

Passage 1

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 annotated 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 twig-gathering 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

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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 2

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 air-pollution 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 gasoline-fueled 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 3

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 greenhouse 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.

Passage 4

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

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- 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 reveal 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 5

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 6

“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 deliberately 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 7

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.

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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

Passage 8

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 McCann, for example, insists that Austen does not espouse the Romantic ideology. Anne Mellor declares that Austen, along with other "leading women intellectual 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.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. reconcile two competing positions in an ongoing critical debate
 - B. develop a counterargument against a recent interpretation of a writer's work
 - C. provide support for a new approach to a writer's work
 - D. illustrate the contradictions experienced by women writers during a certain period
 - E. explain a writer's detachment from the major intellectual currents of a period.

2. The author of the passage describes Austen's relationship to Romanticism as "vexed" mainly because
 - A. her novels do not follow the Augustan mode to the extent the poetry of her contemporaries did
 - B. her views seem to be at odds with those of male writers whose works defined British Romanticism
 - C. her novels were written during the Romantic period, yet she is not treated as a Romantic writer.
 - D. her novels are critical of the Romantic ideology, embracing instead an alternative ideology sometimes described as "feminine Romanticism"
 - E. she achieved recognition for her novels, whereas the Romantic era is better known for its poetry.

3. 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.

4. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the concept of "feminine Romanticism?"
 - A. It brought about Austen's vexed relationship to Romanticism by implying that Austen embraced relatively few elements of the Romantic ideology
 - B. It contributes to Austen's vexed relationship to Romanticism by keeping her separate from the male writers whose poetry is central to the period
 - C. It ameliorates Austen's vexed relationship to Romanticism by emphasizing affinities between her and other leading women intellectuals of the day
 - D. It ameliorates Austen's vexed relationship to Romanticism by capturing the notion of an alternative Romantic ideology that she espoused
 - E. It resolves Austen's vexed relationship to Romanticism by demonstrating her affinity with Romantic ideology

Passage 9

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.

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- 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 Roman texts during the Middle Ages?

- A. It is possible that fewer manuscripts were destroyed by barbarians in the early Middle Ages than scholars frequently suppose.
- B. Additional copies of some so-called lone survivor manuscripts may have existed well into the Middle Ages.
- C. If an ancient Roman text is quoted in 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 10

In 1948, James Baldwin, like many African American writers before him, left the United States to live and write in Paris. Around this time, Baldwin had been reading the work of the earlier White American novelist Henry James, who had also left his homeland to write from Europe. Baldwin may have been attracted to James's thematic focus on "the eternal outsider" as an alternative to the protest tradition of fiction, with its explicit social and political didacticism—a tradition that Baldwin found to be confining. Baldwin aspired to achieve in his fiction the kind of universalism that mainstream critics and readers did not usually associate with the work of Black writers, he was determined, he said to prevent himself from becoming "merely a Negro writer." While Baldwin's first novel, *Go Tell It on the Mountain* (1953), is set in the African American community of Harlem and features characters closely modeled on Baldwin's own family, his second novel, *Giovanni's Room* (1956), moved far beyond this social setting: its narrator is a White American living in Paris, and all the other characters are White as well. Indeed, critic Leslie Fiedler found it odd that not a single African American appeared in the Paris of the novel, despite their well-known presence in that city.

Though Baldwin's use of an all-White cast seemed brave when the novel was first published, there were notable precedents. For African American writers at the turn of the twentieth century, such as Charles Chesnutt and Paul Laurence Dunbar, the so-called raceless novel featuring White characters and plots devoid of racial and social themes was a commercial venture, usually a love story. Late, in the 1930s and 1940s, William Attaway, Chester Himes, and Willard Motley, influenced by the naturalist movement, which had brought the ethnic working class into American literature, all wrote novels about White characters struggling with social and economic obstacles. However, these novels' explicit acknowledgment of their characters' social and ethnic backgrounds meant that they were not considered "raceless" in the old-fashioned sense. The "raceless" novel returned with Richard Wright's *Savage Holiday* (1954). Wright's portrait of a White New York insurance executive suffering a

breakdown was greeted in some quarters with the argument that in dealing exclusively with White characters, Wright had denied himself the subject matter that had given his other work its ferocious animation. But either the novel with White ethnic main characters or the “raceless” novel appears, at least as an experiment, in the careers of the best-known expatriate African American writers. In the 1950s, African American writers had few chances to demonstrate that they had any knowledge of life that did not have something to do with Black. **Those who wrote about White characters were, in effect, questioning the definitions of the Black writer, if not of African American literature itself.**

1. The author of the passage suggests that Baldwin shared which of the following with the African American writers discussed in the last sentence of the passage?
 - A. An interest in presenting American characters in European settings.
 - B. A desire to challenge some readers’ and critics’ assumptions about Black writers.
 - C. A skepticism about the effectiveness of didacticism in fiction.
 - D. A preoccupation with the theme of “the eternal outsider”
 - E. A dissatisfaction with earlier Black writers’ “raceless” novels.

2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions an observation by Leslie Fiedler primary in order to
 - A. emphasize the deliberateness of Baldwin’s exclusion of African American characters from *Giovanni’s Room*.
 - B. contrast Baldwin’s depiction of certain themes in *Giovanni’s Room* with his treatment of those themes in *Go Tell It on the Mountain*.
 - C. suggest that *Giovanni’s Room* did not win Baldwin the kind of response he had hoped for from mainstream critics.
 - D. explain why Baldwin chose to set *Giovanni’s Room* in a European rather than American city
 - E. challenge one view about why Baldwin chose to write a novel in which the narrator and all the other characters are White.

3. The passage suggests that which of the following was one possible reason for Baldwin’s interest in the work of Henry James?
 - A. Similarities between James’s and Baldwin’s ideas about literary style.
 - B. Similarities between James’s and Baldwin’s reasons for leaving the United States to write in Europe.
 - C. James’s use of social and political themes for didactic purpose.
 - D. James’s reputation among mainstream critics and readers for addressing universal themes.
 - E. James’s treatment of a theme that Baldwin found to be less confining than themes of protest fiction.

4. The author of the passage mentions William Attaway, Chester Himes and Willard Motley primarily in order to
 - A. suggest that critics may have been more accepting of protest fiction by African American writers when that fiction did not directly address African Americans’ experience
 - B. illustrate a point about African American novelists’ success in presenting subject matter not usually associated with African American literature.
 - C. distinguish a view about African American literature held by certain African American writers of the 1930s and 1940s from a view held by many earlier writers.

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- D. challenge some critics' view that African American novelists sacrificed an important source of power in their work when they chose to focus on White characters
- E. support the point that Baldwin's exclusive focus on White characters in *Giovanni's Room* was not an unprecedented choice for an African American novelist.

Passage 11

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 regimens, 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?

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- 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 12

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 class, action, 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 such paintings are to be taken as symbolizing mortality, the renaissance of earthly life, and the power of God, and as message 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 familiarity than a passing acquaintance with Dutch literature or with the kinds of images used in illustrated books (above all emblem books) will know how much less pervasive was the habit of investing ordinary objects than of investing scenes with meaning 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 Rowmer 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 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
 - 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 present 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 the 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 painting 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 the nineteenth-century critics about

seventeenth-century Dutch painting.

Passage 13

Massive projectiles striking much larger bodies create various kinds of craters, including “multi-ring 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.

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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.

Passage 14

In wills written in Chester County, Pennsylvania, between 1750 and 1850, the portion of husbands’ estates left to widows varied over time. Early in the period, the widow’s share reflected the region’s rural character. The family farm was both home and business, appropriately in a society where land produced income, the most common pattern of bequest assured a widow maintenance by having her receive part of the house to live in and produce from the farm. The widow then lived on the farm with her minor children, if any, and an adult child or tenant. This arrangement provided her with a business and the requisite labor to make it profitable. The widow received a fixed portion of the farm’s produce, which she could consume or sell as she wished. A bequest including farm produce allowed a rural widow some protection against the economic fluctuations common in late-eighteenth-and early-nineteenth-century America. It sheltered her from inflation better than a cash annuity, which could lose real value. Conversely, in times of depression when prices were low, she had food even if she encountered difficulties in selling the excess profitably.

The two decades after 1830 witnessed a **significant drop** in bequests of house and supplies and a

rise in the percentage of widows who were left an entire estate. In part, this shift reflects the country's changing nature. As small towns grew among the homesteads, more men worked in nonfarm occupations. Small shopkeepers or blacksmiths were less likely to provide their wives with a farmhouse and supplies of grain and produce. Chester County inheritance patterns became more like those in neighboring Philadelphia, where farm ownership was rare. Philadelphia men tended to provide their widows with inheritances that suited the city's economic life. Urban craftsmen, shopkeepers, and merchants left their wives interest from stocks and bonds, personal property, and real estate, but only rarely part of a house and supplies. As Philadelphia became more industrialized, after about 1800, testators increasingly chose to leave their entire estates to their wives.

The increasing occurrence of this pattern in both Philadelphia and Chester County was partly accounted for by the fact that a married couple formed an economic unit. Both partners worked to promote its financial well-being, and the family's economic success, whether on the farm or in the city, often required considerably more from a woman than mastery of domestic chores. Men who entrusted their widows with their entire estates were generally middle-level craftsmen and shopkeepers. They bequeathed everything to their widows because they valued their wives' business sense. This trust almost certainly grew from years of working together behind the store counter. The widow inheriting a dry-goods store or tailor's shop simply continued to run the enterprise after her husband's death for the benefit of the family.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. compare the distinctive economic characteristics of two neighboring communities
 - B. provide examples in support of a hypothesis regarding the causes of a particular historical phenomenon
 - C. link a historical phenomenon to economic and demographic changes
 - D. refute an argument regarding the effect of industrialization on a certain historical phenomenon
 - E. describe how a particular historical phenomenon encouraged the spread of industrialization in a certain region
2. The passage mentions which of the following as an advantage of a bequest of a fixed portion of a farm's produce?
 - A. The fact that its cash value would not change from year to year
 - B. The fact that it made use of the experience that most widows already had in running a farm
 - C. Its assurance of maintenance for a widow who inherited a small nonfarm business
 - D. Its usefulness to a rural widow in both good and bad economic conditions
 - E. Its protection of the widow's financial interests when the survivors included adult children
3. The author of the passage suggests that the "significant drop" took place in part because
 - A. husbands saw that a bequest of house and supplies provided insufficient income for a rural widow
 - B. men working in nonfarm occupations believed that their wives were capable of running the family business themselves
 - C. economic fluctuations after 1830 made it difficult for a widow to run a farm profitably, even with the help of an adult child or tenant
 - D. as small towns grew and land became less available, men were more likely to leave their estates to their children

E. as Philadelphia became more industrialized, more families derived their main income from investments rather than farming

4. The passage suggests that between 1800 and 1830, inheritance patterns in Philadelphia differed from those in Chester County in that in Philadelphia

- A. the nature of bequests was influenced by the economic character of the region
- B. the percentage of widows who were left an entire estate remained constant
- C. relatively few estators chose to leave their entire estates to their wives
- D. bequests to a widow of part of a house and supplies were relatively rare
- E. middle-level craftsmen and shopkeepers were unlikely to bequeath supplies of grain and produce

Passage 15

In a critique of Mrs. Elizabeth Norman's *The Child of Woe: A Novel* (1789), the *Analytical Review* (February 1789) remarked that having no other virtues to recommend it, the book could only be termed "a truly feminine novel," the vast majority of which were "so near akin to each other, that with a few trifling alterations, the same review would serve for almost all of them." The *Analytical Review*'s rather arch dismissal of novels by women has all too often been reflected in the literary histories of English fiction, where it has been popular to view the rise of the novel as the exclusive history of "the five greats" (Defoe, Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, and Sterne) and to ignore or at best to minimize the contributions of eighteenth-century women novelists. Serious readers of eighteenth-century fiction have finally come to admit, however, that the novel did not spring fully formed from the mind of Richardson, but was the child of many parents and the outgrowth of narrative techniques and fictional conventions first developed by writers of popular fiction, many of them women. In short, literary historians and critics have begun to give eighteenth-century women novelists their due, process of reassessment that owes much to the rise of women's studies and a parallel growth in critical interest in eighteenth-century fiction in general.

Today's critical focus on the "feminine novel" as a category suggests that in one sense the Analytical Review was right: women novelists of the eighteenth century were "akin to each other," sharing common interests, common themes, common techniques, and as women of the eighteenth century, a common fate. But the analytical Review was also quite mistaken, for if, as popular writers, eighteenth-century women produced a large body of eminently forgettable (if not unreadable) works, the many modern readers of the new paperback editions of these women's novels remind us that eighteenth-century women novelists also created an abundance of works marked by their quality and originality, as well as their historical interest. Moreover, the sheer variety of modern critical debate surrounding them prove beyond question that never again will the same review "feminine novel" and the liveliness of the course, as in all areas of literary study, much has been written that was perhaps better left unsaid, some scholarship seems superfluous, some merely dull. But the general critical controversy is a healthy sign, indicating that eighteenth century women writers are finally being judged as intentional artists worthy of such consideration. What seems clearest of all is that the rediscovery of the eighteenth-century woman novelist has resulted in the skillful mapping of a kind of new literary territory that, although not entirely unknown, had until recently been infrequently visited and remained

largely unexplored.

1. The passage identifies which of the following factors as contributing to scholarly reevaluations of such novels as *The Child of Woe*?
 - A. Renewed scholarly interest in the development of narrative techniques
 - B. Growing critical distaste for the works of “the five greats”
 - C. The availability of new editions of such works and modern readers’ interest in them
 - D. The rise of women’s studies and interest in eighteenth-century fiction
 - E. Critics’ awareness of the need to investigate conventions used in eighteenth-century fiction

2. The passage suggests that which of the following is true of eighteenth century women novelists?
 - A. In the eighteenth century, such writers were more widely known than were “the five greats”
 - B. Their reputation among serious readers of fiction declined substantially after the eighteenth century
 - C. One cannot adequately describe the origins of the novel without considering the works of such writers
 - D. Their works embraced certain literary conventions already established by writers of earlier periods
 - E. It is important to recognize that such novelists’ works are of greater historical significance than those of “the five greats”

3. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes which of the following about critical controversy?
 - A. When critics disagree vigorously about how to read a literary work, that very disagreement is some evidence of the work’s significance.
 - B. Scholarly argument concerning a literary work is likely to be less spirited if the work has always been valued by scholars in the past.
 - C. Heated debate concerning a literary work ought to be resolved quickly by a concerted effort among scholars to assess the work objectively.
 - D. Although critical controversy about a literary work usually results in some degree of overstatement, it constitutes the strongest evidence that the work is valued by the reading public.
 - E. When a work is praised by critics at its publication, it is unlikely to remain popular among critics of later generations.

4. The author of the passage criticizes some recent scholarship of the eighteenth-century feminine novel for being
 - A. unobjective and polemical
 - B. unnecessary and tedious
 - C. insubstantial and frivolous
 - D. overly technical and complex
 - E. arch in tone and dismissive

Prior to 1980, paleontologists assumed that the stratigraphic record was not problematic in a way that should limit the scope of the ecological or evolutionary questions paleontologists could address via stratigraphic analysis. Thus during the 1970s paleontologists attempted to describe ecological processes within fossil communities without asking whether the fossil record was able to resolve time to the scale of centuries or decades. Other paleontologists analyzed the evolutionary process of species formation (speciation), assuming that observed patterns of divergence, whether gradual or sudden, between related organisms in various strata of the fossil record accurately recorded speciation events.

In 1980, however, important studies proved that marine paleontologists generally could not resolve time finely enough to observe ecological events over a long duration, raising questions about their ability to resolve fine-scale evolutionary processes as geological deposits that record brief intervals of time (beds laid related geological events, for example) are too widely spaced in the speciation events. Other deposits are so condensed and/ or disturbed that fine-scale temporal information has been lost. For example, large storms may rework thousands of years of sediments into a single “time-averaged” event bed, combining fossils that were produced over long spans of time, removing seasonal and yearly fluctuations. Burrowing by animals may partially or completely rework the stratigraphic analyses yet more doubtful.

For paleontologists studying species formation, at least, information derived from the use of cladistics methods (in which fossil organisms are grouped strictly according to shared characteristics) shows some promise as a proxy for continuous temporal information from the fossil record. However, in many groups of organisms, similarities acquired as a result of parallel independent evolution or by the convergence of independently evolved forms are pervasive. In these cases, stratigraphic information, despite its incomplete nature, may prove a valuable adjunct, as some species can be excluded as potential ancestors (or descendants) of others based on the relative times of their first appearances in the fossil record.

In cases where we use stratigraphic analysis to derive fine-scale evolutionary or ecological information, we must always consider the possibility that any particular sequence of strata may be insufficient to record the particular ecological or evolutionary processes under study. Certainly there are stratigraphic intervals where fossils are good enough, and sampling is sufficient that ecological change in a biological community or morphological changes within a species can be chronicled, but such circumstances must be carefully documented by the investigator.

1. The author cites each of the following as a potential cause of uncertainty or confusion in the fossil record EXCEPT

- A. destruction by living organisms of the original fossil ordering
- B. disturbances of sedimentary layers caused by large storms
- C. geological deposits that are extremely condensed
- D. geological deposits that are too widely spaced to provide a continuous record of speciation events
- E. the action of various chemical solvents such as water on fossils

2. The passage suggests that which of the following is true at most sites where fossils are found?

- A. The actual patterns of species divergence are preserved accurately
- B. The fossil specimens are accumulated randomly and are unrelated
- C. An uninterrupted sequence of information about past organisms is available
- D. Discrimination among fossils at a timescale of decades or centuries is seldom possible

E. a variety of intact and well-preserved fossils are present

3. According to the author of the passage, information provided by stratigraphic analysis can be a valuable supplement to cladistics methods by

A. providing evidence to confirm paleontologists' assumptions about the rate at which organisms change

B. extending the scope of cladistics studies to include longer spans of time

C. eliminating some species from consideration as possible evolutionary ancestors or descendants of other species

D. identifying cases of parallel and convergent evolution in the organisms under study

E. introducing fine-scale temporal information that cladistics method fail to provide

Passage 17

The *Fourteenth Amendment* to the United States Constitution, ratified in 1868, prohibits state governments from denying citizens the “equal protection of the laws.” Although precisely what the framers of the amendment meant by this equal protection clause remains unclear, all interpreters agree that the framers’ immediate objective was to provide a constitutional warrant for the *Civil Rights Act* of 1866, which guaranteed the citizenship of all persons born in the United States and subject to United States jurisdiction. This declaration, which was echoed in the text of the *Fourteenth Amendment*, was designed primarily to counter the Supreme Court’s ruling in *Dred Scott v. Sandford* that Black people in the United States could be denied citizenship. The act was vetoed by President Andrew Johnson, who argued that the *Thirteenth Amendment*, which abolished slavery, did not provide Congress with the authority to extend citizenship and equal protection to the freed slaves. Although Congress promptly overrode Johnson’s veto, supporters of the act sought to ensure its constitutional foundations with the passage of the *Fourteenth Amendment*.

The broad language of the amendment strongly suggests that its framers were proposing to write into the Constitution not a laundry list of specific civil rights but a principle of equal citizenship that forbids organized society from treating any individual as a member of an inferior class. Yet for the first eight decades of the amendment’s existence, the Supreme Court’s interpretation of the amendment betrayed this ideal of equality. In the *Civil Rights Cases* of 1883, for example, the Court invented the “state action” limitation, which asserts that “private” decisions by owners of public accommodations and other commercial businesses to segregate their facilities are insulated from the reach of the *Fourteenth Amendment*’s guarantee of equal protection under the law.

After the Second World War, a judicial climate more hospitable to equal protection claims culminated in the Supreme Court’s ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education* that racially segregated schools violated the equal protection clause of the *Fourteenth Amendment*. Two doctrines embraced by the Supreme Court during this period extended the amendment’s reach. First, the Court required especially strict scrutiny of legislation that employed a “suspect classification,” meaning discrimination against a group on grounds that could be construed as racial. This doctrine has broadened the application of the *Fourteenth Amendment* to other, nonracial forms of discrimination, for while some justices have refused to find any legislative classification other than race to be constitutionally

disfavored, most have been receptive to arguments that at least some nonracial discriminations, sexual discrimination in particular, are “suspect” and deserve this heightened scrutiny by the courts. Second, the Court relaxed the state action limitation on the *Fourteenth Amendment*, bringing new forms of private conduct within the amendment’s reach.

1. Which of the following best describes the main idea of the passage?
 - A. By presenting a list of specific rights, framers of the *Fourteenth Amendment* were attempting to provide a constitutional basis for broad judicial protection of the principle of equal citizenship.
 - B. Only after the Supreme Court adopted the suspect classification approach to reviewing potentially discriminatory legislation was the applicability of the *Fourteenth Amendment* extended to include sexual discrimination.
 - C. Not until after the Second World War did the Supreme Court begin to interpret the *Fourteenth Amendment* in a manner consistent with the principle of equal citizenship that it expresses.
 - D. Interpreters of the *Fourteenth Amendment* have yet to reach consensus with regard to what its framers meant by the equal protection clause.
 - E. Although the reluctance of judges to extend the reach of the *Fourteenth Amendment* to nonracial discrimination has betrayed the principle of equal citizenship, the Supreme Court’s use of the state action limitation to insulate private activity from the amendment’s reach has been more harmful.

2. The passage suggests that the principal effect of the state action limitation was to
 - A. allow some discriminatory practices to continue unimpeded by the *Fourteenth Amendment*
 - B. influence the Supreme Court’s ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education*
 - C. provide expanded guidelines describing prohibited actions
 - D. prohibit states from enacting laws that violated the intent of the *Civil Rights Act* of 1866
 - E. shift to state governments the responsibility for enforcement of laws prohibiting discriminatory practices

3. The author’s position regarding the intent of the framers of the *Fourteenth Amendment* would be most seriously undermined if which of the following were true?
 - A. The framers had anticipated state action limitations as they are described in the passage.
 - B. The framers had merely sought to prevent discriminatory acts by federal officials.
 - C. The framers were concerned that the *Civil Rights Act* of 1866 would be overturned by the Supreme Court.
 - D. The framers were aware that the phrase “equal protection of the laws” had broad implications.
 - E. The framers believed that racial as well as non-racial forms of discrimination were unacceptable.

4. According to the passage, the original proponents of the *Fourteenth Amendment* were primarily concerned with
 - A. detailing the rights afforded by the principle of equal citizenship
 - B. providing support in the Constitution for equal protection for all citizens of the United States
 - C. closing a loophole that could be used to deny individuals the right to sue for enforcement of their civil rights
 - D. asserting that the civil rights protected by the Constitution included nonracial discrimination as well as racial discrimination

E. granting state governments broader discretion in interpreting the *Civil Rights Act* of 1866

5. The author implies that the *Fourteenth Amendment* might not have been enacted if

- A. Congress' authority with regard to legislating civil rights had not been challenged
- B. the framers had anticipated the Supreme Court's ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education*
- C. the framers had believed that it would be used in deciding cases of discrimination involving non-racial groups
- D. most state governments had been willing to protect citizens' civil rights
- E. its essential elements had not been implicit in the Thirteenth Amendment

6. According to the passage, which of the following most accurately indicates the sequence of the events listed below?

- I. *Civil Rights Act* of 1866
- II. *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
- III. *Fourteenth Amendment*
- IV. Veto by President Johnson

- A. I, II, III, IV
- B. I, IV, II, III
- C. I, IV, III, II
- D. II, I, IV, III
- E. III, II, I, IV

7. Which of the following can be inferred about the second of the two doctrines referred to in lines 39-41 of the passage?

- A. It caused some justices to rule that all types of discrimination are prohibited by the Constitution.
- B. It shifted the focus of the Supreme Court from racial to nonracial discrimination.
- C. It narrowed the concern of the Supreme Court to legislation that employed a suspect classification.
- D. It caused legislators who were writing new legislation to reject language that could be construed as permitting racial discrimination.
- E. It made it more difficult for commercial businesses to practice racial discrimination.

Passage 18

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 Earth's 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 Earth's 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 19

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

Despite the great scholarly gains made behind the rallying cry, herstory's popular myths—particularly about the lack of women who have recorded history—require revision. Herstory may accurately describe feminists' efforts to construct female-centered accounts of the past, but the term inadvertently blinds us to women's important contributions to historical discourse before the nineteenth century. Historiography has not been an entirely male preserve, though feminists are justified in faulting its long-standing masculine contours. In fact, criticism of historiography's sexism is not of recent origin. Early eighteenth-century feminist Mary Astell protested that the Men being the Historians, they seldom condescend to record the great and good Actions of Women. Astell, like those who echoed her sentiments two and a half centuries later, must be credited for admirable zeal in setting

out to right scholarly wrongs, but her **supposition** that historians were only male is inaccurate. Her perception is especially strange because she herself wrote a historical work, *An Impartial Enquiry into the Cause of Rebellion and Civil War* (1704). Astell's judgment is at the same time understandable, given that much historical writing by women of the late seventeenth century was not published until the nineteenth century. Despite their courage and their rightful anger, Astell and her descendants overlooked early modern woman writers' contributions to historiography.

1. It can be inferred that Rosalind Miles refers to the third millennium B.C. primarily in order to
 - A. Present an overview of what the practice of history once entailed
 - B. Suggest that the origins of historical study are much earlier than had been previously thought
 - C. Suggest why the third millennium B.C. has received so much attention from historians
 - D. Establish a contrast between men and women in terms of how long they have been recording history
 - E. Indicate how significantly the practice of history has changed since the third millennium B.C.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that the term herstory
 - A. Was popular mainly in the nineteenth century
 - B. Is an old term that feminist put to new uses
 - C. Is controversial within the feminist community
 - D. Is not especially useful to scholars
 - E. Was invented to help make a particular point
3. Mary Astell is discussed by the author as an example of an eighteenth-century feminist historian
 - A. Who was representative of the intellectual interests of the woman historians of her time
 - B. Who inspired many practitioners of herstory in the twentieth century
 - C. Who shared with modern herstorians a mistaken assumption regarding the writing of history
 - D. Whose major work aroused much controversy at the time of its publication
 - E. Whose major work still has not received the attention from scholars that it deserves
4. The author implies which of the following about Astell's supposition?
 - A. It is likely to have arisen because of Astell's unawareness of much of the historical work written by women.
 - B. It was one that Astell reconsidered after she wrote her own historical work.
 - C. It was one that was not shared by other feminist historians of Astell's time.
 - D. It was one that inspired Astell to write her own historical work.
 - E. It directly contradicts one of the basic claims of herstory.

Passage 20

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 Lonnn 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

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- 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

Passage 21

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 States Constitution was an antislavery document. Gerteis differs from traditional adherents of the Growth framework by asserting that the basic elements in the antislavery coalition were firmly in place and accepted by all elements in the Northern reform community as early as the late 1830s.

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

5. The author of the passage mentions "emerging scholarship" most probably in order to

A. describe an argument that has been advanced to challenge the "Growth" interpretation

B. show how Gerteis has used recent research to support his formulation of the "Growth" interpretation

C. explain how the "Growth" interpretation was originally developed

D. discuss a theory about the nineteenth century North that is very similar to the "Growth" interpretation

E. suggest that the "Growth" interpretation is no longer discussed among historians

Passage 22

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.

Passage 23

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

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2. The author of the passage quotes Burke's description of the queen of France most probably in order to
- A. Provide a specific illustration of a position with which Wollstonecraft took issue
 - B. Provide a specific example of Burke's already archaic prose style
 - C. Balance the quotation from Burke's anonymous defender
 - D. Provide evidence of why Burke's position was more widely accepted than Wollstonecraft's
 - E. Provide an example of what Wollstonecraft perceived as Burke's lack of political astuteness
3. The passage suggests that which of the following is true concerning Virginia Woolf's appraisal of *A Vindication of the Rights of Men* and *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*?
- A. Woolf was defending Wollstonecraft's theories against attacks by nineteenth-century critics who concentrated only on Wollstonecraft's notoriety.
 - B. Woolf favored the advances proposed by Wollstonecraft and mistakenly assumed that they had become self-evident in the twentieth century.
 - C. Woolf miscalculated the practical effects that the advances proposed by Wollstonecraft would have on society.
 - D. Woolf decried the loss in the twentieth-century of social progress made in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
 - E. Woolf was reacting against what she considered a lack of originality on Wollstonecraft's part while calling for more sweeping changes than Wollstonecraft had proposed.
4. The author of the passage suggests that modern feminism has treated the writings of Mary Wollstonecraft in which of the following ways?
- A. Modern feminism has emphasized the progressive aspects of Wollstonecraft's writings, while separating her work from her personal reputation.
 - B. Modern feminism has emphasized Wollstonecraft's importance as a theorist, while deemphasizing her effect on the daily life of her times.
 - C. Modern feminism has worked toward a synthesis of Wollstonecraft's philosophical advances with those of her contemporaries.
 - D. Modern feminism has embraced Wollstonecraft's relative importance as a theorist, while rejecting certain elements of her theories of gender-based morality.
 - E. Modern feminism has equated Wollstonecraft's ideas about the popular sentimentalization of women with her view of monarchist systems of government.

Passage 24

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

Passage 25

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

Passage 26

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

On the other hand, the women had a powerfully ally—their publishers, who not only put these works into print but advertised them widely and enthusiastically. Some few reviewers wrote about these works with attention and respect, distinguishing between the works of the different authors and identifying individual strengths and weaknesses. These approving contemporary critics were particularly alert to each writer’s contribution to the depiction of American social life, especially to regional differences in manners and character types. On the whole, however, even these laudatory critics showed themselves uninterested in the stories that this fiction told, or in their significance.

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

who identify with her.

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

2. The author of the passage cites Susan Warner's *Wide, Wide World* most probably as an example of a woman's novel that
 - A. Had more advanced artistic elements than many of its type
 - B. Attracted an excessive amount of critical attention
 - C. Was found to be inappropriately moralistic by many members of the clergy
 - D. Was significant as an indicator of the genre's popularity
 - E. Signaled the gradual decline of the size of the genre's audience

3. The author of the passage implies which of the following about the members of the clergy mentioned in the first paragraph?
 - A. They also opposed works of fiction that were outside the genre of woman's fiction
 - B. They opposed journalism as well as imaginative writing
 - C. Their influence reached its pinnacle in the mid-nineteen-century
 - D. They were unable to obtain the support of other critics for their views
 - E. Their attacks on the genre of the novel did not extend to novels written by male writers.

4. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage concerning the majority of the nineteenth-century reviewers of woman's fiction?
 - A. They considered the position taken by the clergy in regard to woman's fiction self-serving
 - B. They did not make fine distinctions between different authors
 - C. They placed a higher value on plot than on social significance
 - D. They subscribed to the view of writers as purveyors of popular entertainment rather than as artists.
 - E. They lacked interest in the plot and in the significance of the woman's fiction.

Passage 27

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 on 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 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 forests 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 forests with many species.

Passage 28

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 modern glaciers, geologists have long considered tillites to be signposts of glaciation. When trying to determine whether particular sedimentary layers represent tillite deposits, geologists look for stones with faceted shapes, scratched surfaces, and other features that presumably resulted from glacial 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 29

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 popes 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 identity 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

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- 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.

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

5. Regarding the observation discussed in the highlighted sentence, the author would probably agree with which of the following statements?

- A. It tells more about the nature of the Korean language than it does about the creation of the Korean nation in the twentieth century.
- B. It contradicts the idea that Korean elites had outward-looking, universalistic orientations.
- C. It shows the inappropriateness of trying to apply Western concepts to the Korean experience.
- D. It may be true, but it does not mean that the creation of the Korean nation is a twentieth-century phenomenon.
- E. It testifies to the influence of Western and Japanese thinking on the origin of the Korean nation.

Passage 30

Wild Diana monkeys are preyed upon by leopards and chimpanzees. These two predators differ in their hunting tactics and Diana monkeys use two distinct anti predator strategies to defend themselves. After detecting a leopard, Diana monkeys respond by giving loud, conspicuous alarm calls that function both to warn others and to signal to the predator that it has been detected. Leopards tend to leave the area once they have been discovered. In contrast, upon detecting a chimpanzee, male Diana monkeys do not vocalize at all, while females give only a few quiet alarm calls and flee quickly to hide in the forest canopy. Chimpanzees have **sophisticated climbing skills** that would allow them to pursue monkeys, even in the high strata of the forest canopy.

Choosing an anti predator strategy appropriate to chimpanzees is complicated for Diana monkeys by the fact that chimpanzees themselves also fall prey to leopards. When encountering a leopards chimpanzees give loud, conspicuous alarm calls. To escape successfully from leopards and chimpanzees, therefore, Diana monkeys must distinguish between, and respond differently to, chimpanzee alarm calls and chimpanzee vocalizations given in non-predatory situations. Usually chimpanzee vocalizations simply single the presence of chimpanzees, which should cause the monkeys to flee quietly, while chimpanzees' alarm screams additionally signal the presence of a leopard and should elicit the monkeys' **loud, conspicuous alarm calls**.

To investigate Diana monkeys' understanding of such cause-effect relationships involving predators, Zuberbühler examined the monkeys' responses to chimpanzee vocalizations in two different types of experiments. In the first, he played tape recordings of either chimpanzees' alarm calls or their social vocalizations and noted the monkeys' responses. Diana monkeys differed their response to chimpanzees' alarm calls. In some groups, monkeys behaved as if they recognized that these alarm calls signaled the potential presence of a leopard: they responded to chimpanzees' leopard alarm calls by giving leopard alarm calls themselves, in contrast to their normal response to the presence of chimpanzees. Groups of monkeys living in the core area of the resident chimpanzee community were more likely to behave in this way than were peripheral groups.

In the second set of experiments, Zuberbühler played leopard growls to Diana monkeys shortly after exposing them to recordings of either chimpanzees' alarm calls or their social vocalizations. After first hearing chimpanzees' alarm calls, some monkeys failed to respond to the subsequent recording of leopard growls, even though this stimulus normally elicited a strong vocal response. **These monkeys behaved exactly like the Diana monkeys in a comparison group, who also gave many leopard alarm calls to an initial recording of leopard growls but no longer called to the second recording of leopard growls five minutes later.** This similarity in behavior suggests that these monkeys had some knowledge of the causal factors underlying the production of chimpanzees' alarm calls.

1. According to the passage, the behavior of male and female Diana monkeys differed in that female Diana monkeys
 - A. give alarm calls upon detecting a chimpanzee
 - B. hide in the forest canopy upon detecting a leopard
 - C. give loud alarm calls in response to chimpanzees' alarm calls
 - D. give loud, conspicuous alarm calls upon detecting a leopard
 - E. respond differently to the presence of leopards than that do to the presence of chimpanzees

-
2. It can be inferred that the purpose of the highlighted “loud, conspicuous alarm calls” is in part to
- A. cause the chimpanzees to leave the area
 - B. warn other monkeys of the presence of the chimpanzees
 - C. enable chimpanzees to flee quietly from the leopard
 - D. signal to the chimpanzees that they have been detected
 - E. signal to the leopard that it has been detected by the monkeys
3. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?
- A. To summarize the results of the the experiments described in the last paragraph
 - B. To suggest a distinction between the monkeys described in the preceding paragraph and the monkeys described in the last paragraph
 - C. To provide support for the conclusion drawn in the last sentence of the paragraph
 - D. To introduce a hypothesis regarding Diana monkeys’ understanding of cause-effect relationships
 - E. To compare the results of Zuberbühler’s first experiment to the results of his second set of experiments
4. The author mentions the “sophisticated climbing skills” of chimpanzees most likely in order to present information that helps to
- A. explain why chimpanzees are less vulnerable to predation by leopards than are Diana monkeys
 - B. question the hypothesis that Diana monkeys hide in the forest canopy to defend themselves from chimpanzees
 - C. argue that the anti predator strategies Diana monkeys use to defend themselves against chimpanzees are ineffective
 - D. provide an explanation for the anti predator strategies Diana monkeys use to defend themselves against chimpanzees
 - E. suggest a possible reason for chimpanzees’ and Diana monkeys’ use of similar anti predator strategies to defend themselves against leopards

Passage 31

This passage is adapted from material published in 1993.

Images gathered during the 1989 Magellan mission showed evidence of fault zones and volcanoes, but resolved the debate about Venusian plate tectonics by revealing the Venus has no global network of plates like those on Earth. The challenge then became the explanation of Magellan’s findings. At the core of the ensuing debate were Venus’s impact craters. Astronomers commonly use craters to estimate the age of the surface of an astronomical body by calculating from the known frequency with which comets and meteors travel through the Solar System how long it would take to produce the number of craters present: the more craters there are, the older the landscape probably is. It is not surprising to find regions of widely varying age on the same planet on Mars, for example, volcanism and erosion

have erased craters in some areas, leaving a surface that is young and clean compared with the rest of the planet. Venus's craters appear to be distributed randomly, suggesting that the entire surface is roughly the same age. The surface appears to be about 500 million years old. Since the age of the Solar System is estimated to be around 4.5 billion years, some astronomers hypothesize that a cataclysmic event caused the previous craters to become covered.

Global resurfacing theories posit that between 300 and 500 million years ago almost all the surface of Venus was wiped clean by geologic processes including volcanism. Such activity then slowed dramatically, leaving subsequent craters largely untouched. Resurfacing may be a recurring process, periodically subjecting the planet to volcanism that covers the surface in lava. Venting of heat lithosphere, thickens as the lava hardens, preventing new magma from reaching the surface. Craters formed on this new, hard surface remain largely intact. Heat is trapped in the interior until rising temperatures overwhelm the lithosphere, beginning the process again.

However, a theory that is not based on the notion of global resurfacing can also be constructed from the crater data. Although the pattern of craters on Venus is not necessarily inconsistent with a random distribution, there are areas of particularly high and low crater density. Whereas most of Venus's craters are in pristine condition, the roughly 20 percent that have been modified are mostly found in areas of low crater density and at high altitudes. If Venus were originally so hot that it deformed easily, wiping out the craters that formed early in its history, and if the planet's crust then cooled rapidly, the surface would look as it would if volcanoes had held their heat longer than the rest of the surface, continuing to deform or destroy craters after most of the planet had cooled.

1. This passage is primarily concerned with

- A. recommending the use of information gathered by Magellan to resolve debates regarding Venus
- B. assessing the plausibility of various theories regarding the history of Venus
- C. resolving a debate among astronomers regarding the age of Venus
- D. describing ways in which craters are formed on Venus
- E. presenting conjectures regarding the significance of certain surface features of Venus

2. It can be inferred that, before the Magellan mission, there was disagreement among astronomers with regard to which of the following?

- A. The age of the surface of Venus.
- B. The presence of Earth-like plates on Venus
- C. The number of craters to be found on Venus
- D. The significance of the fault zones seen on Venus
- E. The age of Venus relative to that of the rest of the Solar System

3. Which of the following best describes the function of the second paragraph of the passage?

- A. It suggests an explanation for a finding that is discussed in the first paragraph.
- B. It substantiates a conclusion reached by the astronomers mentioned in the fourth sentence of the first paragraph ("Astronomers probably is")
- C. It invalidates an assumption made by the astronomers mentioned in the last sentence of the first paragraph ("Since..... become covered")
- D. It introduces a problem for which a solution is provided in the third paragraph.
- E. It summarizes a process that was revealed by Magellan's images.

4. The information in the passage suggests that scientists who espoused global-resurfacing theories would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements?

- A. Venus has not undergone a cataclysmic resurfacing since one that occurred between 300 and 500 million years ago.
- B. The craters on the surface of Venus are all about the same age.
- C. Global resurfacing has occurred numerous times on Venus.
- D. The lithosphere of Venus is thicker than that of the Earth.
- E. Some regions of the surface of Venus are much older than other regions.

Passage 32

Standard accounts of the history of Brazilian samba often fail to distinguish the dance from the music. The particular features of the specific musical genre now called samba first appeared together in the 1917 carnival hit “Pelo telefone” and histories of samba tend to date its musical origins accordingly, although modern samba did not fully crystallize until the 1920s. But the word samba was used in Brazil during the nineteenth century to refer rather generically to polyrhythmic dance with percussive accompaniment enjoyed by Brazilians of African origin (Afro-Brazilians). It was more of an event or a style of body movement than a particular step. In this nineteenth-century sense of the word, samba was already a part of Rio de Janeiro’s annual pre-Lenten carnival a full generation before the first samba schools (neighborhood dancing clubs) developed in the late 1920s.

In the elaboration of Brazilian national identity, this difference in timing is significant. In the years following 1917, a widely endorsed vision of national identity founded on the idea of racial mixing developed. To many Brazilians, post 1917 samba, understood as a blend of African and Portuguese musical ideas, stands as one of the most persuasive emblems of a cherished vision of racially mixed national identity, linked through carnival to a myth of social leveling which, though enacted only during the few days of the festival, still forms part of a unifying national spirit. To some critics, on the other hand, the national glorification of what they consider an Afro Brazilian dance is a kind of theft, an appropriation of Black culture by the primarily Euro Brazilian dominant class. According to these critics, the powerful rhythms of batuque, a sacred dance of African origin that is the ancestor of samba, emerged abruptly from the confines of Black culture in the early twentieth century and entered the wider popular culture transformed into samba, a misleading symbol of the supposed esteem in which the nation held Afro Brazilians. In fact, these critics argue, the symbol was used in the 1920s and 1930s during a period of political turmoil by Euro Brazilian elites and the anti-democratic nationalist government of Getulio Vargas to consolidate political dominance.

While there is some truth to this view, it is a mistake to see modern samba as a first-generation child of batuque. Samba, the dance, does have its ultimate origins in seventeenth-century batuques, but during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries it evolved through several intermediate stages and split into various, mutually influencing, genres, including not only the Black street pageant Congos, long agreed to be one of samba’s ancestors, but also polyrhythmic Afro-Brazilian dances with percussive

accompaniment, such as lundu and maxixe, that thrived in social situations where partners of different races came together. Because one source of samba's power as a symbol of racially mixed Brazilian identity is its history of racial mixing, that symbol is more than a simple appropriation of a "pure" Afro-Brazilian culture.

1. The author of the passage mentions the carnival hit "Pelo telefone" primarily in order to
 - A. date the origin of samba as a specific musical genre
 - B. date the origin of samba's appropriation by the Euro-Brazilian elite
 - C. highlight a distinction between samba performed during carnival and samba performed outside of carnival
 - D. highlight a distinction between samba performed by Afro-Brazilians and samba performed by Euro-Brazilians
 - E. highlight a distinction between samba derived from African musical sources and samba derived from European musical sources
2. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. describe the changes in musical style that samba has undergone since the eighteenth century
 - B. argue that while samba, the musical genre, is a fitting symbol of Brazilian identity, samba, the dance, is not
 - C. propose a new vision of Brazilian identity symbolized by earlier Brazilian sacred dances of African origin
 - D. show how different views of samba's history affect the debate about samba as a symbol of Brazilian identity
 - E. question the idea that samba is important as a symbol of Brazilian identity
3. The passage suggests that the highlighted "Brazilians" would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the myth of social leveling enacted during carnival?
 - A. The myth is irrelevant to Afro-Brazilian efforts to achieve social equality outside of carnival.
 - B. The myth is evolving in response to political pressures that are exterior to carnival.
 - C. The myth serves as a component of Brazilian national identity.
 - D. The myth is a product of the racial mixing that samba has promoted since its nineteenth-century beginnings.
 - E. The myth's enactment should be restricted to the few days of carnival.
4. According to the passage, some critics believe which of the following about the government of Getulio Vargas?
 - A. It used samba as a symbol of national identity to help to politically empower Afro-Brazilians.
 - B. It used samba as a symbol of national identity to compete with Euro-Brazilian elites for political power
 - C. It used samba as a symbol of national identity to secure its own political power.
 - D. It attempted to clarify the true origins of samba.
 - E. It resisted the national glorification of samba.

Passage 33

Chimpanzees can detect when others can and cannot see them. With one another, for example, they use visually based gestures mostly when the potential recipient is attending to them already. Indeed, if the potential recipient is not attending to them, they will sometimes walk around in front of her before gesturing. In support of these findings, Liebal et al. found in an experimental study that when a human who was facing a chimpanzee and giving him food then turned his back to the chimpanzee, the chimpanzee subject walked around him to face him again before gesturing.

Povinelli and Eddy found that chimpanzees do not preferentially beg food from a human with uncovered eyes over begging it from one wearing a blindfold. This suggests that they do not know when others can and cannot see them. But Kaminski et al. modified this paradigm slightly to reflect more natural communicative situations, and they found different results. Their modification was that the chimpanzees did not have to choose between two human communicators—a very unnatural situation—but were always faced with only one communicator who was oriented in different ways in different experimental conditions. For example, in one condition the human faced the subject. In another, his back and head were both facing away. In yet another, his body was turned away as he looked back over his shoulder at the subject. The main finding was that chimpanzees gestured differently to the human depending on whether the human's face was oriented toward them, but only if the human was facing them bodily as well. Kaminski et al. argued, therefore, that body orientation and face orientation indicate two different things to an ape when it begs food from a human. Whereas body orientation indicates the human's disposition to give the subject food (i.e., when he is oriented so as to transfer food effectively), face orientation indicates whether the human is able to see the subject's begging gesture. This two-factor account helps to explain Povinelli and Eddy's negative findings.

Interestingly and significantly, Kaminski et al. found that as long as the human was facing them, chimpanzees did not differentiate between the human's eyes being open and closed. This accords with the findings of Tomasello et al. that in gaze-following situations chimpanzees follow mainly the direction of the head as a whole, and to a much lesser extent the direction of the eyes.

1. The author of the passage would probably agree with which of the following about Povinelli and Eddy's study?

- A. The chimpanzees in the study thought that the blindfolded human was able to see them.
- B. The study was flawed because it put chimpanzees in the unnatural position of begging for food.
- C. The chimpanzees in the study were confused by the body orientation of the human subjects.
- D. It would be difficult for Povinelli and Eddy to repeat the results of their study even with the same experimental conditions.
- E. It is likely that the chimpanzees in the study thought that both humans were unable to see them.

2. Based on the discussion of Kaminski et al., which of the following situations would indicate to a chimpanzee that it cannot be seen by a human?

- A. The human's body is facing the chimpanzee, but the human's face is turned away.
- B. The human's body is turned away, but the human's face is turned over the shoulder toward the chimpanzee.

C. The human's body and head are both facing away from the chimpanzee.

3. It can be inferred that for Kaminski et al. the examples highlighted were meant to

- A. explore the range of gestures that chimpanzees have been known to use
- B. illustrate the communicative situations in which chimpanzees tend to be most comfortable
- C. examine the possibility that chimpanzees might become confused under certain experimental situations
- D. provide a range of communicative conditions similar to those likely experienced by chimpanzees
- E. illustrate how chimpanzee gesturing changes according to the species of the recipient

4. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. question the conventional interpretation of the role of vision in the feeding behavior of wild chimpanzees
- B. recommend an approach to the study of visual awareness in chimpanzees
- C. discuss a potential explanation for certain findings about chimpanzees understanding of visual perception
- D. discuss the significance of certain gestures commonly manifested by wild chimpanzees
- E. challenge the methodology used in several experimental studies of chimpanzee behavior

5. The author's discussion of Kaminski et al, in part serves to

- A. delineate the nature of an ongoing controversy
- B. consider the viability of several alternative views
- C. reveal a contradiction in the conventional perspective
- D. call into question the work of Liebal et al.
- E. account for an apparently discrepant finding

6. The author would be likely to agree with which of the following about Povinelli and Eddy's study?

- A. The chimpanzees in the study were confused by the body orientation of the human subjects
- B. The chimpanzees in the study probably thought that the blindfolded human was able to see them.
- C. The validity of the study's conclusions was compromised by the artificiality of the study's conditions.

7. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about gesturing in chimpanzees?

- A. It is done purposefully.
- B. It is difficult for humans to interpret.
- C. It is ineffective as a means of communication.
- D. It is something that only some chimpanzees do regularly.
- E. It is used primarily in relation to food.

Passage 34

The evolutionary battle between farmers and the pests that attack their crops began during the earliest days of agriculture, when farmers selected the healthiest plants from one season as the source of seed for the next, making it more likely that each generation would produce more of the repellents and toxins needed to fend off pests. But the pests represented a moving target. As a result, pest populations evolved characteristics and behaviors that enabled them to resist such toxins and repellents. In recent years, this conflict has escalated sharply, as modern farmers not only rely on old methods of dealing with pests but also develop new ones, and the resulting pressure on pests to adapt thereby increases. For this reason, many of the shorter-term triumphs by farmers have carried within them the seeds of longer-term failure.

Some years ago, for example, geneticists theorized that one way to control caterpillars would be to incorporate into crop plants genes that stimulated the production of caterpillar toxins derived from a species of bacteria, *Bacillus thuringiensis*, or Bt. Since this bacterium and the caterpillars had both been around for millions of years, geneticists assumed that if the caterpillars had the genetic potential to develop resistance to the toxins, they would have done so. What the geneticists overlooked was the fact that in natural environments, outbreaks of this bacterium were extremely rare, so the pressure on the caterpillar to adapt to the toxins was quite low in nature. The caterpillars' genetic potential may never have had occasion to prominently display itself. Indeed, this point was borne out when some caterpillar populations developed significant resistance to these bacterial toxins as a result of farmers' unusually heavy reliance on them for controlling caterpillars.

Food deprivation appears to offer another effective approach to pest control. Farmers alternate planting of an insect's normal host plant with a plant that it cannot feed on, and the pest dies of starvation. But some insects have even begun to adapt to this normally quite effective strategy. During the 1980s, farmers in South Dakota reported experiencing trouble with the northern corn rootworm, despite the fact that they were routinely rotating corn and soybean crops. Scientists discovered that the rootworm had in fact adapted to this strategy. In large areas of the Midwest, where corn is grown every year, the corn rootworms produce eggs that remain in the soil for one winter and then hatch and feed on young corn roots in the following spring. In areas where farmers rotated corn with other crops that the rootworm could not eat, about 40% percent of the rootworm eggs were remaining in diapause, a rest state, for a second winter. This part of the rootworm population now exhibited a diapause that was synchronized to the rotation of the corn crop.

1. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
 - A. A generalization is made and two specific instances are provided to illustrate it.
 - B. A phenomenon is described and two possible explanations are presented and evaluated.
 - C. A new explanation of a phenomenon is presented and evidence of its advantages over earlier explanations is provided.
 - D. An approach to solving a problem is described and certain obstacles to its implementation are discussed.
 - E. A hypothesis is summarized and evidence that has traditionally been presented in support of it is evaluated.

2. According to the author, the strategy of rotating crops to eliminate pests has been

-
- A. effective in many instances
 - B. used since the earliest days of agriculture
 - C. less effective than genetic manipulation of plants
 - D. most popular in the midwestern United States
 - E. less effective against the northern corn rootworm than against caterpillars

3. Each of the following, if true, could provide a logical explanation for why farmers in large areas of the midwestern United States do not rotate their corn crops EXCEPT:

- A. The cost of rotating corn with soybeans is greater than the cost of accepting lower yields of corn as a result of damage inflicted by the northern corn rootworm,
- B. A safe and effective combination of insecticides has been found to be more effective at eradicating northern corn rootworm than has crop rotation,
- C. The capacity of the northern corn rootworm to synchronize its diapause with farmers rotation schedule has made this method of control significantly less effective.
- D. The price that the farmers can get for soybeans and other crops that could be effectively rotated with corn has dropped significantly.
- E. Farmers have yet to discover a variety of corn that can effectively resist northern corn rootworm.

4. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. outlining the assumptions underlying an incorrect theory about the evolution of pests
- B. discussing the use of bacteria to control certain kinds of agricultural pests
- C. countering a claim regarding the nature of a seemingly intractable pest control problem
- D. evaluating some innovative proposals for overcoming pest control problems
- E. explaining why farmers have been unable to overcome a continuing pest control problem