
13	A	Е		
14	Е	AB		
15	В	A		
16	В	D	С	
17	Е			
18	С	AC		
19	С	В		

PPO 4

Passage	第一题	第二题	第三题	第四题
1	A	В		
2	A	D	AB	Е
3	A			
4	E	Е	D	
5	В	A		
6	D	В	С	
7	D			
8	В	С		
9	E	BC		
10	С	Е		
11	D	С	В	
12	D			
13	D	С		
14	В	A		
15	ABC	В		
16	С	D	В	
17	Е			
18	AC	D		
19	"Longtalents."	С		

PPO 5

Passage	第一题	第二题	第三题	第四题
1	A	В		
2	A	AB	E	D
3	A			
4	С	D	A	
5	В	A		
6	D	В	С	
7	С			
8	В	С		
9	BC	D		
10	ABC	В		
11	С	D	В	
12	E			
13	AC	D		
14	С	D		
15	С	Е		
16	D	С	В	
17	D			
18	D	С		
19	В	A		