
GRE 阅读

文章 270 篇 + 120 道逻辑题

短文章

Passage 1

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

1. According to the passage, Alpers would say that the assumptions underlying the “paradigm” were
 - A. inconsistent with the way some mapmakers prior to 1800 understand their own work
 - B. dependent on a seventeenth-century conception of mapmaking visual engineering
 - C. unconcerned with the difference between the aesthetic and technical questions of mapmaking
 - D. insensitive to divisions among cartographers working in the period after 1800
 - E. supported by the demonstrable technical superiority of mapmaking made after 1800

2. It can be inferred from the passage that, beginning in the 1980s, historians of cartography
 - A. placed greater emphasis on the beauty of maps made after 1800
 - B. expanded their range of study to include more material created after 1800
 - C. grew more sensitive to the way mapmakers prior to 1800 conceived of their work
 - D. came to see the visual details of maps as aesthetic objects rather than practical cartographic aids
 - E. reduced the attention they paid to the technical aspects of mapmaking

Passage 2

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

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

E. The estimated growth rate varies depending on the methods of measurement that are used.

Passage 3

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

1. The author implies which of the following about most cultural anthropologists working prior to the 1970s?
 - A. They argued that scientific knowledge was socially constructed.
 - B. They were explicit in acknowledging the biases inherent in scientific investigation.
 - C. They regarded scientific knowledge as consisting of empirical truths.
 - D. They shared the same conscious and unconscious biases.
 - E. They acknowledged the need for a new scientific framework.

2. According to the passage, “many cultural anthropologists” today would agree that anthropologists should
 - A. build a better, less subjective database about cultural behavior
 - B. strive to improve the empirical methodologies used until the 1970s
 - C. reject the notion that scientific knowledge is socially constructed
 - D. turn to examining older anthropological texts for unacknowledged biases
 - E. integrate humanistic interpretations with empirical methodologies

Passage 4

Writing about nineteenth-century women’s travel writing, Lila Harper notes that the four women she discussed used their own names, in contrast with the nineteenth-century female novelists who either published anonymously or used male pseudonyms. The novelists doubtless realized that they were breaking boundaries, whereas three of the four daring, solitary travelers espoused traditional values, eschewing radicalism and women’s movements. Whereas the female novelists criticized their society, the female travelers seemed content to leave society as it was while accomplishing their own liberation. In other words, they lived a **contradiction**. For the subjects of Harper’s study, solitude in both the private and public spheres prevailed—a solitude that conferred authority, hitherto a male

prerogative, but that also precluded any collective action or female solidarity.

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

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

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

Passage 5

Although vastly popular during its time, much nineteenth-century women’s fiction in the United States went unread by the twentieth-century educated elite, who were taught to ignore it as didactic. However, American literature has a tradition of didacticism going back to its Puritan roots, shifting over time from sermons and poetic transcripts into novels, which proved to be perfect vehicles for **conveying** social values. **In the nineteenth century, critics reviled Poe for neglecting to conclude his stories with pithy moral tags, while Longfellow was canonized for his didactic verse.** Although rhetorical changes favoring the anti-didactic can be detected as nineteenth-century American transformed itself into a secular society, it was twentieth-century criticism, which placed aesthetic value above everything else, that had no place in its doctrine for the didacticism of others.

1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?
 - A. It explains why the fiction mentioned in the first sentence was not popular in the twentieth century.
 - B. It assists in drawing a contrast between nineteenth-century and twentieth-century critics.
 - C. It provides an example of how twentieth – century readers were taught to ignore certain literature.
 - D. It questions the usefulness of a particular distinction between Poe and Longfellow made by critics.
 - E. It explains why Poe’s stories were more popular than Longfellow’s verse during the nineteenth century.
2. In the context in which it appears, “conveying” most nearly means

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- A. carrying
 - B. transferring
 - C. granting
 - D. imparting
 - E. projecting

Passage 6

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

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

Passage 7

In the early twentieth century, small magazines and the innovative graphics used on them created the face of the avant-garde. It was a look that signaled progressive ideas and unconventionality because it dispensed with the cardinal rule of graphic design: to take an idea and make it visually clear, concise,

and instantly understood. Instead, graphics produced by avant-garde artists exclusively for the avant-garde (as opposed to their advertising work) were usually difficult to decipher, ambiguous, or nonsensical. This overturning of convention, this assailing of standard graphic and typographic formats, was part of a search for intellectual freedom. The impulse toward liberation enabled avant-gardists to see with fresh eyes untried possibilities for arranging and relating words and images on paper.

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

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

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

Passage 8

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

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

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

Passage 9

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

1. It can be inferred from the passage that men’s and women’s parades were similar in that both
- A. were employed as rhetorical vehicles for social change
- B. were regarded as violating contemporary standards of public decorum
- C. made participants vulnerable to organized opposition
- D. were largely ineffective as forms of protest
- E. were intended by their participants as public declarations of solidarity
2. The passage suggests which of the following about proponents of the “rules of social order?”
- A. They frowned upon public displays such as parades.
- B. They had ulterior motives for objecting to women’s participation in suffrage parades.
- C. They formed the core of the organized opposition to women suffrage.

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- D. They believed that it was unfeminine for women to march in suffrage parades.
 - E. They supported women's rights to vote but disapprove some of the methods that suffragists employed to gain that right.

Passage 10

Unlike most Jane Austen scholarship before 1980, much recent scholarship analyzes the novels of Austen, who lived from 1775 to 1817, in the context of Austen's tumultuous times, which saw the French and American revolutions and the Napoleonic Wars. Yet Frantz notes another revolution, rarely mentioned in Austen scholarship: the Great Masculine Renunciation that altered conventions in men's dress and behavior. During the later eighteenth century, wealthy gentlemen exchanged the velvets and satins long in fashion for somber woolen suits. Frantz contends that this change reflected deeper cultural changes. The value once placed on men's expressiveness, reflected in Mackenzie's novel *The Man of Feeling* (1771), gave way to a preference for emotional restraint. In Austen's novels, the heroine often struggles to glimpse the true nature of hero beneath his reserved exterior.

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

Passage 11

Whereas Carlos Bulosan aimed through fiction and personal testimony to advance both Filipino

civil rights in the United States and the social transformation of the Philippines, Yen Le Espiritu has set herself the task of recovering life histories of Filipino Americans. Her work brings Filipino Americans of the generation following the 1934-1965 immigration hiatus **graphically** to life. A special strength is the representation of Filipino American women, who were scarce among immigrants before the 1934 American curb on Filipino immigration but composed more than half of the immigrants to America since liberalization in 1965. Espiritu's subjects document their changing sense of Filipino identity in the United States, much as Bulosan did as a member of the first substantial wave of immigrants.

1. According to the passage, both Bulosan and Espiritu do which of the following in their work?
 - A. Consider generational differences in Filipino immigrants' responses to life in the United States
 - B. Attempt to make allowance for the demographic variations among Filipino immigrants to the United States
 - C. Employ fiction in addition to documenting actual life histories of Filipino immigrants to the United States
 - D. Represent how life in the United States has affected immigrants' sense of Filipino identity
 - E. Examine the effects on Filipinos in the United States of the 1934 American curb on Filipino immigration
2. In the context in which it appears, "graphically" most nearly means
 - A. in writing
 - B. by means of drawing
 - C. impressionistically
 - D. diagrammatically
 - E. vividly

Passage 12

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

1. The phrase "These kinds of experiences" in the passage refers to experiences that in Lynch's view are
 - A. an early stage in women's political participation
 - B. insufficiently appreciated for their role in women's public life
 - C. properly assigned to the "private" sphere

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- D. a means of altering the political structure
 - E. historically atypical for women in Western society

2. The passage implies that Lynch would agree that formal political participation
- A. was increasingly important as the nineteenth century progressed
 - B. was an underreported phenomenon among women in nineteenth century Europe within civil society
 - C. is crucial to helping individuals form community ties
 - D. is a significant component of public life
 - E. is indicative of a kind of shadow citizenship.

Passage 13

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

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

1. Select the sentence that suggests a possible reason why Hurston wrote the version of *Mules and Men* that was published in 1935.
2. The passage suggests that Hurston may have done which of the following in preparing her original version?
- A. Discussed her mode of presentation with her publisher before writing the first draft, in order to reduce the possibility of misunderstanding.
 - B. Shortened her presentation of the stories to the bare minimum in order to be able to present more folklore material.
 - C. Put it aside for several decades in order to maximize its potential audience when it was published
 - D. Reluctantly agreed to reshape it in order to take out various elements with which her publisher had been dissatisfied.
 - E. Chose not to include editorial commentary, in order to present the stories on their own terms.
3. Replacement of the word "present" with which of the following results in the least change in meaning for the passage?
- A. hand over

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- B. donate
 - C. offer
 - D. propose
 - E. submit

Passage 14

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

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

Passage 15

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

strike.

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

Passage 16

Matisse’s art, with its spectacular immediacy and its mysterious depths, poses confounding problems for analysis. When Hilary Spurling writes of *The Piano Lesson* that “the picture cannot be confined to any single source or meaning,” she might be writing of any of Matisse’s works. Picasso’s themes, with their collage of traditional signs and symbols, are far more susceptible to conventional iconographic analysis than anything in Matisse. Similarly, the cubism of Picasso and Braque, while rejecting traditional perspective, can nevertheless be studied as an inversion of traditional norms, using the same tools that one uses to study those norms. But the solutions that Matisse arrives at are always idiosyncratic and tend to be unrelated to any system of ideas. Intuition is his only system.

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

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

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

Passage 17

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

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

1. The passage indicates that Peterson identifies which of the following as obstacles faced by the women included in her study?
 - A. The attitudes of Black male intellectuals toward female intellectual work
 - B. The discriminatory attitudes faced by Black women in nineteenth-century America as a whole
 - C. Disagreements among Black women speakers and writers themselves about the impact of the Black intelligentsia
2. It can be inferred that Peterson's study and Foster's study are similar with respect to which of the following?
 - A. The writers that each takes up for examination
 - B. The degree to which each has influenced other scholars
 - C. The assumptions that each brings to nineteenth-century African American literature
 - D. Their analysis of the nineteenth-century Black intelligentsia.
 - E. Their interpretation of nineteenth-century America's dominant culture

Passage 18

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

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1. The author of the passage implies which of the following about Belasco's production of *The Governor's Lady*?
- A. It was dismissed by certain theater critics who misunderstood Belasco's conception of modernity.
 - B. It was intended to marshal elements of the New Stagecraft to serve Belasco's predilection for realistic staging.
 - C. It demonstrated that theatrical literalism could be used effectively to express a dramatic text's central ideas.
 - D. It elicited responses that reflected a discrepancy between popular tastes in entertainment and the tastes of progressive theater critics.
 - E. It relied on the appeal of an impressively realistic stage set to compensate for weaknesses in other aspects of the production.
2. It can be inferred that the theater critics would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the theatrical productions?
- A. Theatrical productions that seek to eliminate the inessential also often eliminate theatrical elements that enhance the expressiveness of a play.
 - B. Theatrical productions that faithfully recreate the visual details of everyday life are unlikely to do justice to a good play's central ideas.
 - C. Theatrical productions that employ the minimalism characteristic of modern paintings may have greater appeal to modern audiences than productions that rely on theatrical literalism.
 - D. Theatrical productions that aim to represent truths about modern life should not attempt to employ elements of the New Stagecraft.
 - E. Theatrical productions that attempt to produce authentic-looking scenes of everyday reality are likely to fail in that goal because of the theater's inherent limitations.

Passage 19

African American drama has, until recently, been rooted in the mimetic tradition of modern American naturalism. The most distinctive attribute of this tradition is the mechanistic, materialistic conception of humanity. Naturalism sees each individual as inextricably bound to the environment and depicts each person as someone controlled by, instead of controlling, concrete reality. As long as African American drama maintained naturalism as its dominant mode, it could only express the "plight of African American people." Its heroes might declare the madness of reality, but reality inevitably triumphed over them. The surrealistic plays of Adrienne Kennedy mark one of the first departures from naturalism by an African American dramatist. The overall goal of her work has been to depict the world of the soul and the spirit, not to mirror concrete reality. Within this framework, Kennedy has been able to portray African American minds and souls liberated from their connections to the external environment.

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1. Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?
- A. African American drama has been primarily influenced by naturalism's emphasis on the materialistic.
 - B. African American drama has traditionally acknowledged the relationship between the individual and the environment.
 - C. African American drama, traditionally naturalistic, has been little influenced by dramatist Kennedy's spiritual and psychological approach to drama.
 - D. The work of Kennedy suggests a shift away from a commitment to strict naturalism in African American drama.
 - E. The work of Kennedy best exemplifies the current interest of African American artists in the spiritual and psychological worlds.
2. According to the passage, Kennedy is concerned with depicting the
- A. Internal rather than the external life of her characters
 - B. Madness of reality rather than the effects of reality
 - C. Effects of materialism on African American minds and souls
 - D. Relationship between naturalism and the human spirit
 - E. Effects that her characters have on the environment
3. Which of the following statements, if true, would most strengthen the author's assertion that Kennedy's work marks a serious departure from the tradition described in the first paragraph?
- A. Kennedy places the action in a real-life setting that is nevertheless unfamiliar to the average viewer or reader.
 - B. Kennedy movingly portrays the lives and struggles of prominent African Americans in the United States.
 - C. Kennedy uses characters found only in ancient African legends and mythology
 - D. Kennedy provides insights into American mimetic tradition and dramatic convention
 - E. Kennedy depicts the events in a style reminiscent of a television documentary

Passage 20

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

-
1. The primary purpose of the passage is to discuss which of the following?
- A. Reasons for the necessity for developing solar-energy systems
 - B. Different ways of storing solar energy as heat
 - C. New designs for devices that collect solar energy
 - D. Procedures for transferring thermal energy between materials
 - E. Differences between capacities of solids and liquids to store sensible heat.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

2. According to the passage, solar-energy systems located on Earth must store energy for which of the following reasons?
- A. At any given location on Earth, the amount of sunlight available frequently changes.
 - B. The operation of such systems depends on devices that require a power source other than solar energy
 - C. Demand for the energy produced by such systems varies in unpredictable ways

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

3. The author suggests that which of the following constitutes a potential disadvantage of using latent heat for energy storage?
- A. The circumstances under which phase transitions occur would limit the versatility of latent heat as a storage method.
 - B. The supply of substances that possess the properties that are needed in a medium for latent heat storage is dwindling.
 - C. The properties that are needed in a medium for latent heat storage are found in substances that have other, undesirable properties.

Passage 21

Our terrestrial food supply comes from ecosystems transformed to produce a few comestible species through the removal of competitors, predators, and pests, but marine capture fisheries depend on the overall productivity of natural ecosystems. There is, however, increasing concern about the impact of fishing and other human activities on marine ecosystems, which are now far from pristine. One option for moving toward both biodiversity and terrestrial food supply goals is to produce greater yields from less land, thereby freeing land for conservation purposes. By contrast, the objective of maintaining or restoring the biodiversity of marine ecosystems may conflict with the objective of maintaining or increasing our food supply from the sea, since the level of fishing required to achieve the latter may compromise the former.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- A. Examine the impact of certain research findings regarding changes to ecosystem biodiversity.

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- B. Discuss a possible implication of a difference between terrestrial and marine food supply sources.
 - C. Describe the consequences of a certain kind of interaction between terrestrial and marine ecosystems.
 - D. Identify an area of ecosystem research in which there are significant uncertainties.
 - E. Present evidence that undermines one side of a debate about biodiversity and supports the other.
2. According to the passage, increasing the food yield per unit of land can have which of the following effects?
- A. Enabling more land to be used for development purposes
 - B. Compromising progress toward conservation goals
 - C. Helping protect comestible species from competition and predation
 - D. Helping reduce pressure on marine ecosystems
 - E. Helping restore the biodiversity of terrestrial ecosystems

Passage 22

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

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- A. examine differences in the threats faced by marine and terrestrial ecosystems.
 - B. explain how human intervention has affected marine and terrestrial ecosystems.
 - C. discuss a distinguishing feature of marine ecosystems
 - D. present a debate regarding the causes of marine ecosystem impermanence
 - E. discuss certain consequences of marine ecosystem impermanence
2. The passage indicates which of the following about the “ecological boundaries of the sea?”
- A. They have become increasingly sensitive to changes in global climate.

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- B. They are not significantly impacted by changes in Earth's atmosphere.
 - C. Their stability is essential to the health of marine ecosystems.
 - D. They are more closely tied to surrounding physical conditions than are analogous boundaries on land
 - E. They are less susceptible to direct human intervention than are analogous boundaries on land.

Passage 23

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

1. According to the passage, some literary scholars in the early 1960s tended to do which of the following in their considerations of women novelists' works?
 - A. Attack the traditional distinction between "great" women novelists and those women novelists considered less important
 - B. Consider sexual identity when evaluating the works of "great" women novelists but not the works of minor women novelists
 - C. Ignore the issue of the sexual identity of women novelists altogether
 - D. Address issues of form and style more frequently when discussing "great" women novelists than when discussing minor women novelists
 - E. Apply more stringent stylistic standards when evaluating minor women writers than when evaluating the group of women writers
2. Information in the passage suggests that literary histories that adhere to "Great Traditionalism" have which of the following flaws?
 - A. They overemphasize the issue of sexual identity in women's writing
 - B. They overemphasize the degree of continuity between literary generations
 - C. They do not help to explain the connection between different generations of women novelists
 - D. They denigrate the achievements of "great" female novelists in comparison with those of male novelists.
 - E. They do not incorporate the insights of literary histories produced before the late 1960s.

-
3. The attitude of the author of the passage toward the approach taken toward women novelists by “some literary scholars in the early 1960s” can best be described as
- A. disinterested and aloof
 - B. condescending and dismissive
 - C. respectful but critical
 - D. favorable but brusque
 - E. interested but puzzled

Passage 24

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

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

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

2. The passage implies that Du Bois believed which of the following statements about sociology?
- A. It should contribute to the betterment of society.
 - B. It should study what people actually do.
 - C. It should focus on how existing social structures determine individual behavior.
3. It can be inferred from the passage that Du Bois believed which of the following statements about the artifacts he included in his exhibit?
- A. They tended to support an established view of African American history and culture.
 - B. They documented the contributions of particular African Americans to American social structure.
 - C. They were chosen to encourage Spencerian sociologists to form useful generalizations.

Passage 25

Because the American Civil War coincided with technological innovations in pictorial recording and reproduction, it was perceived through new informational forms—engravings and photographs. Historians have emphasized the photograph, retrospectively attributing significance to its representational detail, clarity, and authenticity. But the possible subject matter for photographs was limited by the extremely slow exposure time and precarious development process of the period. Moreover, the limitations of pictorial reproduction made photographic salons or were distributed in albums and stereograph cards. Photographs stand as invaluable pictorial records for historians; for the public during the Civil War, however, the engravings in the illustrated press outweighed in their accessibility and immediacy the comparatively expensive photographic albums and cards.

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

1. Which of the following statements about engravings of Civil War scenes can be inferred from the passage?

- A. They could be reproduced far more cheaply than photographs.
- B. Their subject matter was typically more limited than that of photographs.
- C. They are often based on photographs.

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

2. Which of the following technological limitations does the passage mention as affecting the subject matter of Civil War photographs?

- A. The tricky development process
- B. The long exposure time required
- C. The expense of generating reproductions

Passage 26

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

1. According to the passage, the equilibrium view of rangelands is defined in terms of the relationship between

- A. distribution of rainfall and patterns of grazing
- B. predictability of rainfall and fluctuations in food distribution
- C. mobility of livestock and extent of land degradation
- D. livestock numbers and availability of food
- E. number of livestock species and variability of grazing resources

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

2. The passage suggests that proponents of “nonequilibrium models” would agree with which of the following statements about grazing induced land degradation in arid zones?

- A. Traditional pastoral systems of land use have caused land degradation
- B. Land degradation will occur if livestock numbers exceed the availability of food
- C. The employment of opportunistic methods of land use can help avoid land degradation.

Passage 27

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

1. The author implies which of the following about natural resources in South China prior to 6,500 years ago?

- A. Their abundance may have actually served to discourage the development of plant cultivation.
- B. They were not as abundant as most archaeologists have maintained.
- C. They led indirectly to cultural contact with peoples from the Yangtze Basin.
- D. Their importance has been downplayed by scholars studying the beginnings of plant cultivation in South China.
- E. They had little influence on the types of plants that were eventually cultivated in South China.

2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about plant cultivation in the Yangtze Basin?

- A. It occurred in spite of an unfavorable climate.
- B. It occurred prior to 6,500 years ago.
- C. It occurred somewhat later than it occurred in North China.
- D. It occurred largely because of the abundance of wild rice in the region.

E. It occurred as a result of cultural contact with South China.

Passage 28

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

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

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

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

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

E. provide information to support a point about the nature of government investment made earlier in the paragraph

Passage 29

Although the passenger pigeons, now extinct, were abundant in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century America, archaeological studies at twelfth-century Cahokian sites in the present day United States examined household food trash and found that traces of passenger pigeon were quite rare. Given that the sites were close to a huge passenger pigeon roost documented by John James Audubon in the nineteenth century and that Cahokians consumed almost every other animal protein source available, ^{Q2}**the archaeologists conducting the studies** concluded the passenger pigeon population had once been very limited before increasing dramatically in post-Columbian America. Other archaeologists have criticized those conclusions on the grounds that passenger pigeon bones would not be likely to be preserved. But all the archaeological projects found plenty of bird bones- and even ^{Q1}**tiny bones from fish**.

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

Passage 30

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

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

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

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

Passage 31

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- A. present a scientific theory that challenges a widely held theory
 - B. summarize the basis for a large body of scientific research
 - C. defend an established scientific theory in light of recent criticism
 - D. express skepticism about the results obtained by a particular researcher
 - E. compare the results of two particular scientific studies

-
2. Which of the following best characterizes the organization of the passage as a whole?
- A. A position is noted, an alternative to that position is introduced, and then several points in support of the alternative are discussed.
 - B. A theory is discussed, an inconsistency within that theory is illustrated, and then a recommendation is made for further inquiry.
 - C. Certain research results are described, the significance of those results is explained, and then a novel interpretation of those results is summarized.
 - D. A question is posed, a possible answer to that question is suggested, and then evidence is provided to corroborate that answer.
 - E. A debate is outlined, contrasting viewpoints within the debate are discussed, and then one viewpoint is demonstrated to be correct.
3. According to the passage, Farmer concedes that endothermy provides an explanation for which of the following features shared by birds and mammals?
- A. The ability to forage
 - B. The ability to sustain exercise
 - C. The instinct to care for offspring
 - D. Flexibility in habitat usage
 - E. Body insulation

Passage 32

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

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

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

1. According to the passage, the immobilization hypothesis fails to account for which of the following facts?
- A. That sleep does not appear to be a uniform and unchanging state
 - B. That under certain conditions animals appear to need more sleep than usual
 - C. That animals rarely sleep when a predator has been detected nearby
2. In the context of the passage as a whole, the highlighted portion serves primarily to
- A. present the thinking that led scientists to qualify a widely accepted view

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- B. describe the basis on which a hypothesis was advanced
 - C. illustrate the kind of reasoning that is applied in a branch of science
 - D. explain how a hypothesis can be tested empirically
 - E. relate the analysis that refined a tentative explanation

Passage 33

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

1. The author of the passage mentions Johnson's 1762 pension award in order to
 - A. Reveal that Johnson remained consistent in his rebuke of Lord Chesterfield well after 1755
 - B. Provide evidence for a general trend in the later half of the eighteenth century of private patronage's being replaced by state sponsorship
 - C. Situated the debate over the end of patronage within the wider realm of eighteenth-century economic history
 - D. Suggest that Johnson's letter to Chesterfield was noticed by the crown only years after it was published
 - E. Emphasize that patronage still helped support Johnson's writing after his letter to Chesterfield
2. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?
 - A. It points out the most obvious implications of Johnson's letter to his patron
 - B. It suggests a motivation for Johnson's rejection of Chesterfield's patronage
 - C. It provides information that qualifies the assertion that Johnson's letter sharply defined the end of a publishing era
 - D. It provides a possible defense for Chesterfield's alleged neglect of Johnson
 - E. It refutes the notion that patrons are found primarily among the nobility
3. The author of the passage mentions Johnson's 1762 pension award in order to
 - A. provide a specific example of patronage's surviving into the second half of the eighteenth century
 - B. emphasize that patronage still helped support Johnson's writing after his letter to Chesterfield
 - C. provide evidence for a general trend in the later half of the eighteenth century of private patronage's being replaced by state sponsorship
4. Which of the following statements about literary patronage may be inferred from the passage? A. It

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- was strongly defended by most patrons.
- B. It was regulated by the state in Britain after 1762.
- C. It had largely fallen out of favor by 1800.

Passage 34

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

1. According to the passage, which of the following resulted from the arrival of the Recent Indians?
 - A. The Dorset Paleo-Eskimos were forced to compete with the Recent Indians for a limited supply of seals.
 - B. The Dorset Paleo-Eskimos spent more time harvesting seals than they had in the past.
 - C. The Dorset Paleo-Eskimos increased the amount of labor and time devoted to defending their territory.
 - D. The Dorset Paleo-Eskimos began to adopt new subsistence strategies they learned from the Recent Indians.
 - E. The previously steady growth of the Dorset Paleo-Eskimo population came to a halt.

2. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?
 - A. It points out a flaw in a theory discussed earlier in the passage.
 - B. It demonstrates the need for additional research on a phenomenon mentioned earlier in the passage.
 - C. It underscores the importance of a trait mentioned earlier in the passage.
 - D. It supports an assertion made earlier in the passage.
 - E. It questions the evidence for a tradition mentioned earlier in the passage.

Passage 35

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

1. Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest support for Scott's argument?
 - A. Companies have generally found that part-time employees are less productive than full-time ones.
 - B. When the total number of hours worked at a company increases owing to the addition of more employees, the usual result is improved productivity at the company.
 - C. When the total hours worked by all employees per week in two companies are equivalent, hourly productivity tends to be equivalent as well.
 - D. Companies whose employees usually work a high number of hours tend to have greater total costs than do similar companies whose employees work fewer hours.
 - E. Companies have found that total output per employee is not necessarily changed by reductions in the number of hours worked per employee.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that in the view of Greasley and Oxley
 - A. a reduced workweek was ultimately beneficial to employees
 - B. the economic effects of the reduction in working hours in 1919 were brief
 - C. Britain became less economically competitive in the 1920s
 - D. reduced working hours were the primary cause of the economic changes observed by Dowie
 - E. the changes in economic performance in Britain in the 1920s were unforeseen

Passage 36

The finding that there were rock-melting temperatures on asteroids for sustained periods is puzzling: asteroids' heat source is unknown, and unlike planet-sized bodies, such small bodies quickly dissipate heat. Rubin suggests that asteroids' heat could have derived from collisions between asteroids. Skeptics have argued that a single impact would raise an asteroid's overall temperature very little and that asteroids would cool too quickly between impacts to accumulate much heat. However, these objections assumed that asteroids are dense, solid bodies. A recent discovery that asteroids are highly porous makes Rubin's hypothesis more plausible. When solid bodies collide, much debris is ejected, dissipating energy. Impacts on porous bodies generate less debris, so more energy goes into producing heat. Heat could be retained as debris fall back into impact craters, creating an insulating blanket.

1. The passage suggests that one factor that has made it difficult to account for the temperatures once reached by asteroids is

- A. a miscalculation of the frequency of asteroid collisions
- B. a misconception about asteroids' density
- C. a mistaken assumption about what the heat source of the asteroids was
- D. an underestimation of the rate at which small bodies lose heat
- E. an erroneous view of how asteroids were formed

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

2. It can be inferred from the passage that Rubin disagrees with skeptics mentioned in the passage about which of the following?

- A. Whether porous bodies generate less debris when struck than do solid bodies
- B. The temperatures asteroids would have to reach for their rocks to have melted
- C. The likely effect of impacts on asteroids' temperatures

Passage 37

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

of a nutrient that was deficient in the previous prey.

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

Passage 38

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

1. In the highlighted portion of the passage, the author assumes that
 - A. consumers' attitude toward the assortment of choices they are presented with depends almost exclusively on the size of the range
 - B. consumers who have clear preferences make their choices more quickly than those whose preferences are relatively vague
 - C. consumers' anticipation of meeting specific expectations directly affects their satisfaction with a selected option
 - D. consumers presented with an assortment of choices often adjust the preferences they had beforehand
 - E. consumers presented with a larger assortment of choices often make their decisions too quickly
2. Which of the following best describes the function of the first sentence in the author's argument as a

whole?

- A. It states a premise on which the author's conclusion is based
- B. It provides information to support the inference made in the following sentence
- C. It introduces a concept that the author proves is illogical
- D. It summarizes a position that the author proceeds to dispute
- E. It presents the phenomenon the argument is intended to explain

Passage 39

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

1. According to the passage, astronomers recognize which of the following as being liable to cause changes to comets?
 - A. cosmic rays
 - B. radioactive decay
 - C. ultraviolet radiation
2. According to the passage, astronomers' belief that comets are pristine relics was
 - A. overturned by analysis of what happens when comets approach the Sun
 - B. supported by what observations revealed about the composition of the outer planets
 - C. based on consideration of the conditions that prevail where comets are located
3. The author suggests that the realization described in the final sentence of the passage had which of the following effects?
 - A. It introduced a new topic for study by astronomers interested in planetary formation.
 - B. It led astronomers to adopt a number of different strategies in trying to determine the composition of cometary interiors
 - C. It called into question an assumption that astronomers had made about comets
 - D. It cast doubt on astronomers' ability to study the interior parts of comets.
 - E. It caused astronomers to revise their account of the composition of the outer planets.

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

4. It can be inferred that the author would agree with which of the following statements about the

“laboratory simulations”?

- A. The simulations showed that despite the low temperatures in the Oort cloud, there was sufficient energy there to alter comet
- B. Astronomers were initially reluctant to accept what simulation showed about the composition of comets
- C. The simulations themselves did not eliminate the possibility that comets contain pristine relics of material from the early solar system.

Passage 40

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

1. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about Windes’ argument?
 - A. It relies on evidence that is irrelevant to the examination of structures as large as Pueblo Bonito
 - B. It fails to acknowledge crucial evidence from great houses other than Pueblo Bonito
 - C. It fails to incorporate crucial evidence from excavations before the 1920s.
 - D. It is based on a false notion about the significance of hearths.
 - E. It is based on evidence that may be incomplete.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that Windes would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about room usage in Pueblo Bonito?
 - A. Upper-story rooms were rarely used as storage areas.
 - B. Rooms that were remodeled were most likely to have been residential rooms.
 - C. The majority of residential rooms were located on the ground floor.
 - D. Early excavations of Pueblo Bonito disturbed much of the evidence indicating room usage.
 - E. Upper-story rooms with hearths were probably used for different purposes than were lower story rooms with hearths.

3. Which of the following can be inferred about the excavation work performed by Judd’s field crew?

-
- A. It did not unearth many room features that existed prior to Chacoan remodeling.
 - B. It did not unearth any evidence of upper-story hearths.
 - C. It revealed only habitation rooms.
 - D. It resulted in the collapse of some room features and upper-story floors.
 - E. It confirmed traditional population estimates for Pueblo Bonito.

Passage 41

Many Anglo writers of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries portrayed the area that eventually became New Mexico as virgin territory without traditions and roots. But for Fabiola Cabeza de Baca, this landscape meant a long tradition of Hispanic families not only tied to the land but nourished by it.

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

1. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. depicting a way of life
 - B. presenting a Hispanic writer's point of view
 - C. summarizing the plot of a literary work
 - D. appraising the work of a Hispanic writer
 - E. comparing dissimilar styles of writing
2. The author of the passage mentions "plains" and "fields" primarily in order to
 - A. provide a contrast between fictionalized and historical events.
 - B. illustrate the eccentricities of Cabeza de Baca's writing style.
 - C. contrast the land owned by Anglo settlers with that owned by Cabeza de Baca's family.
 - D. portray the differences between the attitudes of Anglo and of Hispanic writers toward the landscape
 - E. emphasize the changes that occurred to the landscape during Cabeza de Baca's lifetime.

Passage 42

Zora Neale Hurston's 1942 autobiography, *Dust Tracks on a road*, has received some of the most negative criticism of any of Hurston's books. Among critics' complaints—some from Hurston's warmest admirers—is the work's fragmentary nature, a nature which, while present in other Hurston texts, including the universally acclaimed novel *Their Eyes Were Watching God*, is particularly conspicuous in *Dust Tracks*. The complaints about *Dust Tracks* are valid if one insists on the cardinal

conventions of autobiography: traditional autobiographical structure and formal organization, and a focused projection of the autobiographical persona. But *Dust Tracks* portrays a persona that resists reduction to a coherent unity—a person of many moods who is in tension with the world in which she moves. In order to correspond better to this persona, *Dust Tracks* focuses on the fragmented life of Hurston’s imagination: the psychological dynamics of her family, community stories, and characters of friends.

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

Passage 43

Irish traditional music has benefited from state-sponsored performance competition. Competitions promote music instruction, motivate young musicians to practice, and encourage informal gatherings where musicians learn from one another. Winning an All-Ireland championship carries great national and international prestige and can help launch a professional music career. However, some musicians express concern about competitions’ **long-range effects**. Irish traditional music is based on diverse, individual interpretations of melodies, while objective judgment relies on constant, clearly defined

standards. Competitions may have a homogenizing effect because competitors are required to perform certain nationally recognized types of tunes, such as jigs and reels, and are not allowed to play certain more obscure regional musical forms. Some also feel that competitions encourage performers to gravitate toward a flashy, performance-oriented style that is authentic only to certain regions.

1. It can be inferred that the “long-range effects” that some musicians see as cause for concern include which of the following?
 - A. The dilution of Ireland’s musician’s tradition through the introduction of modern musical influences.
 - B. The encouragement of idiosyncratic interpretations of tradition melodies
 - C. A weakening of the standards by which performances of traditional music are judged
 - D. A loss of interest in traditional music among young people
 - E. A decline in the diversity of Irish music

2. The passage suggests that some cities of state-sponsored competitions would probably endorse which of the following changes in the way competitions are conducted?
 - A. Amateur and professional musician would be allowed to compete for the same awards.
 - B. Judging standards would not favor a flamboyant performance of a particular tune if that style did not reflect the performance traditions of the tune’s region of origin.
 - C. All competitors would be required to play the same set of tunes so that judges would not be influenced by individual’s choice of pieces.
 - D. Competition judges would be required to have proficiency in the playing of several different traditional Irish instruments.
 - E. Competitors would be evaluated less on their technical ability than on the expressiveness of their performance.

Passage 44

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

1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?
 - A. It states a viewpoint about Franklin with which the author disagrees.
 - B. It introduces new evidence about Franklin’s role in the collaborative process.
 - C. It explains Franklin’s reputation in terms of a broad scholarly phenomenon.
 - D. It emphasizes the extent to which Franklin relied on others in his workshop.

E. It describes Franklin's approach to writing scientific results.

2. Emerson is mentioned in the passage primarily to

- A. Identify the origin of a particular understanding of Franklin
- B. Elaborate on a view of Franklin that the author takes issue with
- C. Point to a controversial claim about Franklin's historical legacy
- D. Introduce the question of who Franklin's main scientific influences were
- E. Suggests that Franklin was resistant to collaboration with other scientists

Passage 45

Most twentieth-century critics read Melville's *Pierre* as a parody of the sentimental novel. They point to its overblown prose and hyperbolic rendering of domestic manners to argue that *Pierre* is a barbed critique of bourgeois politesse. A variation of this reading stresses Melville's strategic sentimentalism, positing the *Pierre*'s romantic-familial plot was meant to engage superficial readers, while the book's deeper elements were aimed at his true audience. Both readings emphasize Melville's aloofness and authorial control, imagining the writer **by turns mocking and hoodwinking a feckless readership**. Such a strategy, however, implies a cool detachment of the artist from his creation, when in fact Melville is never more personally involved or more in earnest than he is in *Pierre*.

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

1. According to the passage, twentieth-century critics cite which of the following in support of the idea that in *Pierre*, Melville is "by turns mocking and hoodwinking a feckless readership"?

- A. Melville's personal involvement in his creation
- B. Melville's use of an extravagant writing style
- C. Melville's exaggerated depiction of bourgeois society

2. Select the sentence that presents a reason for questioning twentieth century reading of *Pierre*.

Passage 46

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

Is Mars's north similarly characterized by a sort of crust different from other areas of the planet? Some researchers do see signs of tectonic activity surrounding the northern basin that suggest that it was created through the formation of new crust, like ocean basins on Earth. However, McGill points to northern bedrock structures that predate the features said to mark the start of the tectonic process.

McGill instead believes that through some novel mechanism the ancient surface sank to its current depth as a single unit. This would explain why features around the basin's edge, which would have formed as the surface dropped, seem to be younger than structures at its floor.

The third possibility is that the northern lowlands result from impacts. Some researchers suggest they formed as a series of big overlapping impact craters. Others, arguing that the odds against such a pattern of impacts are large, postulate a single system now contains.

1. The primary purpose of the passages is to
 - A. explore an analogy between aspects of the geology of Mars and the geology of Earth
 - B. describe how a certain feature of Mars's surface formed
 - C. point out the effect that new data has had on a scientific investigation
 - D. summarize potential explanations of a large scale geological feature
 - E. present the rationale for a scientist's theory and expose some of its weakness

2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about geological features on Earth?
 - A. The relative elevation of the lowest-lying regions of the crust arises in part from forces generated within the planet.
 - B. The difference in elevation between the ocean basins and their surroundings is greater than the difference between Mars's northern basin and its surroundings.
 - C. The formation of low-lying areas proceeds by a different process than the one that created Mars's northern basin.
 - D. The weight of the oceans does not affect the depth of the ocean basins
 - E. The proportion of the crust that is oceanic crust is increasing.

3. As presented on the passage, McGill's account of the formation of Mar's northern basin differs from the others mentioned in that it alone
 - A. explain the formation of certain northern bedrock features
 - B. does not specify the force that caused the northern basin to be lower than its surroundings
 - C. takes the northern basin to be a landform that is not analogous to any found on Earth
 - D. denies that features around the northern basin are the result of tectonic activity
 - E. attributes the creation of the northern lowlands to processes occurring within the planet

Passage 47

The importance of the relatively docile eland (antelope) in the diet of Middle Stone Age (MSA) people contrasted with the increased importance of aggressive wild pigs to Late Stone Age hunters, a contrast that indicates that the MSA hunters were less proficient than LSA hunters. This has been used to support the view that neurological changes dramatically increased the behavioral sophistication of anatomically modern humans. However, alternative hypotheses have not been sufficiently examined to warrant this interpretation. The possibility that economic motives drove prey selection must first be excluded. Since eland are very storable, it would be a favored prey animal whether or not hunting strategies were sophisticated enough to tackle more aggressive prey.

-
1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. resolve a debate about the advantages and disadvantages of certain Stone Age prey
 - B. question a position on apparent changes in Stone Age hunting patterns
 - C. critique the work of various researchers of Stone Age hunters
 - D. suggest a reason that Late Stone Age hunters were more proficient than their predecessors
 - E. provide evidence of increased behavioral complexity in Stone Age hunters over time
 2. Select the sentence in which the author explains an alternative to greater hunting proficiency as an explanation for prey selection.

Passage 48

Victorian literature is much preoccupied with the social and moral effects of nineteenth-century capitalism, and literary critics long tended to address this preoccupation from an explicitly anticapitalist point of view, focusing particularly on Victorian novels' depictions of poverty, economic disparity, exploitation, and greed. However, in 1990s, scholars' inclination to take an explicitly critical stance toward capitalism in their studies of literature diminished, and a new body of scholarship emerged that is devoted to exploring, less polemically, the many ways in which literature reflects Victorian capitalism and its impact on individual lives.

This new work has caused some astonishment. In one essay, Rose remarked, "We are witnessing the emergence of something quite unprecedented—a capitalist criticism" and then suggested that literary criticism concerned with aspects of capitalism but not explicitly anticapitalist must be implicitly procapitalist. Yet Rose's response derives more from the assumption that an illuminating analysis of literature will, of necessity, entail a critique of capitalism than from evidence in the works Rose discusses, which treat capitalism simply as a fact of life. Insofar as we can define a new movement within literary studies, it would be misleading to call it capitalist criticism. Rather, much of this new work is looking to uncover neglected aspects of Victorian culture.

1. The author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the "preoccupation"?
 - A. It is an important aspect of Victorian literature that was largely neglected by scholars until the 1990s
 - B. It is a less dominant aspect of Victorian literature than has been claimed by critics who take an explicitly anticapitalist position in their work
 - C. It has been treated somewhat dismissively by critics who do not regard an examination of capitalism as an important aspect of literary criticism
 - D. It is evident in a more diverse range of representations of capitalism in Victorian fiction than many critics have acknowledged.
 - E. It has mistakenly been ascribed to some Victorian authors whose views of capitalism diverge from those of anticapitalist literary critics
2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the "new body of scholarship"?

-
- A. It takes no interest in the social and moral effects of nineteenth-century capitalism.
 - B. It is less methodologically sophisticated than the body of scholarship that it has superseded.
 - C. It involved a reinterpretation of representations of economic disparity and poverty in Victorian literature.
 - D. It emerged in response to the availability of new evidence about nineteenth-century economic conditions.
 - E. It has resulted in a broader consensus among scholars of Victorian literature than had existed prior to the 1990s.

3. It can be inferred that Rose would disagree with the author of the passage about whether

- A. The movement that emerged in literary studies in the 1990s was motivated by anticapitalist sentiment
- B. Victorian authors displayed ambivalence about capitalism in their works
- C. recent literary criticism implicitly makes value judgments about Victorian capitalism
- D. literary representations of economic conditions offer reliable evidence about past social conditions
- E. literary critics should be concerned with the social conditions under which literary works are produced

Passage 49

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

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

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

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the “researchers” would agree with which of the following statements about the use of fertilizer?

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

Passage 50

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

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

-
- C. Acknowledge that Lovelock's hypothesis is based in part on speculation.
- D. Demonstrate that DMS production alters the planet in more than one way.
- E. Assert that algae are the sole beneficiaries of DMS production.
4. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- A. A question is posed, and several possible answers to the question are introduced and evaluated.
- B. A prediction is made, and certain factors that influenced that prediction are considered.
- C. A sequence of events is outlined, and a possible cause for the sequence is offered.
- D. A phenomenon is described, a theory about the significance of the phenomenon is offered, and a reservation about that theory is addressed.
- E. A debate is summarized, the strengths and weaknesses of each position are described, and an assessment of the defensibility of each is made.
5. It can be inferred from the passage that Lovelock thinks that biologists who question his hypothesis about cyclical DMS output and algal activity make which of the following errors?
- A. They do not recognize the benefits that Earth receives from the activity.
- B. They exaggerate the rate at which nitrogen falls from the clouds.
- C. They assume that the algae remain near the ocean surface throughout the cycle.
- D. They overlook the benefit that the algae receive from the formation of clouds.
- E. They fail to recognize changes in surface water temperature that are caused by algae clouds.
6. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- A. explain the role played by temperature in the stimulation of DMS production by marine algae
- B. outline the sequence of events that occurs during the process of cloud formation caused by algal activity
- C. describe a dispute about the role played by marine algae in certain instances of cloud formation
- D. propose a way in which scientists might be able to understand the effects of clouds on marine algae
- E. discuss a theory regarding the function of DMS production by marine algae

Passage 51

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

-
1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?
- A. It refutes the possibility of a connection between two events previously thought to be related.
 - B. It describes how a hypothesis might account for the timing of a phenomenon described earlier in the passage
 - C. It presents evidence that casts doubt on a statement made in the first sentence of the passage
 - D. It clarifies a distinction between two related hypotheses
 - E. It introduces findings that challenge a dominant explanation for a particular phenomenon
2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about methanogens?
- A. Methanogens must have appeared on Earth later than 2.3 billion years ago.
 - B. Methanogens must have been much more prevalent in some regions of the early Earth than in others.
 - C. Methanogens produce a greenhouse gas that is more susceptible to destruction by the Sun's ultraviolet rays than is ammonia.
 - D. Methanogens could not have thrived in early Earth's atmosphere without the presence of ammonia.
 - E. Methanogens would have had a less significant effect on early Earth's atmosphere if they had evolved after the appearance of cyanobacteria.

Passage 52

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

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

-
- A. Whether they are engaged in social learning is a subject of disagreement among biologists.
 - B. Their ability to imitate new behaviors is more extensive than that of noncaptive cetaceans.
 - C. They exhibit few behaviors that have not also been observed in cetaceans in their natural habitats.
 - D. They appear to adopt new behaviors more quickly than noncaptive cetaceans.
 - E. They exhibit tendencies that suggest a capacity for the kind of behavior that qualifies as cultural.

Passage 53

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

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

-
- D. A discrepancy between the amount of heat and mass of ancient single stars and that of blue stragglers
- E. A discrepancy between the number of mergers between single stars in certain star clusters and the number of blue stragglers in those clusters

Passage 54

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

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

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

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

Passage 55

MacArthur and Wilson suggested that the biodiversity of an island will vary in direct proportion to a function of the island's size (i.e., larger islands can support a greater number of species) and in inverse proportion to a function of its distance from the mainland (i.e., many remote islands will tend to support fewer species). Reduced biodiversity in an island context is likely to require significant adaptation on the part of colonizing human populations. Evans argues that this limitation makes islands

ideal laboratories for the study of human adaptations to the natural environment, whilst Renfrew and Wagstaff, in the introduction to their study of Melos, focus on this limitation in biodiversity as a “significant characteristic of the island ecosystem.” For human communities, however, this limitation may potentially be offset by other factors. The reduced biodiversity of an island ecosystem applies only to terrestrial resources: the resources of the sea will be as rich as on any other coastal area, and may be equally important to human communities. A small island such as Malta or Melos allows all communities direct access to the sea, providing an important nutritional “safety net,” as well as an element of dietary diversity, which may actually give island communities an advantage over their landlocked counterparts. Islands may also have specific nonbiological resources (such as obsidian on Melos), which may be used in exchange with communities on other islands and adjacent mainlands.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- A. evaluate two contrasting approaches to island biodiversity
 - B. discuss the relevance of certain data pertaining to island biodiversity
 - C. call into question a particular understanding of island biodiversity
 - D. consider various reasons for reduced biodiversity on islands
 - E. contrast large and small islands in terms of overall biodiversity

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

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

Passage 56

Eighteenth-century women played a significant part in British political life. Up and down the social scale they performed a variety of political acts, everything from purchasing political artifacts such as plates, handkerchiefs, and fans to penning political pamphlets, starving in civic processions, sponsoring boycotts, arguing over public issues in their own debating societies, rioting, and uttering seditious words. Whereas historians used to see female political involvement in this century as isolated or aberrant, they now stress the continuity and normalcy of such activity, especially for aristocratic women. Given the familial nature of aristocratic politics, noble women were actually expected to act as political advisors and agents for their husbands, to canvass in elections, to serve as political hostesses,

to seek and dispense political patronage. They did so routinely long before the eighteenth and deep into the nineteenth century. Patrician women had such far reaching political influence, it has been argued recently, that they actually stood to lose by expansion of the electorate to include women. Fruitful as this new historiography has been, however, it has also been criticized for its focus on the machinations of high politics and its inattention to ideology. Given the widespread hostility to “public” women in the eighteenth century, was female political activity quite so unproblematic as these new studies tend to assume? **Anna Clark has pointed out that celebration of elite politicizing neglects both the condition of ordinary women and the nitpicking contemporary attacks on just this sort of upper-class influence peddling.**

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

Passage 57

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

essays could profit from the techniques of fiction.

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

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

Passage 58

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

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

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

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

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would agree with which of the following statements regarding the reasoning discussed in the highlighted sentence?
 - A. It provides the basis for an explanation of why water on Mars has been difficult to find until recently.

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- B. It correctly identifies a consequence of water flowing on the Martian surface.
 - C. It depends on a false assumption about how water and volcanic materials interact on Mars.

Passage 59

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

1. The passage is primarily concerned with doing which of the following?
 - A. Presenting an objection to a claim
 - B. Accounting for an apparent anomaly
 - C. Outlining an alternative interpretation
 - D. Correcting a particular misconception
 - E. Questioning the validity of a comparison
2. The author of the passage implies which of the following about 25,000 years ago?
 - A. The coastline of the region that is now the United States is longer than it was 40,000 years ago.
 - B. Rivers in what is now the United States were numerous than they are now.
 - C. Australia was less densely populated at that time than was the region that is now the United States.
 - D. Australia's climate was significantly drier than it is now.
 - E. Global sea level was lower than it is now.
3. The author of the passage implies that, in what is now the United States, archaeological evidence of inhabitation in the period from 40,000 to 25,000 years ago is lacking because that region is
 - A. had its oldest habitation sites inundated following a postglacial rise in sea level
 - B. has many resource-rich rivers that facilitated the dispersal of early inhabitants from an initial concentration in coastal areas
 - C. was sparsely populated until about 25,000 years ago
 - D. was colonized less than 25,000 years ago
 - E. was inhabited only by hunter-gatherers until 25,000 years ago

Passage 60

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

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

Passage 61

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

1. In the passage, the function of the highlighted portion is to

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- A. Provide specific examples of organisms whose longevity does not increase in response to calorie restriction.
 - B. Illustrate the probable means by which organisms placed on a calorie-restriction diet compensate for the reduction in available food-based level.
 - C. Suggest the mechanism that is responsible for prolonging the life of organism whose calorie intake is significantly reduced.
 - D. Give an example that explain why scientists' thinking about the physiological effects of calorie restriction changed.
 - E. Distinguish the different ways that mammalian and non-mammalian metabolisms respond to significant reductions in calorie intake

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

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

Passage 62

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

1. According to the passage, the astronomers rejected gravitational lensing as an explanation for their findings because
- A. gravitational lensing can cause supernovas to appear brighter than they really are
 - B. their calculations showed a negligible effect of gravitational lensing for light rays from distant sources.
 - C. light rays traveling from the supernovas studied did not have to skirt galaxies.
 - D. the effect of gravitational lensing on the appearance of supernovas is unpredictable.
 - E. the supernovas studied were too near for gravitational lensing to have the observed dimming effect.
2. The passage implies which of the following about the measurements made by the astronomers?
- A. There were small calculation errors in their measurements.

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- B. There were no large variations in their measurements.
 - C. Their measurements were skewed by unevenly spread cosmic dust.
 - D. Their measurements were incomplete because cosmos dust screened out some of the light.
 - E. It was possible to take more measurements of red light than of blue light.

Passage 63

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

1. The purpose of the passage is to
 - A. analyze the events that contributed to an economic phenomenon
 - B. present different views on the nature and impact of an economic phenomenon
 - C. distinguish between the short-term and long-term effects of an economic phenomenon
 - D. challenge a dominant theory about how to solve the problems created by an economic phenomenon
 - E. present new evidence to suggest that an economic phenomenon is more complex than had previously been believed
2. Which of the following, if true, would most tend to weaken the deindustrialization thesis of Bluestone and Harrison?
 - A. a survey of the spouses of former industrial workers reveals a significant increase in the number of working spouses since the mid-1960s.
 - B. data from the most recent United States census show that fewer individuals list their occupation as industrial worker than in the census from ten years earlier.
 - C. a random survey of United States consumers indicates that a majority of those surveyed would prefer to buy United States-manufacturing goods if given the opportunity.
 - D. A recent study indicates that large numbers of former industrial workers have retrained and found employment as skilled, highly-paid computer workers.
 - E. Interviews with representatives at major agencies for temporary employment in the United States suggest that they value the skills of former industrial workers.

3. It can be inferred from the passage that the highlighted “critics” believe which of the following about “hourglass” effect?

- A. It involves the relegation of industrial workers to less desirable jobs.
- B. It requires that workers make short-term sacrifices to achieve long-term gains.
- C. It affects non-unionized workers more strongly than it does unionized workers.
- D. It represents an increase in unemployment for those in the service sector.
- E. It threatens the status of the technological and financial elite.

Passage 64

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

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

Passage 65

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

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

E. It was responsible for changing many historians' view of the relation between education and African American empowerment.

Passage 66

Supernovas in the Milky Ways are the likeliest source for most of the cosmic rays reaching Earth. However, calculations show that supernovas cannot produce ultrahigh-energy cosmic rays (UHECRs), which have energies exceeding 10¹⁸ electron volts. It would seem sensible to seek the source of these in the universe's most conspicuous energy factories: quasars and gamma-ray bursts billions of light-years away from Earth. But UHECRs tend to collide with photons of the cosmic microwave background—pervasive radiation that is relic of the early universe. The odds favor a collision every 20 million light-years, each collision costing 20 percent of the cosmic ray's energy. Consequently, no cosmic ray traveling much beyond 100 million light-years can retain the energy observed in UHECRs.

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

1. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would agree with which of the follow about the origin of UHECRs that reach Earth?
 - A. The origin is something other than supernovas in the Milky Way.
 - B. The origin is most likely something other than very distant quasars or gamma-ray bursts.
 - C. The origin is most likely no more than a little over 100 million light-years away from Earth.
2. In the context of the author's argument, the last sentence performs which of the following functions?
 - A. It explains a criterion that was employed earlier in the argument.
 - B. It shows that an apparently plausible position is actually self-contradictory.
 - C. It is a conclusion drawn in the course of refuting a potential explanation.
 - D. It overturns an assumption on which an opposing position depends.
 - E. It states the main conclusion that the author is seeking to establish.

Passage 67

Scientific consensus is that humans first began to have a warming effect on Earth's climate within the past century, after coal-burning factories, power plants, and motor vehicles began releasing carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases in significant quantities into the air. **However, evidence suggests that human agricultural activities may have had such an effect much earlier: concentrations of CO₂ started rising about 8000 years ago, even though natural trends indicate they should have been dropping; methane levels rose similarly about 3,000 years later.** Without these rises, however, current temperatures in northern parts of North America and Europe would be cooler by three to four degrees Celsius—enough to inhibit agriculture—and an ice age would probably have begun several thousand years ago in northeastern Canada.

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

Passage 68

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

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

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

Passage 69

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. suggest that two different arguments about a particular historical period are both questionable
 - B. present historical evidence that undermines a widely accepted viewpoint
 - C. defend a revisionist historian's thesis against traditionalist criticism
 - D. outline opposing interpretations of a particular historical phenomenon
 - E. resolve a dispute among historians over a controversial historical episode
2. The reference to "the earliest years of English settlement in North America" serves primarily to emphasize the point that
 - A. Calloway has exaggerated the ruthlessness and rapacity of White settlers in their relations with Native Americans prior to the American Revolution
 - B. seizure of Native American lands by White settlers had increased dramatically throughout the time of British colonial rule

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- C. at one time White settlers had negotiated with Native American peoples as independent foreign states
- D. White settlers had no legitimate grounds for claiming title to land they seized west of the Appalachian Mountains
- E. aggression by White settlers against Native Americans during and after the American Revolution was not a new phenomenon

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

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

Passage 70

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

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
- A. resolving a dispute
- B. advocating a course of action
- C. tracing the evolution of a practice
- D. citing competing views of an issue
- E. chronicling a series of events
2. In the context of the passage, the highlighted sentence serves to
- A. qualify a point made in the preceding sentence

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

Passage 71

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

1. The passage suggests which of the following about the contradiction mentioned in the highlighted sentence?
 - A. It was not generally addressed by critics before the 1970s.
 - B. It is apparent in only a small number of Fern’s writings.
 - C. It has troubled many feminist critics who study Fern.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that Tompkins would be most likely to agree with which of the following about the critics mentioned in the passage?
 - A. They accurately characterize the overall result Fern is aiming to achieve.
 - B. They are not as dismissive of Fern as some feminist critics have suggested.
 - C. They exaggerate the extent to which Fern intended her writing to serve a social purpose.
 - D. They wrongly assume that sentimental must be a pejorative term.
 - E. They fail to recognize that sentimental rhetoric plays to readers’ emotions.
3. It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions Fern’s “sharply humorous social criticism” primarily in order to
 - A. contrast Fern’s apparent intentions with the impression her writing made on Harris
 - B. suggest that many feminist critics have attributed to Fern intentions that she may not have had
 - C. identify an aspect of Fern’s writing that strikes some scholars as incompatible with other attributes of her writing
 - D. help account for the effect Fern’s writing had on critics of her own time
 - E. identify the aspects of Fern’s writing for which she was primarily known prior to the 1970s
4. In the context in which it appears, “reclamations” most nearly means

-
- A. reformations
 - B. rehabilitations
 - C. recapitulations
 - D. retractions
 - E. reiterations

Passage 72

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

1. The passage suggests that biologists who say egg production in birds is biologically highly costly would agree that clutch size is determined primarily by
- A. The nutritional and energy demands of egg production.
 - B. The number of young that the parents can rear successfully.
 - C. Reproductive limitations operating during chick rearing.
 - D. The availability of food for newly hatched chicks.
 - E. The differences between altricial and precocial species.

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

2. The passage suggests that Lack would agree with which of the following statements about factors affecting clutch size in birds?
- A. In altricial species, clutch size is determined primarily by factors operating after eggs are laid.
 - B. In precocial species, clutch size is determined primarily by factors operating after eggs are laid.
 - C. In many bird species, clutch size generally remains well below the potential limit of egg production.

Passage 73

Because the subject matter was so personal, the work of several prominent mid-twentieth century poets has been termed “confessional” poetry. But confession is a bad metaphor for what those poets did. The motive for confession is penitential or therapeutic—by speaking openly about personal guilt and

suffering, the poet hopes to make them easier to bear. But these poets always approached their writing as artists, and their motive was aesthetic. Writing from experiences like madness, despair, and lust, their aim was to make effective art, not to cure themselves. To treat their poems mainly as documents of personal experience is not to diminish the poets' achievement, but to ignore their unanimous disdain for the idea of confessional poetry.

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

1. The author of the passage suggests that applying the term “confessional” to the work of the poets discussed

- A. is mistaken in what it seems to imply about the poets' motivation
- B. might seem superficially appropriate given the subject matter of the poems
- C. is an error arising from the absence of any other convenient term

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

2. The passage implies that the poets discussed did NOT

- A. Think that a poet's motivation for writing was relevant in evaluating that poet's work
- B. Experience any relief of their personal suffering as a result of writing
- C. Apply to their own work the label by which it has subsequently been known

Passage 74

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

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

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

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

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

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

Passage 75

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

- 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. Argue against a theory universally accepted by historical researchers
 - B. Call attention to an unusual approach to documenting a historical era
 - C. Summarize research on a specific historical figure
 - D. Counter a particular view about the work of a biographer
 - E. Point out subtle differences among controversial historical reports
- 2. The author of the passage implies that an argument for the historical accuracy of Mather's works is most strongly supported by which of the following?
 - A. Surviving documents that corroborate Mather's detailed descriptions of his subjects
 - B. Mather's firsthand personal acquaintance with those about whom he wrote
 - C. Mather's frank and straightforward accounts of the lives and times of people about whom he had conducted extensive research
 - D. Mather's ability to detail important historical events in the religious context of which they were a part
 - E. The quantity and nature of the sources from which Mather obtained his information.
- 3. Information in the passage best supports which of the following statements about Mather's

biographies of the settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony?

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

4. It can be inferred from the passage that many historians believe that Mather's biographies primarily

- A. disclose important historical data from the settlers' private diaries
- B. glorify the early colonists of the Massachusetts Bay Colony
- C. provide a fuller picture of the multifaceted characters of such historical figures as John Winthrop
- D. indicate the salutary effects of the settlers' religious practices on colonial life
- E. reveal that the settlers considered their lives to be similar to those of the saints

Passage 76

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Passage 77

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

1. In context, the primary function of the final sentence of the passage is to
- A. provide evidence to undermine a central claim in Ogilvie’s argument
 - B. summarize the most important aspects of the data Ogilvie cites to support her analysis.
 - C. illustrate how the Wildberg weavers’ guild differed from other craft guilds of the period.
 - D. quantify the amount of formal training typically received by Wildberg master weavers.
 - E. clarify an ambiguity in the status of master-widows as guild members.

2. The author’s evaluation of Ogilvie’s argument focuses primarily on Ogilvie’s
- A. overgeneralization of a study of an atypical industry
 - B. failure to differentiate between formal apprenticeship training and subsequent practical experience
 - C. assumptions that certain guild members had no training
 - D. insufficient acknowledgement of certain exceptions to a guild’s rules
 - E. attempt to impose an artificial uniformity on an extended period in history

Passage 78

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

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

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

2. It can be inferred from the passage that on the issue of how to analyze a literary work, the new historicists would most likely agree with the deconstructionists that
 - A. the writer’s insights and ideas should be understood in terms of the writer’s historical context.
 - B. the writer’s literary personality has little or no relevance
 - C. the critic should primarily focus on intertextuality, subtexts, and metatexts.
3. In the context in which it appears, “**credit a writer with**” most nearly means
 - A. trust a writer with
 - B. applaud a writer for
 - C. believe a writer created
 - D. presume a writer had
 - E. accept a writer for

Passage 79

Attempts to identify New Guinean’s hunter-gatherers face the well-known difficulty of defining what constitutes a hunter-gather group. According to the **common** definition, hunter-gathers are those

who subsist by hunting wild animals and gathering wild plants. Yet those criteria beg numerous questions, including the issue of what constitutes “wild”. The very presence on a landscape of humans who are consumers affects food resources, blurring the lines between wild and domesticated and, hence between hunting and pastoralism, and between gathering and cultivation. Moreover, it is unclear how groups should be classified that are hunter-gatherers in their procurement strategies but that make use of pastoralism and cultivation in their consumption patterns—subsisting, for example, by trading wild foods to neighbors in return for domesticated crops.

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

Passage 80

Sleep in preindustrial communities remains largely unstudied. Historians have been influenced by modern attitudes that associate sleep with indolence and inactivity, wherein daily lives are seen as monotonous, and uneventful—qualities unlikely to spark the interest of historians dedicated to charting change across time. Historical indifference has also stemmed in part from a seeming shortage of sources and the misguided notion that contemporaries rarely reflected upon a state of existence hidden from the waking world. In truth, however, buried within such disparate evidence as diaries, **medical books**, and legal depositions are regular references to sleep, often terse but nevertheless revealing. Far from being ignored, the subject frequently absorbed people’s thoughts.

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

1. The author suggests that sleep in preindustrial communities remains largely unstudied in part because

-
- A. historians view sleep as not exhibiting change across time.
 - B. the rare references to sleep in diaries and legal documents are too obscure to serve as historical evidence.
 - C. people in preindustrial communities viewed sleep as an entirely separate state of existence from waking life.

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

2. The author of the passage mentions **medical books** in order to
- A. support the notion that shortage of sleep in preindustrial communities was treated as medical condition.
 - B. provide support for the argument that people in preindustrial communities were not indifferent to the subject of sleep.
 - C. counter the notion that lack of historical sources prevents research on sleep in preindustrial communities.

Passage 81

What causes size variation in bumblebee workers? In pollen-storing species larvae develop in individual nest cells and are fed directly by adults. Thus, adults probably **determine** the size attained by each larva. Bumblebee larval cells are not as neatly organized as are those of honeybees, and larvae at the periphery of the brood may receive less care than those in the center. However, it seems implausible that a ten-fold variation in worker mass results from the accidental neglect of some larvae. Given that larvae are reared in a controlled environment by specialized nest workers, it seems more likely that this size variation has an adaptive function and that the colonies benefit from rearing workers of a range of sizes.

1. It can be inferred that the author of the passage considers the variation in bumblebee workers to be
- A. serendipitous
 - B. unpredictable
 - C. inconsequential
 - D. advantageous
 - E. unfortunate
2. In the context in which it appears, “**determine**” most nearly means
- A. order
 - B. discover
 - C. control

-
- D. decipher
 - E. terminate

Passage 82

Global fishery resources are facing a number of threats, which have principally been attributed to commercial fishing. However, current analyses seem to ignore the potential role of recreational fishing in creating such threats. Although many fish captured by recreational fishers are released, there can be subtle negative post-release effects on the fish's growth and fitness. Additionally, environmental degradation from fishing was once attributed primarily to commercial fishing activities, but the recreational sector is now understood to have its fair share of responsibility for such degradation. Discarded fishing lines and hooks can harm or kill birds and marine mammals; also, the accumulation of lead sinkers used in fishing can result in mortality for waterbirds.

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

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would support which of the following statements about fish captured and released in recreational fishing?
 - A. They tend to be less fit prior to capture than other fish.
 - B. Their growth can be affected by being captured and released.
 - C. Their overall fitness can be affected by being captured and released.

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

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would support which of the following statements about threats to global fishery resources?
 - A. Although commercial fishing contributes significantly to environmental degradation, such fishing has little impact on fish growth and fitness.
 - B. Although commercial fishing is known to be a source of threats to global fisheries, recreational fishing has been largely overlooked as a potential source of such threats.
 - C. Recreational fishing now represents a greater threat to global fisheries than commercial fishing does.

Passage 83

Before the 1970s, researchers investigating Earth's climatological history concentrated on taking core samples from alpine and polar ice. These were relatively accessible, and researchers thought that ice from equatorial mountains would not be informative: the tropics were seen as unvarying from year to year and hence climatologically dull. Beginning in the 1970s, however, Thompson and colleagues

began perfecting the process of drilling long, thin cores from remote glaciers in the equatorial mountains of such countries as Peru and Ecuador. Thompson's analysis of these samples suggests that changes in tropical regions—which account for half the world's surface—drive the process of climatological change. This analysis conflicts with other research that seems to show that events in the North Atlantic were the chief cause of rapid climate change in the past.

1. According to the passage, Thompson's analysis conflict with the "other research" in that Thompson's findings
 - A. cast doubt on a widely held assumption about Earth's climate during various periods of history
 - B. demonstrate that the temperature in certain regions has varied widely in the past
 - C. challenge scientists' assumption about the relative stability of tropical temperatures
 - D. undermine the claim that events in the North Atlantic have been largely responsible for changes in Earth's climate
 - E. call into question the notion that accurate inferences about Earth's climatological history can be drawn from ice core sampling

Passage 84

Recent studies of the gender gap in the history of United States politics tend to focus on candidate choice rather than on registration and turnout. This shift in focus away from gender inequality in political participation may be due to the finding in several studies of voting behavior in the United States that since 1980, differences in rates of registration and voting between men and women are not statistically significant after controlling for traditional predictors of participation. However, Fullerton and Stern argue that researchers have overlooked the substantial gender gap in registration and voting in the South. While the gender gap in participation virtually disappeared outside the South by the 1950s, substantial gender differences persisted in the South throughout the 1950s and 1960s, only beginning to decline in the 1970s.

1. Select the sentence in the passage that offers a possible explanation for a trend.
2. According to the passage, which of the following is true about recent studies of the gender gap in United States politics?
 - A. They inaccurately depict voter preference in the South prior to 1980.
 - B. They have been unduly influenced by changes in voter preferences.
 - C. They fail to recognize important factors affecting levels of voter participation.
 - D. They do not pay sufficient attention to the effect regional differences have on voter preference.
 - E. They are more concerned with the choices that male and female voters make than with the frequency with which they vote.

-
3. The author of the passage cites “several studies of voting behavior in the United States” to A.
suggest that rates of change in political participation have moderated
B. provide a possible explanation for a propensity among certain researchers
C. indicate an area of research that is particularly promising
D. speculate about the implications of a change
E. suggest that a particular area of study has not been very productive
4. The passage is primarily concerned with
A. establishing the chronology of a transition
B. discussing a perceived oversight
C. explaining the reasons for a change
D. evaluating an underlying assumption
E. confirming the merits of a claim

Passage 85

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
A. Consider similarities in several studies of Charlotte Bronte’s life
B. Defend a particular view of Charlotte Bronte’s life
C. Discuss a change in perspective on Charlotte Bronte’s life
D. Depict the social environment in which Charlotte Bronte lived
E. Portray Charlotte Bronte as an early feminist writer
2. The passage suggest that Matthew Arnold disapproved of Charlotte Bronte’s fiction insofar as he believed that it
A. Overly romanticized the English countryside
B. Contained dangerous ideas buried within it

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- C. Perpetuated outmoded social distinctions
 - D. Failed to represent industrialized society realistically
 - E. Reflected an excessive concern with propriety

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

- A. One of the most celebrated of the romantic novelists
- B. An outspoken advocate of social change
- C. Opposed to the industrialization of England
- D. Strongly influenced by the social upheaval of the times
- E. Chiefly the product of a rustic environment.

Passage 86

Although the term "Palace" is widely used and deeply ingrained in Minoan archaeology, Dries Sen has remarked that the term has been used to describe a number of quite different things and that there is no consensus on what the term signifies. The debate usually centers on the presumed functions of the buildings. Evans assumed that the buildings known as the Palaces had several roles, including royal residences, administrative centers, economic centers, manufacturing centers, and cult centers. Over the years, each of those functions has been called into question. For example, I. Schoep notes, **"The use of the term Palace carries with it a whole host of perhaps unhelpful baggage, which consciously or unconsciously encourages interpretation of the "Palace" as the residence of a royal elite, occupying supreme position within a hierarchical social and political structure. She suggests, using the more neutral term** "court-centered building" instead. The problem, however, comes not from the architectural label one applies, but from making unwarranted assumptions about how the Palaces were used. I used the word "Palaces" (capitalized to signal its arbitrariness) not to imply a range of functions but to refer to a group of buildings that share a set of formal elements.

1. Select the sentence in the passage that summarizes the author's primary opposition to a particular approach taken by Minoan archaeologists.
2. The author would most likely agree with which of the following as a response to I. Schoep's argument for using "a more neutral term?"
 - A. The term that I. Schoep favors would exclude some sites that ought to be included in the category.
 - B. Given the profusion of terms that archaeologists have applied to the buildings that have been called Palaces, it is redundant to introduce another one.
 - C. If a new term is introduced, it should be based on the known functions of the buildings that have been called Palaces, rather than on their formal architectural features.
 - D. It is possible to use the term "Palace" without being committed to the term's functional implications.
 - E. It is not true that the buildings that have been called Palaces are the only evidence for a hierarchical social structure in Minoan society.

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3. The author would most likely agree with which of the following statements about the use of the term “Palace” in Minoan archaeology?
- A. It is useful largely as a matter of convention.
 - B. It should be replaced by a more neutral term.
 - C. It is the correct term for most of the Minoan buildings to which it has been applied.
 - D. It has only recently become popular among archaeologists.
 - E. It has been used to describe buildings that are formally dissimilar to one another.
4. The author would most likely agree with which of the following statements about the buildings discussed in the passage?
- A. They possess a discernible architectural cohesiveness as a group.
 - B. They probably all had the same or a similar function.
 - C. They almost certainly were not used as royal residences.
 - D. They were more likely to be used as administrative centers than as manufacturing centers.
 - E. They are architecturally similar to a number of other buildings on Crete.
5. The author of the passage suggests which of the following about the term “Palace” in Minoan archaeology?
- A. It is used by many Minoan archaeologists.
 - B. It is a term that I. Schoep recommends replacing.
 - C. There is little agreement as to the function of the buildings designated by the term.
6. The highlighted quotation from I. Schoep serves in part to
- A. suggest that the debate surrounding the Palaces’ function has been misguided
 - B. caution against a particular understanding of the Palaces’ function
 - C. articulate a hypothesis about the Palaces’ function that the author goes on to critique
 - D. explain why the Palaces were probably not used as residences by a royal elite
 - E. support a claim by the author that the term “Palace” should no longer be used

Passage 87

Late-eighteenth-century English cultural authorities seemingly concurred that women readers should favor history, seen as edifying, than fiction, which was regarded as frivolous and reductive. **Readers of Marry Ann Hanway’s novel *Andrew Stewart, or the Northern Wanderer*, learning that its heroine delights in David Hume’s and Edward Gibbon’s histories, could conclude that she was more virtuous and intelligent than her sister, who disdains such reading.** Likewise, while the naïve, novel-addicted protagonist of Jane Austen’s *Northanger Abbey*, Catherine Morland, finds history a chore, the sophisticated, sensible character Eleanor Tilney enjoys it more than she does the Gothic fiction Catherine prefers. Yet in both cases, the praise of history is more double-edged than it might actually appear. Many readers have detected a protofeminist critique of history in Catherine’s protest that she dislikes reading books filled with men “and hardly any women at all.” Hanway, meanwhile,

brings a controversial political edge to her heroine's reading, listing the era's two most famous religious skeptics among her preferred authors. While Hume's history was generally seen as being less objectionable than his philosophy, there were **widespread doubts** about his moral soundness even as a historian by the time that Hanway was writing, and Gibbon's perceived tendency to celebrate classical paganism sparked controversy from the first appearance of his history of Rome.

1. The author's primary purpose is that
 - A. the evidence used in support of a particular argument is questionable
 - B. a distinction between two genres of writing has been overlooked
 - C. a particular issue is more complex than it might appear
 - D. two apparently different works share common features
 - E. two eighteenth-century authors held significantly different attitudes toward a particular
2. According to the passage, which of the following is true of Hume's reputation in the late eighteenth century?
 - A. He was more regarded as a historian than Gibbon
 - B. His historical writing, like his philosophical writing, came to be regarded as problematic
 - C. He was more well-known for his historical writing than for his philosophical writing
 - D. His historic writing came to be regarded as morally questionable because of his association with Gibbon
 - E. His views about classical paganism brought him disapproval among the general reading public
3. The highlighted sentence exemplifies which of the following?
 - A. Cultural authorities' attempt to use novels to support their view about the value of reading fiction
 - B. Eighteenth-century women authors' attempts to embody in their work certain cultural authorities' views about reading
 - C. A point about the educational value of reading books about history
 - D. An instance in which a particular judgment about the value of reading history is apparently presupposed
 - E. A challenge to an assumption about eighteenth-century women's reading habits
4. The author mentions the "widespread doubts" in order to
 - A. support a point about the scholarly merit of Hume's writings
 - B. contrast Hume's philosophical writing with his writing on historical subjects
 - C. suggest that Hanway did not understand the implicit controversy depicting her heroine as reading Hume
 - D. identify an ambiguity in Hanway's depiction of the philosopher in *The Northern Wanderer*
 - E. illustrate a point about a way eighteenth-century fiction sometimes represented historians

Passage 88

Until recently, the minimum number of human genes was estimated at 90,000, since each gene

was known to encode a unique protein that performs a specialized cellular function, and humans make approximately 90,000 **distinct** proteins. It was also assumed that humans would have far more genes than would simpler organisms, such as the roundworm (19,500 genes) or corn (40,000). In 2001, however, geneticists calculated the total number to be between 30,000 and 35,000, a number subsequently revised to under 25,000. This unexpectedly low number may, however, be an indicator of human complexity. By means of “alternative splicing,” a mechanism whose significance was fully understood only recently, single genes in complex organisms can encode multiple proteins, thus allowing such organisms to make highly versatile use of relatively few genes.

1. According to the passage, prior to 2001, the minimum number of human genes was estimated at 90,000 because
 - A. scientists had overestimated the number of proteins made by the human body
 - B. scientists had attempted to account for the effects of alternative splicing
 - C. it was assumed that there would be a one-to-one correlation between proteins and genes in the human body
 - D. it was believed that the human body would have at least twice the number of genes as certain simpler organisms
 - E. it was assumed that in some cases, multiple genes performed the same specialized cellular function
2. In the context in which it appears, “distinct” most nearly means
 - A. probable
 - B. discrete
 - C. notable
 - D. unquestionable
 - E. easily perceived

Passage 89

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

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

Passage 90

Most musicologists agree that the key to expression in music is some sort of deviation from exactitude of rhythm or tone. Yet the implications of this have sometimes been missed. There are countless examples of academics commenting on the poor pitch or rhythm of ostensibly untrained folk musicians, unaware that they are hearing a deliberate style of tremendous emotional nuance. Bela Bartok, with his interest in the traditional music of his native Hungary and its environs, was one of the first to recognize this. He noticed that folk singers would often sing notes “off-key” according to standard Western tuning, but that they would do so systematically and reproducibly. Rather than just random errors caused by poor technique, these were intentional musical interjections.

1. Based on the passage, the author would criticize the “academics” for which of the following?
- A. Overemphasizing the importance of emotional nuance in music
 - B. Applying certain musical standards in cases where such standards were inappropriate
 - C. Evaluating folk music and classical music according to different musical criteria
 - D. Misunderstanding the significance of Bartok’s musicological investigations
 - E. Ignoring important difference between particular folk traditions
2. The passage suggests that which of the following led Bartok to conclude that certain features of traditional music were “intentional musical interjections”?
- A. Bartok’s studying these features in the context of standard Western tuning
 - B. Bartok’s recognition of the technical training required to produce these features
 - C. The wide range of emotion that these features conveyed
 - D. The consistency with which musicians were able to produce these features
 - E. The similarities between these features and certain features of classical compositions

Passage 91

The structure referred to as Internal Labor Markets (ILM) illustrates how the impact of organizational structure on inequality in earnings between male and female employees can be difficult to predict. ILM firms are characterized by clusters of hierarchically arranged jobs, internal promotion, and structured career paths. Some research suggests that the wages of women in ILM firms, because such firms practice internal promotion, may actually be suppressed because these women may be disproportionately assigned to paths that reach only low levels of the hierarchy. These findings run counter to the theory that the formalized employment policies (written job descriptions and personnel evaluations) associated with ILM's should promote gender equality because they reduce managers' discriminatory behavior by forcing them to document their actions.

Firm size is an aspect of organizational structure with similarly counterintuitive effects on earnings. Large organizations are more visible and therefore might be expected to discriminate less because of greater government scrutiny. However, bureaucratization, which is positively correlated with firm size, may lead to greater gender inequities. Some researchers suggest that bureaucratization enables organizations to establish detailed divisions of labor that often relegate women to lower-echelon jobs.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. argue that more needs to be done to remedy inequality in earnings between men and women
 - B. compare opposing viewpoints about the primary reason for inequality in earnings between men and women
 - C. question the viability of proposed solutions to the problem of inequality in earnings between men and women
 - D. discuss the effect of organizational structure on inequality in earnings between men and women
 - E. articulate a concern about the reliability of the studies examining the effect of organizational structure on inequality in earnings between men and women
2. Which of the following is an aspect of ILM firms that the author argues may be expected to promote gender equality?
 - A. Clearly defined career paths
 - B. Broadly defined job responsibilities
 - C. Increased bureaucratization
 - D. Formalized employee evaluations
 - E. Formalized training programs
3. It can be inferred that the author of the passage believes which of the following about government scrutiny of employment practices?
 - A. Small businesses are less likely to be subject to such scrutiny than are large firms.
 - B. Such scrutiny is less efficient for the government when it is applied to small firms than when it is applied to large firms.
 - C. The goal of such scrutiny is to detect organization wide pattern of discrimination rather than isolated instances of discrimination.

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- D. Such scrutiny is based on the premise that detailed divisions of labor can exacerbate the problems of discrimination.
- E. Such scrutiny is intended primarily to examine the fairness of personnel evaluations to women.

Passage 92

The manuscripts of the eight extant Latin tragedies identify the plays as the *Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae*. Since nobody of that name is known, modern scholars believe the dramas to be the work of Lucius Annaeus Seneca the Younger, the well-known philosopher, orator, and politician. Clearly, the tragedies were written during Seneca's lifetime: internal references to earlier poets, most notably Ovid, indicate that the dramas cannot have been composed prior to the second decade C.E., and the plays must have been written by 96 C.C., when Quintilian quotes Medea, one of the tragedies.

It is remarkable, however, that Seneca himself never mentions the plays, since there are certainly passages in them that could be used to illustrate points of his philosophy. There are at least two possible explanations. In the early Roman Empire, playwrights were sometimes exiled or executed for lines construed as directed against the emperor; thus, Seneca's silence may be simple prudence. But if anyone could safely attach his name to dramas, surely it would be Seneca, the emperor's tutor. And although Herrmann offers Seneca's modesty as an explanation, Seneca is not averse to referring to his other writings. The evidence for equating Seneca with the author of the tragedies seems circumstantial.

1. The author mentions Medea primarily in order to
 - A. Given an example of a play in which references to certain authors can be used to determine when the *Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae* were composed.
 - B. Acknowledge the possibility that the *Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae* may have been written by Quintilian rather than Seneca.
 - C. Suggest that certain of the *Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae* may have been written near the end of Seneca's lifetime.
 - D. Argue that Marci may have been one of the last of the eight plays in the *Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae* to be written.
 - E. Indicate how the latest possible date for the time period during which the *Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae* were composed might be established.
2. The author of the passage makes which of the following claims about the eight extant Latin tragedies?
 - A. There is only circumstantial evidence that the plays were all written by the same author.
 - B. Scholars have persistently attributed the plays to Seneca despite evidence that some of them may have been composed prior to his lifetime.
 - C. Evidence in the manuscripts of the plays identifies them as having been written by Lucius Annaeus Seneca the Younger.
 - D. The plays contain some lines that have been construed as being directed against the emperor.
 - E. The plays contain material that could illustrate certain aspects of Seneca's philosophy.

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3. The author of the passage would most likely agree that if Seneca had in fact written the tragedies, then Seneca probably would have
- A. Used the plays as platforms for his philosophical ideas.
 - B. Referred to the plays in some of his other writings.
 - C. Been in danger of exile or execution for certain lines in the plays.
 - D. Avoided attaching his name to be the plays out of modesty.
 - E. Written the plays during the latter portion of his lifetime.
4. The author implies which of the following about Seneca's status as the emperor's tutor?
- A. It enabled Seneca to illustrate points of his philosophy to the leaders of the early Roman Empire.
 - B. It had more of an effect on Seneca's career as a dramatist than it did on his career as a philosopher, orator, and politician.
 - C. It might have offered Seneca some protection from certain dangers playwrights typically faced.
 - D. It required Seneca to avoid making references to his various writings.
 - E. It required that Seneca take particular care that his writings could not be construed as being directed against the emperor.
5. Each of the following assertions consistent with Seneca's authorship of the plays appears in the passage EXCEPT
- A. There is no known author by the name to which the plays are attributed.
 - B. Playwrights in the early Roman Empire were politically vulnerable.
 - C. There are references in the play to Ovid.
 - D. There are references in the plays to Seneca's philosophical works.
 - E. There are quotations from the plays in the works of Quintilian.

Passage 93

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

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1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. Draw on studies of the Philippine fruit bat in proposing a new theory regarding bats on oceanic islands
 - B. Show how recent research on the Philippine fruit bat reflects debates about bats on oceanic islands.
 - C. Argue for the relevance of certain new evidence pertaining to the Philippine fruit bat for the study of bats on oceanic islands
 - D. Discuss recent investigations of the Philippines fruit bat in light of conventional wisdom regarding bats on oceanic islands
 - E. Explain why the Philippine fruit bat is atypical among bats on oceanic islands in terms of genetic variation
 2. The primary function of the highlighted text is to
 - A. Identify a finding from the Philippine fruit bat studies that will have a significant impact on how oceanic bats generally are viewed
 - B. Point out a hypothesis that has been the subject of considerable disagreement among researchers studying oceanic bats
 - C. Present evidence that is difficult to reconcile with other recent findings regarding the Philippine fruit bat
 - D. Illustrate a widely held view about oceanic bats generally that was confirmed by the Philippine fruit bat studies
 - E. Identify a feature of the Philippine fruit bat that does not appear to apply to oceanic bats generally
 3. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the “recent studies”?
 - A. They point to the need for a significantly revised perspective on oceanic island bats generally.
 - B. They were undertaken with the assumption that Philippine fruit bats were somewhat atypical among oceanic bats.
 - C. They remain somewhat controversial among researchers because of the number of standard hypotheses that they tested.
 - D. They have largely confirmed what scientists thought about the Philippine fruit bat.
 - E. They suggest that bats on oceanic islands are more vulnerable to extinction than previously thought.

Passage 94

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

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

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

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the water management systems in the central and southern Maya Lowlands?
- A. They were implemented in part because of the prevailing pattern of rainfall.
 - B. They were an integral part of lowland cities' architecture
 - C. They were needed because of insufficient resources such as ponds, rivers, and lakes in the lowlands.

Passage 95

Much recent work has examined the claim that women encounter increasing obstacles relative to men as they move up the organizational ladder in business. This **proposition**, which we term the increasing-disadvantage model, is a core element of the popular glass ceiling metaphor. Despite continued widespread public acceptance of the glass ceiling idea and some consistent findings, most research to date has failed to support the increasing-disadvantage model. Indeed, several studies based on private-sector firms find that women's mobility prospects improve, rather than decline, as they climb upward in corporate hierarchies. In the public sector, researchers have found either no sex differences in mobility or a larger female disadvantage in lower grades.

Comparing cross-sectional national samples of workers, Baxter and Wright found no evidence in the United States, and only limited evidence in Sweden and Australia, that women's probability of being located in a higher versus a lower hierarchical level declined relative to men's at higher levels. Taken together, these findings suggest that the glass ceiling may be a myth. Women's scarcity in top organizational ranks may simply represent the cumulative effect of a constant-or even decreasing-disadvantage at successive hierarchical levels.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- A. compare two explanations for a recurring problem
 - B. summarize evidence relevant to a hypothesis
 - C. point out inconsistencies in a set of findings

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- D. account for the persistence of a point of view
 - E. reconsider the origins an ongoing issue

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

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

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

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

Passage 96

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

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

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

Passage 97

In the 1960s, population geneticists with a theoretical bent found female mate choice fascinating for its possible role in the process of speciation, the splitting of a single interbreeding population into two reproductively isolated populations. Why? On one hand, zoologists such as Mayr argued that all speciation must start with geographic isolation. Conversely, theoretical biologists argued that if part of a population were to suddenly change its mating behavior, then a previously unified population might split into two independently breeding populations without any physical separation, a process known as “sympatric speciation.” How might such a change occur? Changes in female choice represented one of the most likely mechanisms and provided an avenue for biologists to conceive of speciation without geographic isolation.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. discuss the prevalence of female mate choice
 - B. present two different perspectives on female mate choice
 - C. consider an alternative theory of speciation
 - D. examine the likelihood of significant changes to mating behavior
 - E. explain the conditions that must be present for speciation to occur
2. Female mate choice is presented in the passage primarily as
 - A. a means by which a proposed phenomenon might occur
 - B. a theorized behavior whose existence remains controversial
 - C. an observed occurrence that remains difficult to explain
 - D. a type of empirical data that validates a new theory
 - E. a cause of a frequently observed behavior

Passage 98

Dorothy Mermin’s 1989 discussion of the ballads in Elizabeth Barrett Browning’s *Poems* (1844) reflects an anti-sentimental bias common among twentieth-century scholars. Mermin notes that modern readers tend to find the ballads uncomfortably mawkish. Forced to admit the ballads’ popularity with **Barrett Browning’s contemporaries**, Mermin dismissively remarks that “[their] main appeal is to the feelings.” Mermin’s aesthetic principles are revealed in her description of some of Barrett Browning’s political writings as “aesthetically more attractive” than the ballads because they are detached, analytical, and complex. Acknowledging that Barrett Browning took “the essence of poetry to be feeling,” aesthetic value might arise from their sentimentality. Yet Victorian critics recognized in these sentimental verses both poetic force and intellectual power.

1. Which of the following most accurately represents the author’s central point in the passage?

-
- A. Twentieth-century scholars tended to give disproportionate emphasis to only one part of Barrett Browning's literary output.
- B. An essential virtue of poetry is its ability to appeal strongly and directly to the feelings of readers.
- C. A lack of sympathy for certain literary qualities may limit a critic's assessment of Barrett Browning's work.
- D. Barrett Browning has been unfairly dismissed by critics who fail to recognize the sentimentality of the ballads in *Poems* (1844).
- E. Twentieth-century scholars and Victorian critics disagree about whether the ballads in *Poems* (1844) are representative of Barrett Browning's aesthetic goals.
2. The author mentions "Barrett Browning's contemporaries" partly to
- A. criticize their evaluation of the ballads in *Poems* (1844).
- B. call into question the objectivity of some of Mermin's views about the literary tastes of Victorian readers.
- C. qualify an assertion made earlier in the passage about an anti-sentimental bias shared by many twentieth-century scholars.
- D. demonstrate Mermin's strategy for responding to facts that might appear to be at odds with her argument.
- E. establish that literary taste cannot be fully understood unless situated in a historical context.

Passage 99

In the nineteenth century, numerous lines of evidence threatened theories that viewed Earth's continents as static. Scientists noticed that fossil organisms in certain regions reflected ecosystems with widely varying climates, ranging from cold and dry to lushly tropical. Some argued that the position of Earth's polar latitudes had shifted through various continents over time. **However, it was also noticed that prior to the Cretaceous period, similar or identical fossils were found on continents separated by deep oceans.** During and after the Cretaceous, these biological linkages largely disappeared. The idea of temporary land bridges was advanced to account for non-marine organisms' dispersal across continents. However, it soon became evident that the continents' splitting apart and drifting away from a **common** supercontinent could explain both observations.

1. Which statement best explains the function of the highlighted sentence?
- A. It contradicts the idea that the position of Earth's polar latitude had shifted over time.
- B. It presents evidence that does not easily fit theories that viewed continents as static.
- C. It calls into question the idea that fossil organisms in a given region could reflect varying climates.
- D. It explains why certain biological connections disappeared during the Cretaceous.
- E. It suggests that a common supercontinent could not have split apart during the Cretaceous period.
2. In the context in which it appears, "common" most nearly means.
- A. elementary
- B. ordinary

-
- C. shared
 - D. widespread
 - E. natural

Passage 100

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

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

1. Which of the following, if true, would most clearly undermine the conclusion that the author makes based on the 1984 survey?

- A. Areas south of the Yangtze basin currently have less wild-rice habitat than they once did.
- B. Surveys since 1984 have shown wild rice populations along the upper Yangtze as well as along the middle and lower Yangtze.
- C. The populations of wild rice along the Yangtze represent strains of wild rice that migrated to the north relatively recently.
- D. Early rice-farming societies along the Yangtze were not as highly developed as archaeologists once thought.
- E. In East Asia, the historical geographic range of wild rice was more extensive than the present-day geographic range is.

2. Based on the passage, skeptics of the idea that rice cultivation began in the Yangtze River region pointed to which of the following for support?

- A. Lack of evidence supporting the existence of rice-farming societies along the Yangtze at an early date
- B. Lack of evidence regarding the initial stages of rice cultivation in the Yangtze region
- C. Recent discoveries pertaining to the historical geographic range of rice's wild ancestor
- D. New information regarding the dates of very early domestic rice from Southeast Asia
- E. New theories pertaining to how hunter-gatherers first developed rice agriculture in East Asia

-
3. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the “southern-origin theory?”
- A. The theory is based on an unconventional understanding of how hunter-gatherers first developed rice agriculture.
 - B. The theory fails to take into account the apparent fact that evidence for the first stage of rice cultivation in the north is missing.
 - C. The theory was developed primarily in response to a 1984 survey of wild rice's geographic range.
 - D. Reassessment of the dates of some archaeological evidence has undermined support for the theory.
 - E. Evidence of sophisticated rice-farming societies in the Yangtze region provides support for the theory.

Passage 101

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

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

Passage 102

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

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

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

2. The highlighted sentence has which of the following functions in the passage?
 - A. It expands upon a point made in the previous sentence.
 - B. It helps explain a common tendency described earlier in the passage
 - C. It identifies a way in which Johnson sought to differentiate his work from that of other artists.

Passage 103

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

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1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. present additional evidence to support a popular theory
 - B. show the underlying similarities of two seemingly contradictory theories
 - C. point out the implications of a particular study for two related theories
 - D. provide an alternative explanation for a well-documented phenomenon
 - E. reconcile two competing theories that explain a phenomenon

 2. The passage supports which of the following statements about the trees in the La Selva study?
 - A. During the El Nino year, they added considerably less wood than they did in cooler years during the period of 1984-2000.
 - B. During the El Nino year, they typically had higher rates of photosynthesis than they did in other years during the period of 1984-2000.
 - C. During the El Nino year, they released considerably more oxygen than they did in cooler years during the period of 1984-2000.
 - D. During the El Nino year, they took up considerably more CO₂ than they did in cooler years during the period of 1984-2000.
 - E. The amount of CO₂ that they absorbed remained constant throughout the entire period of 1984-2000.

 3. The passage suggests that as temperatures rise, trees in the tropical regions
 - A. continue to grow at a slow but steady rate
 - B. grow less and intensify photosynthesis
 - C. emit more CO₂ and oxygen
 - D. increase overall respiration and decrease overall photosynthesis
 - E. grow more and absorb more CO₂

Passage 104

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

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

 2. The author of the passage mentions *David copperfield*, *Bleak House*, *Little Dorritt*, and *A Tale of Two Cities* most likely in order to
 - A. provide a context that helps to explain the public and critical reaction to *Hard Times*
 - B. present examples of other works by Dickens that were not initially commercially successful
 - C. suggest that *Hard Times*' lack of popularity was an anomaly during this period in Dickens' career
 - D. imply that the quality of Dickens' writing improved over time
 - E. question the idea that the novels immediately preceding and following *Hard Times* were extraordinarily successful

 3. Each of the following is mentioned in the passage as a possible reason for the relative unpopularity of *Hard Times* EXCEPT for the
 - A. repetitive conversations throughout most of the book
 - B. novel's depiction of marriage and family
 - C. novel's despairing message
 - D. convoluted plot development in the last part of the book
 - E. way that the novel establishes its characters

Passage 105

The early twentieth century saw an effort among White Americans in the United States to promote American Indian arts and crafts, particularly in the Southwest. Some scholars see this effort as part of the broader arts and crafts movement active in Britain and the United States at the time, whose adherents sought a sense of authenticity in works of preindustrial cultures and production modes as a reaction against mass industrialization. Other scholars have argued that the proponents of American Indian arts and crafts consciously attempted to transform the Southwestern economy from one known primarily for ranching, agriculture, and mining to one known for its picturesque scenery and native culture. While insightful, these explanations neglect two significant aspects of the American Indian arts and crafts movement: it was almost exclusively a women's phenomenon, and it was highly heterogeneous.

1. It can be inferred that one of the fundamental differences between the two groups of scholars mentioned in the passage is their view of
 - A. the extent to which White Americans consciously sought to promote American Indian arts and crafts

in the Southwest

- B. the extent to which a reaction against mass production motivated adherents of the turn-of-the-century arts and crafts movement in Britain and the United States
- C. the extent to which the American Indian arts and crafts movement in the Southwest during the early twentieth century was characterized by heterogeneity
- D. how the British and United States arts and crafts movements at the turn of the twentieth century differed from one another
- E. what motivated the effort to promote American Indian arts and crafts in the Southwest in the early twentieth century

2. With which of the following statements about the explanations discussed in the passage would the author most likely agree?

- A. Neither one attempts to explain why there was an effort to promote American Indian arts and crafts in the United States during the early twentieth century.
- B. Both are unusual in that they recognize the heterogeneity of the American Indian arts and crafts movement.
- C. Each offers a valuable perspective on the early twentieth century movement to promote American Indian arts and crafts.
- D. Neither one acknowledges the extent to which the American Indian arts and crafts movement was influenced by the larger arts and crafts movement.
- E. Although both acknowledge that women played an important role in the movement to promote American Indian arts and crafts, they disagree on the extent of that role.

Passage 106

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- A. suggest that galactic cannibalism occurs more commonly than previously supposed
 - B. indicate the difficulty of determining whether galactic cannibalism actually occurs
 - C. demonstrate flaws in the evidence used to prove that galactic cannibalism actually occurs
 - D. outline the process by which galactic cannibalism takes place

-
- E. present evidence that galactic cannibalism has occurred in a given instance
2. The “large clumps and streamers of stars” represent observational data cited by the author of the passage as an example of
- A. the star configuration typical of a dwarf galaxy
 - B. galactic cannibalism that is still in progress
 - C. waves of new star formation resulting from a galactic collision
 - D. debris from a galactic collision coalescing into a double nucleus
 - E. material connecting the two nuclei of a galaxy formed by galactic cannibalism
3. According to the passage, a true double nucleus may be produced by the
- A. collision of two dwarf galaxies
 - B. incorporation of a dwarf galaxy into a larger galaxy
 - C. merging of two galaxies of approximately equal size
 - D. separation of a single nucleus into two parts by a lane of dust
 - E. waves of new star formation resulting from an instance of galactic cannibalism

Passage 107

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

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

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

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

Passage 108

Scholars often attribute the emergence of a new conception of women writers as literary artists to elite, male-dominated venues like the *Atlantic Monthly*, which gained influence during the 1860s and 1870s. The careers of Mary Gibson and other women writing during the 1850s, however, suggest a different account of the transformation of American female authorship —pushing its inception into the antebellum period and locating its origins in more popular venues. Far from waiting for the elite imprimatur of the *Atlantic*, writers like Gibson took advantage of the opportunities for publication provided by midcentury story papers (periodicals containing popular fiction). Women supplied much of the material for story papers and, in the process, presented striking images of female authorship and artistry to thousands readers.

1. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements about writers like Gibson?
 - A. They were the primary audience for midcentury story papers.
 - B. They were inspired by the female authors who wrote prior to the antebellum period.
 - C. They were publicly committed to advancing the image of female writers as literary artists.
 - D. They were less dependent on elite publications than many accounts of female authorship suggest.
 - E. They read more widely than most scholars of antebellum female authorship tend to acknowledge.

2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage regarding the *Atlantic Monthly*?
 - A. It resisted the changing conception of women as literary artists.
 - B. It declined in importance following the antebellum period.
 - C. It featured female writers despite being dominated by males.
 - D. Its audience was similar to that of midcentury story papers.
 - E. Its standing among female writers was greater than that of midcentury story papers.

Passage 109

The conventional story of the American colonists' revolt against Britain holds that the founders of the United States established a form of government that, although flawed by its leaders' failure to recognize the rights of women and African Americans, was nevertheless unsurpassed in its promise of human equality. There is, however, a cynical counterstory, which details the founders' lust for property and their crass manipulation of the colonial population, and characterizes leaders like Thomas Jefferson as having wielded promises of equality merely as deceptive tools, discarded once the Revolution was won, and as having deliberately allowed the United States to be governed by a small, powerful elite. Both of these stories assume that a homogeneous revolutionary leadership employed an equally homogeneous egalitarian discourse to justify its actions. Even a cursory examination of the public discourse

from the period, however, makes it clear that the leadership was anything but homogeneous in its discourse, and that **overall the relative emphasis placed on the words “liberty” and “property” was far greater than that placed on “equality”**.

1. The author of the passage implies that an examination of public discourse from the Revolutionary period shows that the

- A. revolutionary leadership was homogeneous in its attempts to justify its actions.
- B. revolutionary leaders were more concerned with liberty and property than with equality.
- C. revolutionary leaders initially desired to provide freedom and wealth for all colonial citizens.
- D. colonial population was cynically manipulated into supporting the revolutionary leadership.
- E. conventional story that the revolutionary leadership ignored the rights of women and African Americans is wrong.

2. According to the passage, which of the following best summarizes the primary difference between two accounts the American Revolution?

- A. The first account acknowledges the failure of the revolutionary leaders to recognize the rights of women and African Americans, while the second does not address the issue of equal rights.
- B. The first account claims that the government succeeded in its goal of providing equal rights for all of the colonists, while the second reports that the new nation was governed by a small, powerful elite.
- C. The first account employs traditional historical scholarship and sources, while the second reports that new nation was governed by a small, powerful elite.
- D. The first account suggests that the revolutionary leaders sincerely promised equality, while the second reports that the leaders' false promises of equality were a deceptive means of gaining colonists' support
- E. The first account does not address the issue of public discourse, while the second describes how public discourse shaped the outcome of the Revolutionary War.

3. A subsequent research uncovered the following materials, which of them would most clearly call into question the position taken by the author in the highlighted portion

- A. A speech given by Thomas Jefferson during the Revolutionary War in which he speaks about the Revolution's goal of providing all citizens with equal access to property.
- B. Written statements by British leaders of the Revolutionary period revealing that the British monarchy continually warned its colonial subjects that the revolutionary leaders were making false promises of liberty and equality in order to gain support
- C. Unpublished essays by major revolutionary leaders contradicting one another with regard to the Revolution's position on human equality
- D. The diaries of revolutionary leaders revealing that the goals of the revolution were

defined differently by different people and the leaders of the new government embraced many different ideals and principles.

E. A series of leaflets written by various revolutionary leaders and distributed widely among the colonial population detailing the Revolution's consistent dedication to the principles of human equality.

Passage 110

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

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. argue for the superiority of a style of art
 - B. consider the impact of an art movement
 - C. describe the political content of a certain works of art
 - D. detail the characteristic style of an art movement
 - E. place an art movement in its historical context

2. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the "cultural centers" is true?
 - A. They were the venue where many later leaders of the Chicano civil rights movement first became politically active.
 - B. Though later widespread, they originated in San Francisco area.
 - C. Springing up in a number of communities, they initially had largely apolitical goals centered on art instruction.
 - D. They constituted the nucleus from which the Chicano civil rights movement originated.
 - E. Founded by artists, they provided support for the Chicano civil rights movement.

3. Which of the following best describes the relationship between the first paragraph and the second paragraph of the passage?
 - A. The first focuses on the mural artists as individuals; the second, on their actions as a group.
 - B. The first compares the mural revival with an earlier artistic movement; the second describes the context contemporary to the revival
 - C. The first defines the revival by distinguishing it from an earlier artistic movement; the second addresses the political goals of both the revival and its forerunner
 - D. The first presents an apparently plausible account of the relationship between the revival and is forerunner, the second calls that account into question

E. The first is concerned with the artistic aims and ambitions behind the San Francisco murals; the second considers their political significance

Passage 111

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

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

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

Passage 112

Although Elizabeth Stuart Phelps’ novel *Doctor Zay* (1882) dominates critical discussion of Phelps’ interest in woman doctors, preceding it were many little-known writings by Phelps. These writings underscored the achievements of already established women doctors, the imperative of medically educating and training women in the face of pernicious resistance, and the medical woman’s symbolic value as an agent of healing in post-Civil War America. An exploration of this largely overlooked early prose demonstrates that Phelps played an instrumental role in legitimizing the American medical woman during a crucial earlier period when the number of women doctors in the United States increased substantially, but the woman doctor remained perhaps the most controversial

new presence on the nation's occupational landscape.

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

1. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would be likely to agree with which of the following statements about Phelps' writing?

- A. While Phelps' earlier works did a great deal toward legitimizing the figure of the American woman doctor, her novel *Doctor Zay* did not.
- B. Critics have tended to underestimate the impact Phelps' earlier work had in helping to legitimize the figure of the American woman doctor during an important period.
- C. The substantial increase in the number of woman doctors in post-Civil War America was a more significant factor than was Phelps' writing in helping to legitimize woman doctors in post-Civil War America.

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

2. The passage provides information on which of the following?

- A. The public response to the emergence of women doctors during Phelps' lifetime
- B. How Phelps' earlier works advanced the cause of American women doctors
- C. The relative fame of *Doctor Zay* in comparison with Phelps' other writings

Passage 113

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

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

1. The passage mentions which of the following as an effect of bird plumage?

- A. It contributes to a bird's ability to fly.
- B. It hides the inner workings of birds.
- C. It contributes to the structural soundness of birds.

2. The author implies which of the following about the "underlying body parts" of nonhuman mammals?

- A. They are more similar to humans' underlying body parts than most people assume.

-
- B. They are more predictable in their workings than are the underlying body parts of humans.
 - C. Their smooth and graceful actions belie how complicated they actually are.
 - D. They work in much different ways than do the underlying body parts of most birds.
 - E. They are easier to observe and understand than are underlying parts of birds.

Passage 114

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

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

Passage 115

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

-
1. The author of the passage refers to “extravagant colors” primarily to
 - A. validate a view about bees’ color vision that was once commonly accepted
 - B. suggest why it might be surprising that bees were thought to be color-blind
 - C. complicate the debate about bees’ color vision
 - D. point out a reason for bees’ visual limitations
 - E. anticipate an objection to the methodology of the experiment described in the passage
 2. It can be inferred from the passage that by setting out new cards when replacing the dish of sugar water with an empty one, von Frisch
 - A. was able to record accurately any changes in color that resulted from spills or drops
 - B. could subtly alter the color of the card on which the sugar water was placed in each iteration of the experiment
 - C. introduced new clues relevant to finding the sugar water’s location
 - D. succeeded in proving that bees see in only in a limited spectrum of color
 - E. was able to rule out the possibility that the bees had somehow marked the blue card in previous trials

Passage 116

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

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

to numbers

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

Passage 117

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

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

Passage 118

Although social learning (the acquisition of specific behaviors by observing other individuals exhibiting those behaviors) is well documented among fish, few studies have investigated social learning within a developmental context in these taxa. Rather than investigating the development of a particular skill, Chapman, Ward, and Krause investigated the role of group density during development in later foraging success in laboratory-housed guppies. When raised with a small number of conspecifics (members of the same species), guppies were quicker to locate food by following a trained adult guppy than were guppies raised in large groups. This counterintuitive finding is explained by the fact that guppies reared in the high-density condition were less likely to shoal (swim in a group) with

others and, therefore, were less likely to learn the benefits of social learning. Instead, fish reared in high-density situations may learn that conspecifics are to be viewed as competitors, rather than as potential sources of adaptive information. This finding suggests that at least for guppies, the early social environment may have an effect on the capacity for social learning, if not on the socially learned behaviors themselves.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. note a flaw in a scientific finding
 - B. describe a particular scientific study
 - C. present an interpretation of a finding
 - D. note a difference between two scientific findings
 - E. contrast two conditions in which a particular phenomenon has been observed

2. Regarding research on fish, it can be inferred from the passage that
 - A. research studies of the acquisition of important skills by fish have only recently begun to document the role of conspecifics in the learning process
 - B. research on social learning in guppies suggests that guppies differ in important ways from most other fish in the means by which they learn particular skills
 - C. research on social learning in fish has generally focused on the acquisition of skills other than foraging
 - D. research has established that social learning occurs in some fish species without investigating the developmental context in which it occurs.
 - E. research to investigate social learning has been done more extensively on fish than on other aquatic animals.

3. Which of the following can be inferred about the study by Chapman, Ward, and Krause?
 - A. It was initially designed to investigate something other than social learning
 - B. It required researchers to observe individual guppies at multiple points in their life spans.
 - C. It pointed to the possibility that population density may have little to do with guppies' social learning
 - D. It required the observation of guppies under conditions that closely mimicked the conditions of guppies in the wild.
 - E. It indicated that guppies gain adaptive information from being reared with a relatively large number of conspecifics.

Passage 119

In the 2,000-year period immediately before European contact, many native groups of the Northern Plains of North America specialized in big-game hunting, subsisting primarily on bison. Bison routinely became fat-depleted in the spring, reducing their nutritional value, yet these groups did not supplement their diets with the nutritious, fat-rich fish that were abundantly available. Malainey *et al.* find a possible explanation in late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth century accounts from three

frontiersmen who had adapted to lean-meat diets during extended periods in the plains. Each had an opportunity to consume fish after extended meat dependence and upon eating it, became weak and ill. Malainey notes that prolonged lean meat dependence renders the body incapable of digesting lipids (fats), perhaps explaining native hunters' fish avoidance.

1. The author of the passage mentions accounts from three white frontiersmen primarily in order to
 - A. show how the frontiersmen's dietary choices were influenced by the native groups with whom they came into contact.
 - B. suggest that these frontiersmen had not adapted well to a diet composed primarily of lean meat.
 - C. indicate what kind of diet was habitually followed by native big-game hunters of the Northern Plains.
 - D. identify evidence for a hypothesis regarding native hunters' fish avoidance.
 - E. call into question an assumption about the effects of fish consumption on people who have adapted to a lean-meat diet.
2. Select the sentence that describes the phenomenon that the passage is concerned with finding an explanation for.

Passage 120

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

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

Passage 121

Analyzing levels of proportional representation of American Indians in state and local government jobs is important for several reasons. First, the basic idea underlying the theory of representative bureaucracy is that the demographic composition of bureaucracy should mirror the demographic composition of the general public. This is because in addition to its symbolic value, increased access to managerial position may lead to greater responsiveness on the part of policy makers to the policy interests of traditionally disadvantaged groups such as American Indians. Second, the focus on higher level jobs in bureaucracies (as opposed to non-managerial positions) is especially important because managerial positions represent a major source of economic progress for members of traditionally disadvantaged groups, as these jobs confer good salaries, benefits, status, security, and mobility. Third, it is important to know if there has been growth in the American Indian share of more desirable public sector positions over the last two decades. For instance, Peterson and Duncan argue that the population and power of American Indians have been growing in certain states. **Peterson and Duncan also suggest that this growth may reflect the possibility that American Indian population are becoming more active in nontraditional areas of politics, assimilating into mainstream culture, and securing with greater frequency leadership positions in non-tribal government.**

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. Summarize a demographic trend over time
 - B. Present findings on a demographic group
 - C. Analyze the demographic composition of a type of job
 - D. Explain the need for particular social research
 - E. Argue for the implementation of a social policy

2. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as whole?
 - A. It hypothesizes a phenomenon that might explain a point made in the preceding sentence.
 - B. It provides evidence that undermines that assertion made in the first sentence.
 - C. It offers a projection regarding the development of a trend mentioned earlier in the passage.
 - D. It presents an interpretation of a discrepancy noted earlier in the passage.
 - E. It proposed an implementation of a policy mentioned in the preceding sentence.

3. The passage suggests which of the following regarding “access to managerial positions” for disadvantaged groups?
 - A. This access is only significant when the percentage of disadvantaged group members in managerial positions mirrors the percent of that group in the general public.
 - B. This access is largely the result of policy decisions made in response to interest of those groups.
 - C. This access has meaning apart from any policy benefits it confer on those groups.
 - D. This access often creates increased access to non-managerial position for those groups.
 - E. The extent of this access tends to be similar across different disadvantaged groups.

Passage 122

The significance of the end of the Cold War is obviously greatest for people in Eastern Europe, who experienced socialism's failures first hand. In Western Europe, by contrast, the exhaustion of the socialist project is obviously less wrenching. But it does change the political landscape in those societies and effectively removes what once provided both a compelling vision and an occasionally inspiring political rhetoric. It must also change, sooner or later, the intellectual framework within which both scholars and the public operate. In discussing society, Western scholars often act as if trapped in discourses that derive from the past, and they fail to take recent history seriously.

1. According to the passage, the source of the “compelling vision” and “inspiring political rhetoric” was
A. the end of the Cold War.
B. scholar's intellectual framework
C. discourses that derive from the past
D. the socialist project
E. changes in the political landscape

2. Which of the following statements about Western European scholarly activity can be inferred from the passage?
A. Western scholars will no longer be inspired by political rhetoric
B. Western scholars will eventually modify their framework for evaluating the political landscape
C. Western scholars no longer hold the Cold War to be a subject worthy of study.
D. Western scholars have a poorer understanding of recent history than do people in Eastern Europe.
E. Western scholars have not attempted to explain socialism's failures.

Passage 123

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

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

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1. The author of the passage suggests which of the following about Newhall's third criterion?
 - A. Its satisfaction may depend on the reactions of individual viewers.
 - B. It cannot be applied by the individual viewer on the basis of his or her own experience.
 - C. It is easier to apply than are Newhall's other criteria
 - D. It is the most important criterion to consider when judging photographic art.
 - E. Its application may be more difficult when a photographic essay rather than another form of photographic art is being evaluated.

 2. According to the passage, which of the following is a way in which *This is the American Earth* satisfies Newhall's criteria for judging photographic art?
 - A. It takes advantage of one of the camera's unique abilities.
 - B. It leaves viewers with a particularly strong visual impression.
 - C. It contains elements identifying it as a particular person's work.
 - D. It consistently evokes an emotional response from viewers.
 - E. It successfully destroys an overemphasis on humans' concept of size.

 3. According to the passage, one of the criteria Newhall uses in making judgments about photographic art is the degree to which the art
 - A. provides viewers with an experience that will encourage subsequent viewings.
 - B. challenges viewers to question their preconceptions
 - C. evokes similar experiences for different viewers in different circumstances
 - D. achieves results that have not been realized by earlier works of photographic art
 - E. produce results that can only be achieved in the medium of photography

Passage 124

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

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

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

Passage 125

Some attine ants carry vegetation into their nests and add fungal material, thereby creating "gardens" in which fungal food for the ants grow. Because the ants play the behaviorally active role, it seems compelling to say that they cultivate and control the passive fungi. But even if that is true, the symbiotic association has existed for so long that cultivar traits may have evolved in the fungi that benefit the fungi but not necessarily the ants. Furthermore, many microorganisms have developed sophisticated mechanisms to **manipulate** the physiology and behavior of their symbiotic animals. It is not implausible, therefore, that the ants' fungi have evolved chemical and physiological schemes that alter ant behavior to serve the fungus' reproductive interests, possibly even compromising the reproductive interests for the ant hosts.

1. The passage points out which of the following in order to explain the appeal of the notion that some attine ants cultivate and control fungus?
- A. The ants play the behaviorally active roles in the symbiotic relationship.
- B. The ants purposefully carry vegetation into their nests for their own consumption.
- C. Fungus is physiologically a passive substance.
- D. Other organisms are able to manipulate their symbiotic partners.

E. The chemical and physiological properties of the fungus are subject to ant influence.

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

- A. influence
- B. oversee
- C. coerce
- D. deceive
- E. outmaneuver

Passage 126

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. examine the origins of a particular style of painting
- B. analyze the paintings of a particular school
- C. point out the weakness that underlies a criticism
- D. compare two different approaches to the painting of objects
- E. rebut a criticism of a particular painter’s integrity

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

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

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

- A. Only the property-rich collector could appreciate paintings of this type
- B. Such paintings demonstrated the collector’s degree of taste and civic virtue

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- C. Such paintings were often collected by people who were quite property-rich
 - D. Collectors of such paintings often displayed them for the public's benefit
 - E. Collectors of such paintings were, as a class, the most avaricious members of their society

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

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

Passage 127

In Western Europe, the Renaissance's new emphasis on realistic depiction in art posed a problem for painters of that era. The constraints imposed on the painter both by convention and by limitations in materials created a discontinuity between the desire to paint nature faithfully and the ways and means of capturing its colors. Although pigments such as vermilion and ultramarine became gradually less prohibitively expensive and therefore less revered in unadulterated form, the previous era's taboo against mixing pigments remained strong. As a consequence, until the introduction of oil-painting methods made mixing both more feasible for them, Renaissance painters possessed a range of colors scarcely broader than that of medieval artists while facing a new need for accuracy in their use.

- 1. It can be inferred from the passage that compared to Renaissance painters, medieval artists
 - A. were more likely to adhere to prevailing artistic conventions
 - B. more frequently grew frustrated by the limitations of their materials
 - C. were not as concerned with realistic portrayals of nature
 - D. were less inclined to use unadulterated pigments in their art
 - E. were less constrained by economic considerations in their choice of materials
- 2. The author suggests that Renaissance attitudes toward mixing pigments
 - A. had little effect on later era's attitudes
 - B. derived in part from non-European artistic traditions
 - C. remained constant throughout the era
 - D. were influenced in part by the cost of ingredients
 - E. led painters to abandon the goal of realistic depiction

Passage 128

Globally, the combination of reforestation and afforestation activities could reduce atmospheric CO₂ concentration by as much as 30 parts per million (ppm) this century. However, this potential

mitigation is limited by many factors. One is the vulnerability of forests to increased disturbances, including those caused by pathogens, droughts, fires, and storms. For example, the mountain pine beetle is projected to convert 374,000 square kilometers (km²) of pine forest from a small net carbon sink to a large carbon source in Alberta alone, liberating 1 billion tCO₂e to the atmosphere.** Climate change is another factor that could limit the potential for carbon sequestration in forests. The mountain pine beetle in Alberta is thriving in part because of warmer minimum temperatures in the winter and warmer and drier summers. A third potential limitation is landowner behavior in private-sector forestry, including **decisions on what species to plant** and how intensely to manage forests. Private forestry competes economically with agriculture, urban development, and other land uses. Landowner decisions will therefore dictate the success of some climate policy efforts.

* afforestation: planting a forest where one did not previously exist

** tCO₂e: tons of CO₂ equivalent—a measure for describing how much global warming a given type and amount of greenhouse gas

1. The passage suggests which the following about afforestation?
 - A. It is a factor that could limit the potential of certain CO₂ mitigation strategies
 - B. It can produce forests that are less vulnerable than existing forests to fire and other disturbances
 - C. It will not help reduce atmospheric CO₂ concentrations in the long term
 - D. It could play a role in making discernible changes to the atmosphere
 - E. It benefits certain wild animals at the expense of others
2. The passage suggests which of the following about mountain pine beetles?
 - A. They probably do less damage to forests where summers are cool and moist rather than warm and dry
 - B. They were not found in Alberta before climate change raised minimum winter temperatures there
 - C. They are responsible for liberating more sequestered CO₂ than any other disturbance
 - D. Their presence can influence landowner behavior in private-sector forestry
 - E. Their presence is believed to hamper afforestation efforts regardless of locale
3. According to the passage, which of the following can be influenced by landowner's "decisions on what species to plant"?
 - A. The total number of public forests
 - B. The amount of CO₂ that is sequestered in a forest
 - C. The success of public reforestation and afforestation projects
 - D. The interest of farmers in taking on private forestry projects
 - E. The profitability of key urban development projects
4. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. outline the potential drawbacks of a research program
 - B. consider the possible limitations of a strategy
 - C. advocate for a particular course of action
 - D. describe the cause of a significant problem.
 - E. explain why an issue deserves increased attention.

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5. The author mentions “agriculture” primarily in order to
- A. highlight a significant benefit associated with afforestation.
 - B. identify a factor that may influence landowner decision.
 - C. provide support for a theory about the destructiveness of certain pathogens.
 - D. dismiss a possible objection to certain climate policy efforts.
 - E. outline another way for landowners to contribute to the success of CO2 mitigation efforts.
6. The passage suggests which of the following about Alberta?
- A. If certain projections are accurate, damage to its forests will indirectly contribute to increased concentrations of atmospheric CO2
 - B. If certain projections are accurate, its forests will be less vulnerable to some pathogens in the future.
 - C. Its forests will play an important role in future climate policy decisions.
 - D. Its forests have benefited from the warmer weather associated with climate change.
 - E. Its forests are primarily controlled by private-sector forest managers.

Passage 129

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

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

1. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with
- A. confirming a theory
 - B. supporting a statement
 - C. presenting new information
 - D. predicting future discoveries
 - E. comparing points of view
2. It can be inferred that one reason the fourteen models described in the passage failed to agree was that
- A. they failed to incorporate the most up-to-date information about the effect of clouds on climate
 - B. they were based on faulty information about factors other than clouds that affect climate
 - C. they were based on different assumptions about the overall effects of clouds on climate

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- D. their originators disagreed about the kinds of forecasts the models should provide
 - E. their originators disagreed about the factors other than clouds that should be included in the models

3. The information in the passage suggests that scientists would have to answer which of the following questions in order to predict the effect of clouds on the warming of the globe?

- A. What kinds of cloud systems will form over the Earth?
- B. How can cloud systems be encouraged to form over the ocean?
- C. What are the causes of the projected planetwide temperature increase?
- D. What proportion of cloud systems are currently composed of cirrus clouds?
- E. What proportion of the clouds in the atmosphere form over land masses?

Passage 130

The Icelandic sagas transmit tales of Viking exploration a thousand years ago. In Erik the Red's saga, Gudrid Thorbjarnardottir and her husband, Thorfinn Karlsefni, journey to North America and return to Thorfinn's family estate in Reynisnes, Iceland. In the Saga of the Greenlanders, they return to Iceland, but settle at Glaumbaer, where archaeologists recently found remains of a large longhouse. Aside from this longhouse's grand scale, which ties it to people of Gudrid and Thorfinn's stature, other evidence links it to the North American expedition. Its straight walled design differs from the bowed-wall construction typical of Icelandic longhouses, but strongly resembles Norse structures uncovered in Newfoundland. Moreover, it is unlikely that any other family could have built such a significant longhouse without being mentioned in the sagas.

1. The passage is structured to lead to the conclusion that

- A. the status of Gudrid and Thorfinn in Iceland was enhanced by their journey to North America.
- B. the Norse structures uncovered in Newfoundland were probably constructed by Gudrid and Thorfinn or the people who journeyed with them
- C. the longhouse whose remains were found at Glaumbaer was influenced by structures that the Norse first encountered in North America
- D. archaeological evidence in part supports the account of Gudrid and Thorfinn given in the Saga of the Greenlanders over that in Erik the Red's saga.
- E. there is archaeological corroboration that Gudrid and Thorfinn's journey to North America described in the sagas really did take place.

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

2. Regarding the longhouse that archaeologists found in Glaumbaer, it can be inferred from the passage that

- A. if it is not the longhouse constructed by Gudrid and Thorfinn on their return from North America, then it is not mentioned in the sagas.
- B. it has design features that have been found in the Norse structures uncovered in Newfoundland and not in any other longhouses

C. it is the only dwelling of Gudrid and Thorfinn's time that archaeologists have found at Glaumbaer.

Passage 131

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

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

Passage 132

Since 1989, the size of Porcupine caribou herd in Alaska has undergone a steady downward trend, declining at a rate of 3 to 4 percent a year. Just why this is happening is not clear. Biologists have not

observed marked changes in birthrate or calf survival, nor has there been an increase in the number of predators. Consequently, some biologists have turned their attention to global warming. The rise in spring temperatures may be changing conditions along the migration route in ways that make life difficult for caribou. For example, prematurely soggy snow might force the animals up onto windswept ridge tops, where they are easier prey for wolves.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. consider possible causes of the decrease in the size of the Porcupine caribou herd since 1989.
- B. propose a solution to one of the problems faced by the Porcupine caribou herd as a result of global warming
- C. advocate a hypothesis about the nature of the Porcupine caribou herd prior to 1989.
- D. discuss how different migration routes affect the Porcupine caribou herd.
- E. predict changes to the Porcupine caribou herd that will occur as a result of global warming.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

2. The passage suggests which of the following about the migration of the Porcupine caribou herd in Alaska?

- A. Prior to 1989, the herd had not been preyed upon by wolves during migration
- B. Prior to the rise in spring temperatures, the herd typically did not travel along windswept ridge tops while migrating.
- C. The herd has altered its migration pattern in response to predation.

Passage 133

Large spiral-shaped galaxies have giant clouds of molecular hydrogen that can readily form stars. The spiral-arm pattern of these galaxies is maintained by density waves, which continually form new stars by compressing the molecular clouds that they pass through. In contrast, dwarf galaxies are dormant for billions of years, then erupt in furious short-lived bursts of star formation before becoming dormant again. These galaxies have little molecular hydrogen. They do have abundant atomic hydrogen — that is, hydrogen atoms floating freely rather than bound into two atom molecules. Because clouds of atomic hydrogen are less dense than clouds of molecular hydrogen, they are less likely to lapse gravitationally and produce stars. Furthermore, because dwarf galaxies lack density waves and other organized gas motions that can cause clouds to collapse, they are mostly quiescent.

1. The paragraph is primarily concerned with

- A. explaining how spiral-arm patterns are formed in large galaxies.
- B. explaining why large and dwarf galaxies differ in density
- C. suggesting that the shape of a galaxy is likely to have as great an effect on the number of stars it forms as does its chemical makeup.
- D. providing information that might be useful in understanding differences in the pace at which stars are formed in different galaxies.

E. relating discoveries made about differences in the gravitational forces that exist among galaxies.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

2. Which of the following does the passage identify as a factor affecting the rate at which stars are produced by a galaxy?

- A. The form of hydrogen contained in the galaxy.
- B. The density of hydrogen clouds contained in the galaxy.
- C. The age of the galaxy.

Passage 134

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

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. provide an example of the dangers of a recent discovery based on faulty data.
- B. illustrate the difficulty of explanation concerning a recent discovery
- C. assess the credibility of recent findings concerning the as yet unverified existence of a class of objects.
- D. argue that a certain hypothesis fails to account for a seemingly contradictory phenomenon
- E. demonstrate how difficult it might be to find out the reality of a phenomenon

2. Which of the following best describe the organization of the passage?

- A. Two sets of research findings relating to similar phenomenon are mentioned, and the theoretical implication of each are discussed.
- B. A theoretical explanation of a phenomenon is presented and rejected, and a more attractive alternative is offered
- C. Two independent and divergent interpretations of a set of observational data are compared and one is favored over the other
- D. An example of careless scientific research is introduced and contrasted with a more rigorous analysis of the same material.

E. The state of knowledge of an unexplainable phenomenon is outlined and an approach to further investigation is recommended.

3. Which of the following can be inferred regarding the pulsar discussed in the first paragraph?

- A. Theorists initially doubted its existence
- B. If its existence had been confirmed, astronomers would and have turned their attention to the pulsar discussed in the second paragraph.
- C. If the supernovas explosions that created it had been more powerful, the resulting radiation would have preceded the subsequent formation of a planet.
- D. If it had interacted with a nearby star since the supernova explosion, it would rotate faster than it does.
- E. Astronomers' interest in it ultimately led to a new theory of planetary formation.

Passage 135

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

1. The author's primary purpose is to

- A. identify the influences informing a particular geological theory about the processes that have shaped Earth's surface
- B. identify differences between two views of the extraterrestrial impactors and argues that the phenomenon has influenced the development of plate tectonic theory
- C. argue that an explanation is based on a dubious evidence and propose an alternative explanation
- D. discuss an explanation and place that explanation under theoretical context
- E. suggest that apparent discrepancy poses a serious problem for a particular theory that many have believed

2. The author of the passage mentions the "continuum" in order to

- A. point out a relationship between plate tectonics and the nineteenth-century geology

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- B. explain how a theory of Newton's could influence geology and plate tectonic theory.
- C. distinguish between two sources of energy that contributed to the development of Earth's surface.
- D. point out a similarity between the surface of impactors and the surface of Earth.
- E. identify a feature of Shaw's view that deviates from current scientific theories.
3. The passage suggests which of the following about tectonic theory?
- A. It has led scientists to overlook an important contribution to classical geologists from Newton.
- B. It has been more successful than was classical geology in accounting for heat loss from.
- C. It is based on premise about Earth's processes discerned in Newton's thought.
- D. It has correctly explained the effects of extraterrestrial impactors on Earth's surface.
- E. It corrects a fundamental flaw in classical geology.
4. It can be inferred from the passage that Shaw would be most likely to which of the following statements about Earth's geological features?
- A. Processes both intrinsic and extrinsic to Earth have contributed to their formation.
- B. They were probably formed more recently than proponents of current geophysical theories have acknowledged.
- C. The energy required to produce them derived primarily from the impact of asteroids and comets striking Earth.
- D. Their distribution over Earth's surface provides evidence about the amount of energy contributed by extraterrestrial impactors.
- E. Their formation is better accounted for by Newton's theory than current geophysical theories.
5. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the "geologists"?
- A. They underestimate the frequency with which extraterrestrial impactors strike Earth.
- B. They regard energy from extraterrestrial sources as irrelevant to terrestrial dynamics.
- C. Their views about terrestrial dynamics challenge one of Newton's fundamental principles.
- D. Their views about terrestrial dynamics formed the basis for Shaw's "open-system" view.
- E. Their views about extraterrestrial dynamics pose a challenge to current geophysical theory.

Passage 136

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

-
1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?
- A. It provides an example of the kind of problems that often complicate investigations into environmental change.
 - B. It call into question the reliability of the established dates for later Holocene agricultural development.
 - C. It describes the nature of localized agricultural developments during the later Holocene.
 - D. It outlines a hypothesis that draws on evidence discussed earlier in the passage.
 - E. It limits the scope of a particular complication mentioned earlier in the passage.
2. According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding environmental changes 4,000 years ago?
- A. No localized increases in grass pollen were caused by agricultural development.
 - B. Increases in grass pollen were at least sometimes a reflection of an increase in aridity.
 - C. Wholesale ecosystem changes probably resulted from agricultural development.
 - D. Any small-scale changes occurring then would not be detectable now.
 - E. Environmental change helped induce the adoption of agricultural technologies.

Passage 137

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

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

-
- C. some form of fertilization to boost agricultural production
 - D. fish and turtles for at least part of their diet
 - E. trade with other peoples for some raw materials

Passage 138

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

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

Passage 139

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

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

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

Passage 140

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. question the validity of research on nest-guarding behavior in long-tailed skinks

-
- B. consider explanations for a finding regarding long-tailed skinks
- C. discuss the importance of homing for long-tailed skinks
- D. describe the relationship between clutch size and homing success in long-tailed skinks
- E. identify the benefits of a behavior common among long-tailed skinks
2. The claim in the highlighted sentence assumes which of the following about the individuals that managed to find their way home from each distance?
- A. They were less able to detect egg-eating predators than were the other long-tailed skinks studied.
- B. They were more averse to risk than were the other long-tailed skinks studied
- C. They expended less energy when homing than did the other long-tailed skinks studied.
- D. They did not possess better homing skills than did the other long-tailed skinks studied.
- E. They had significantly smaller clutches than did the other long-tailed skinks studied.
3. The “second possibility” implies which of the following as a possible explanation for the female long-tailed skinks that failed to home from distances over 50 meters?
- A. They had relatively small clutches
- B. They were unable to find their way home
- C. They lacked sufficient energy to home successfully
- D. They had male long-tailed skinks guarding their clutches
- E. They detected evidence of egg-eating snakes in the vicinity of their nests.

Passage 141

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

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

Consider each choice separately and select all that apply.

2. According to the passage, which of the following about presence of a chemical disequilibrium is true?

-
- A. It may indicate the presence of life.
 - B. It may be the product of a nonbiological process.
 - C. It is something that typically is short-lived.

Passage 142

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

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

1. The passage mentions which of the following as factors that might lead to large temperature swings in Earth's Polar Regions?
 - A. The amount of energy lost due to evaporation at the poles
 - B. Soil exposure due to melting snow
 - C. The relatively thin atmosphere at the poles
2. In pointing to the apparent temperature change in the high latitudes of Greenland, the skeptics mentioned in the passage intend to raise as a question whether
 - A. Greenland is less likely to experience extreme temperature changes than are other areas of the Arctic.
 - B. Those more localized temperature drops might indicate an important trend not captured by the upward trend of average Arctic temperatures.
 - C. There might be a reversal of the temperature trend in the high latitudes of Greenland.
 - D. The factors that cause temperature change in the high latitudes of Greenland are different from those that affect the rest of the Arctic.
 - E. Greenland has more ice and snow on the ground than do other areas of the Arctic.

Passage 143

Early naturalists believed two species of beaver lived in North America: dam beavers and bank beavers. The bank species was thought to resemble the muskrat in behavior, living in burrows or lodges and unable to build dams. In fact, dams are primarily a strategy for dealing with annual variations in water levels. If water levels fall in summer, as they do in most of North America, then beavers' lodge

entrances may be exposed. With stabilized water levels, their homes are much safer. Along deep rivers, where bank beavers are found, this problem seldom arises. But these beavers do know how to build dams, and do so if the need arises, as may occur if they are forced to relocate after felling and consuming all nearby trees.

1. The passage provides support for which of the following statements about beaver dams?
 - A. One important function of these dams is to protect beavers' homes.
 - B. Most are built prior to burrow construction.
 - C. They are found mostly along deep rivers.
 - D. They are routinely abandoned as nearby forests are depleted.
 - E. They mainly protect beavers from rising water levels.
2. The passage implies which of the following about beavers?
 - A. Bank beavers are unable to successfully compete with dam beavers when resources become scarce.
 - B. Differences in dam-building behavior among beavers do not necessarily imply multiple beaver species.
 - C. Building dams eventually causes beavers to deplete nearby resources.
 - D. When conditions permit, beavers are more likely to build dams than burrows or lodges.
 - E. In beavers, dam-building is an acquired rather than an innate skill.
3. The passage provides support for which of the following statements about beaver dams?
 - A. One important function of these dams is to protect beavers' homes.
 - B. They are less likely to be found along deep rivers.
 - C. They are routinely abandoned before nearby forests are depleted.
4. It can be inferred from the passage that early naturalists considered which of the following criteria when classifying beavers?
 - A. The genetic similarity of beavers and muskrats
 - B. The propensity of beavers to relocate
 - C. The depth of water beavers occupied
 - D. Beavers' dam-building capabilities
 - E. Beavers' degree of exposure to danger

Passage 144

Carolina Hospital notes that Cuban-American writers who write primarily in English are dismissed from anthologies and analyses of Cuban exile literature on that account. She argues that since these writers were born in Cuba and consider themselves Cuban writers, they should not be ignored, and maintains that they represent a new phase of Cubanness, one that is expressed in the language **comfortable** to its writers, English. Moreover, another critic notes that the Spanish and English traditions of Cuban-Americans writing have different but equally viable functions. The English

branch seeks to create a distinctive culture of Cuban roots in the United States, whereas the Spanish branch wishes to preserve a specifically Cuban culture while seeking affiliation with the canon of Latin American letters.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

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

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

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

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

Passage 145

Exotic insect pests can produce both short-and long-term effects of forest ecosystems. Short-term effects include the disturbances directly associated with the action of the pest, which may cause the defoliation, loss of vigor, or death of trees. Long-term effects are primarily mediated by changes in tree species composition and the consequent alternations of forest structure, productivity, and nutrient uptake. Exotic pests are more efficient than most abiotic disturbances (e.g., fire or wind) at producing long-term changes in species composition. Pests often target specific tree species and, if they become established, they usually remain as permanent components of the ecosystem. Shifts in forest species composition ramify through the ecosystem in many ways because tree species have different, often unique properties.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

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

- A. Decreased vitality in trees
- B. Defoliation of trees
- C. Change in forest structure

2. The author of the passage mentions the “unique properties” of tree species primarily in order to help explain

- A. Why pests tend to target specific tree species

-
- B. Why pests can have long-term effects on entire ecosystems
 - C. How pests contribute to shifts in forest species composition
 - D. How pests are able to become established in an ecosystem
 - E. How some tree species are able to withstand the effects of pests

Passage 146

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

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

1. It can be inferred from the passage that an advantage of teak over mahogany is that teak is
 - A. More compatible with the materials in existing ships
 - B. Less susceptible to rot and pests
 - C. Available in great quantities in inland jungles
2. In the context in which it appears, “turned to” most nearly means
 - A. Rotated
 - B. Resorted to
 - C. Deflected from
 - D. Reverted to
 - E. Revolved around

Passage 147

Although many hypotheses have been proposed to explain why some plant communities are more susceptible than others to invasion by nonnative species, results from field studies have been inconsistent and no general theory of invasibility has yet emerged. However, a theory based on fluctuating resource availability could integrate most existing hypotheses and successfully resolve many of the apparently conflicting and ambiguous results of previous studies. The suggested theory is that a plant community becomes more susceptible to invasion whenever there is an increase in the amount of unused resources.

The diversity in the range of resource-release mechanisms could partly explain the absence of

consistent ecological correlates of invasibility. In particular, the theory predicts that there will be no necessary relationship between the species diversity of a plant community and its susceptibility to invasion, since near-complete exploitation can each occur in both species-rich and species-poor communities. Though Lonsdale found a positive association between species richness and invasion, this may arise from the tendency of diverse plant communities to be nutrient poor and therefore more responsive to the effects of human-caused influxes of nutrients.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. Assessing the empirical success of a theory
 - B. Explaining why no consistent theoretical account of a phenomenon has been possible
 - C. Advocating a potential solution to a theoretical impasse
 - D. Deducing testable predictions from a proposed theory
 - E. Describing the difficulties involved in explaining certain empirical results

2. It can be inferred that the author would most likely agree with which of the following assessments of the results from field studies
 - A. Many of the results contradicted predictions of susceptibility to invasion that are based on the availability of resources unused by the community.
 - B. If fluctuating resource availability were taken into account, many of the apparent inconsistencies among the results could be explained.
 - C. The apparent inconsistencies and ambiguities in the results are caused by trying to make them fit an inadequate general theory of invasibility.
 - D. No general theory of invasibility has emerged because none of the studies has been able to assess the degree of an invasion accurately.
 - E. The results tend to show a degree of susceptibility to invasion that is lower than would be expected given the prevalence in the wild of nonnative species.

3. According to the author, the theory based on fluctuating resource availability might resolve “apparently conflicting and ambiguous results” because
 - A. It explains how a particular circumstance can produce disparate effects
 - B. It does not assume that all of the results are instances of the phenomenon that the theory is intended to explain
 - C. It predicts that seemingly minor variations in research methodology can have a dramatic effect on results
 - D. Its account is based on a statistical tendency rather than on the supposition that the results arise from a causal connection
 - E. It indicates why a similar outcome may be preceded by very different circumstances on different occasions

Passage 148

Astronomers have had difficulty accounting for certain planets discovered outside our solar

system. They are called hot Jupiters because each is similar in mass to Jupiter, the largest solar-system planet, but orbits its parent star at a fraction of the distance at which **Earth**, let alone Jupiter, orbits the Sun. In the standard, solar-system-based theory of planetary formation, such a massive planet could not form so close to a star. So most **attempts** to explain a hot Jupiter’s existence envision it forming farther away, then migrating inward. According to one hypothesis, the planet’s gravitational field tugs on the proto-planetary disk of dust and gas from which it formed. The disk exerts its own gravitational tug, and this interplay of forces robs the planet of momentum in its orbital path, forcing it to spiral in toward the star. According to another hypothesis, the planet’s gravitational field is so strong that it creates a groove in the disk, partitioning it into inner and outer regions; the resulting gravitational interactions between the planet and these regions cause the planet to lose orbital momentum and spiral inward. Another question remains: what prevents the planet from continuing its spiral until it collides with the star?

1. The author of the passage mentions “Earth” primarily in order to
 - A. stress the massive size of a hot Jupiter
 - B. emphasize the proximity of a hot Jupiter to its parent star
 - C. imply that hot Jupiters are unlikely to harbor extraterrestrial life
 - D. point out differences between Earth and Jupiter with regard to their orbital distance from the Sun
 - E. illustrate how hot Jupiters might fit into the standard theory of planetary formation
2. Which of the following elements is part of one but not both of the hypotheses discussed in the passage?
 - A. An interplay of gravitational forces
 - B. A loss of orbital momentum
 - C. A protoplanetary disk composed of dust and gas
 - D. A protoplanetary disk divided into two regions
 - E. The movement direction of hot Jupiters
3. It can be inferred from the passage that the “attempts” share which of the following goals?
 - A. to explain how a Jupiter-sized planet could form so close to its parent star
 - B. to explain what prevents a hot Jupiter from colliding with its parent star
 - C. to determine whether a hot Jupiter is formed from a protoplanetary disk of dust and gas
 - D. to determine whether a hot Jupiter’s gravitational field is strong enough to create a groove in its protoplanetary disk
 - E. to account for hot Jupiters in a way that is not inconsistent with the standard theory of planetary formation

Passage 149

Current studies of early modern absolutism—rule by one person with absolute authority—emphasize continual negotiations between ruler and ruled. The same rulers who often staged spectacular displays of their rule might spend much of their time arranging deals and forestalling

opposition, negotiating constantly with nobles and others for acceptance of their rule. **The effective ruler was not the one who brusquely subdued opponents, but the one who both avoided antagonizing those opponents who could not be easily subdued and who gradually lured most others into his court with political appointments.** The rule of Cosimo I de' Medici, a sixteenth-century duke of Tuscany, exemplifies this **strategy**. Beginning from a weak position, Cosimo became one of Europe's most powerful rulers, founding a dynasty that lasted well beyond his lifetime.

1. Which of the following actions by a ruler would best serve as an example of the “strategy” referred to in the passage?

- A. Marrying the son or daughter of the ruler of a neighboring territory despite parental opposition.
- B. Putting on a spectacular parade to celebrate a recent military victory.
- C. Installing one's heirs in positions of power before they reach adulthood.
- D. Seizing the properties of the local nobility in order to increase personal holdings.
- E. Awarding a potential competitor a coveted position in the royal palace in exchange for allegiance.

2. Which of the following best describe the purpose of the underlined sentence?

- A. It rejects a view of early modern absolutism represented in many current studies.
- B. It points to a truth about early modern absolutist ruler that is often overlooked by contemporary scholars.
- C. It formulates a method of governing that current scholars see as typical of early modern absolutist rulers.
- D. It challenges a view of early modern absolutist rulers for which the author believes there is insufficient evidence.
- E. It raises questions about a strategy used by an early modern ruler whom the author regards as having been particularly successful.

Passage 150

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

1. The author of the passage mentions Crown and Wills primarily in order to

- A. Distinguish among different factors that might have caused Chaco potters to alter their pots'

decorative designs.

B. Introduce new evidence related to the question of why Chaco potters altered their pots' decorative designs.

C. Show how one potential explanation for the alteration of Chaco pots has been discounted.

D. Present a hypothesis about why Chaco pots were altered to revise their decorative designs.

E. Explain how archaeologists discerned the method by which Chaco pots were originally decorated.

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true of Bonito phase Chaco pots?

A. Relatively few of them have original designs concealed beneath white surfaces.

B. Relatively few of them were altered after firing.

C. Many of their alterations increased the intricacy of their painted designs.

D. Many of them have some flaw in their shape or structure.

E. Many of them were altered more than once.

Passage 151

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

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

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

A. The protection Europa's icy crust gives against the harmful components of sunlight

B. The existence of water on Europa

C. The motion of Europa around Jupiter

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

A. An instance that allows a hypothesis to be tested

B. Speculation grounded in empirical discovery

C. A deduction from a newly advanced hypothesis

D. A large-scale effect of an apparently insignificant contingency

E. The derivation of a contradiction to refute a claim

Passage 152

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

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

2. According to the passage, northern and southern Norway differed in which of the following ways in the nineteenth century?
 - A. A landowning class was more likely to be found in southern Norway than in northern Norway
 - B. Southern Norwegian peasants relied primarily on fishing for subsistence, while northern Norwegians relied on forestry
 - C. Agriculture was a significant activity in southern Norway but not in northern Norway
 - D. Southern Norway industrialized earlier than did northern Norway
 - E. Foreign rule affected southern Norway more profoundly than it did northern Norway

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

Passage 153

In the mid-seventeenth century, some Native Americans in colonial New England started to keep and manage livestock for the first time, doing so according to their own cultural priorities and interests. Several factors influenced their decision to keep animals, including threats to their land base and to the productivity of their hunting. It might appear that animal husbandry as practiced by Europeans would have posed an insurmountable sociocultural challenge for Indians. **Scholars studying the issue have argued that livestock would have compromised the mobility needed for winter hunting, destroyed crops, competed with wild game for resources, and violated prevailing conceptions of property and of human-animal interconnectedness.** Such obstacles were indeed difficult, but creative ways to overcome them were found.

1. Which of the following best describes the primary function of the highlighted sentence?
- A. It identifies an atypical scholarly viewpoint regarding Native Americans and animal husbandry
 - B. It helps to explain why animal husbandry was not adopted by more Native Americans in colonial New England
 - C. It points out some of the typical misconception that scholars have regarding Native Americans in colonial New England.
 - D. It identifies factors that ultimately transformed the Native American way of life
 - E. It identifies certain challenges that practicing animal husbandry posed for Native Americans in colonial New England.

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

2. It can be inferred that the author would agree with which of the following statements about animal husbandry by Native Americans in colonial New England?
- A. Its adoption required some cultural adjustment by Native American societies.
 - B. Its influence eventually led to changes in the husbandry practices used by Europeans in the region.
 - C. It may have allowed those who adopted it to compensate, in whole or in part, for reduced hunting yields.

Passage 154

The waters east of Cape Hangklip were once the center of a lucrative wild-caught abalone fishery, but illegal fishing in the mid-1990 escalated to such levels that the recreational fishery was closed in 2003.

When abalones did not rebound, commercial fishing was also banned. Continue declines in abalone were attributed to poaching, but an invasion by rock lobsters during the early 1990s probably intensified the trend. Rock lobsters prey on sea urchins, and increased rock lobster densities coincided with significant decreases in sea urchins. In that area, urchins feed largely by trapping drift kelp, and in doing so provide juvenile abalone with both protective shelter and nourishment. Without urchins' presence, juvenile abalones are less likely to survive to adulthood.

1. According to the passage, since the early 1990s, sea urchins in the waters east of Cape Hangklip have

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

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

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

3. Which of the following statements about the Closing of the "recreational fishery" is supported by the passage?

- A. It was a measure taken in response to the invasion of the area by rock lobsters.
- B. It had unintended effects on the region's population of sea urchins.
- C. It was enacted after the banning of commercial fishing in the region.
- D. It did not stem the decline of abalone in the region.
- E. It had a short-lived effect on the area's abalone population.

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the decline of abalones in the waters east of Cape Hangklip was probably due in part to

- A. an increase in the area's population of rock lobsters
- B. illegal harvesting of adult abalones in the area
- C. a change in the feeding behavior of sea urchin

Passage 155

Throughout much of the Tertiary period (most of the past 65 million years), the Arctic supported continuous forests. Only toward the end of that period does the fossil evidence show that certain present-day Arctic plants were established and widely distributed throughout the Arctic. Many Arctic plants are thought to have originated in the high mountain ranges of central Asia and North America, to have spread northward to the Arctic as global temperatures fell in the late Tertiary, and to have achieved a circumpolar distribution by the end of the Tertiary (about 2 million years ago). However, fossil evidence to support these proposals is either lacking or fragmentary. Consequently, the routes by which these plants expanded their ranges during their colonization of the Arctic remains unknown.

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

1. Which of the following statements about Arctic plants is supported by the passage?
 - A. The decline in global temperatures in the late Tertiary prevented many high-mountain plants from becoming established in the Arctic.
 - B. There is not enough evidence to firmly establish the historic migration routes of present-day Arctic plants.
 - C. Present-day Arctic plants are less likely to leave fossil remains than are plants outside the Arctic.
2. In the context in which it appears, “distributed” most nearly means
 - A. developed
 - B. isolated
 - C. dispersed
 - D. divided
 - E. disconnected

Passage 156

The editors of the essay collection *Romantic biography* tell us repeatedly that biography is an invention of the Romantic period in British literature (late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries), yet we are never shown that process of invention motion. Hazlitt, the most prominent example of the Romantic biographer, is almost invisible. The Romantic period was not just the period in which biography was invented—or, rather, the period in which some of its informing principles were invented, since biography could just as easily be said to have originated in the **scandalous memoirs** that formed part of the pre-Romantic culture of the novel. It was also the period in which biography, through its sheer ubiquity, became an object of major ideological significance within British culture.

-
1. The passage mentions the “scandalous memoirs” that were written prior to the Romantic period primarily in order to
 - A. indicate an alternative account of the origins of biography
 - B. compare these memoirs to Romantic biography
 - C. explain how biography became ubiquitous in British culture
 - D. question the ideological significance accorded to biography
 - E. suggest that biographies were not as popular as memoirs
 2. According to the passage, biography attained great significance within British culture during the Romantic period because biographies
 - A. were associated with scandal
 - B. were easy to read and comprehend
 - C. were so widespread in Britain at the time
 - D. challenged conventional British ideologies
 - E. contributed to the development of the novel

Passage 157

In North America, crows have historically antagonized humans by ravaging corn crops, but advancing urbanization has recently made humans more tolerant of crows, and crows’ wariness has accordingly diminished. The future demeanor of the American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) is suggested by intercontinental analogy to India’s house crow (*Corvus splendens*), which has lived for many centuries in an essentially unarmed, animal-friendly, and densely populated culture. Its audacity extends to stealing food from street vendors and entering dwellings to remove food from the table. The extreme watchfulness of the American crow has grown out of a long history of persecution. As people treat crows with insouciance rather than aggression, less wariness results in reproductive success, and another kind of corvine conduct asserts itself.

1. Which of the following generalizations most directly underlies the author’s central point?
 - A. Two different species of the same genus of birds may differ greatly in their characteristic behavior for reasons that have nothing to do with the environment in which they live.
 - B. Degrees of wariness tend to differ significantly among individuals of the same animal species as well as between different species within the same genus.
 - C. As human populations become more urbanized, humans become less attuned to the behavior of animals in their environment in ways that can negatively affect animals’ reproductive success.
 - D. A given behavioral trait can have either a positive or negative effect on an animal’s reproductive success depending on the behavior of humans in the animal’s environment.
 - E. Human attitudes toward a given animal species tend to be somewhat arbitrary and are subject to change over time.
2. The author implies which of the following about the “insouciance” mentioned in the passage?
 - A. It reflects an advance in our understanding of crow’s behavior.

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- B. It has increased in one region of the world as urbanization has grown.
 - C. It is likely to increase in a particular region as farming in that region increases.
 - D. It reflects the influence of one culture's attitudes towards animals on those of another culture.
 - E. It can have a positive influence on a given species' reproductive success in some contexts but a negative effect in others.

Passage 158

Water shrews—small mammals that live in wetlands—are skilled at finding prey underwater. With peak feeding periods occurring at night, when vision is of limited use, water shrews, researchers have found, surprisingly locate prey by smell. Logically that appears impossible: it is air that transports odorants to the olfactory receptors in the nasal cavity, and there is no air underwater for a mammal to inhale. But water shrews exhale air bubbles while foraging underwater, often directly onto objects they are investigating. They then inhale the same bubbles to collect odorants. Researchers had long overlooked this ability because the sniffing occurs so quickly, it requires slow-motion video to observe, and not many shrews have been filmed underwater with high-speed cameras.

1. Which of the following statements about the “researchers” mentioned in the second sentence can be inferred from the passage?
 - A. They failed to perform adequate experiments to validate their hypotheses.
 - B. They noticed an unusual behavior that led to a new explanation.
 - C. They did not fully appreciate the advantages of using high-speed cameras.
 - D. They overlooked new evidence because it contradicted widely held beliefs.
 - E. They had not considered how mammals breathe underwater.
2. The passage implies which of the following about the timing of water shrews' peak feeding periods?
 - A. It led researchers to rule out vision as water shrews' primary means of finding prey.
 - B. It gives water shrews a competitive advantage over predators that are most active during the day.
 - C. It discouraged researchers from filming water shrew underwater.
 - D. It allows water shrew to approach prey during relatively unguarded moments.
 - E. It provides the possible conditions for the transmission of odorants.

Passage 159

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

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

1. The author of the passage implies that some endangered species are unlikely to migrate naturally to habitats better suited to their survival because
 - A. climate change is making such habitats disappear
 - B. few if any viable routes to such habitats exist
 - C. the pace of natural migration is typically slower than the current pace of climate change
 - D. their numbers are already below the thresholds necessary for the typically random processes of natural dispersal
 - E. their dependency on their current habitats is too strong
2. The passage suggests that, in order to adapt to changing conditions, conservationists should
 - A. reformulate their goals regarding the preservation of species
 - B. turn their attention to reversing climate change
 - C. end the practice of labeling certain species as endangered
 - D. reconsider the measures they use to protect endangered species
 - E. rely on natural processes of dispersal and change

Passage 160

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

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

Passage 161

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

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

1. The author of the passage cites “evidence from the past” in order to
 - A. Support a partial explanation
 - B. Concede a potential objection
 - C. Dismiss an apparent counterexample
 - D. Highlight a scientific consensus
 - E. Account for a historical anomaly

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

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

3. The author of the passage suggests which of the following about the role of human factors in landsliding activity?
 - A. Human factors can intensify or alter the effects of climate change on landsliding activity.
 - B. It is likely that human factors affect landsliding activity more than climate change does.
 - C. Until recently, human factors did not have much impact on landsliding activity.

Passage 162

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

1. The passage is concerned primarily with
 - A. Pointing out that a particular type of species extinction is rarely known to occur
 - B. Proposing a possible explanation for conflicting data about a particular type of species extinction
 - C. Resolving a debate about the frequency of a particular type of species extinction
 - D. Comparing two theories regarding possible causes of a particular type of species extinction
 - E. Refuting a proposed explanation for the increasingly rare occurrence of a particular type of species extinction

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

Passage 163

The physicist Wallace Sabine pioneered the scientific study of architectural acoustics when he was asked in 1895 to fix a university lecture hall in which the echo of a speaker's words rendered them unintelligible. He found that the length of time it takes a sound's echo to decay is determined by the absorption of the sound's original energy by surrounding materials. By hanging panels of

sound-absorbing felt on the walls, Sabine reduced the echo enough to make the hall usable. And the data he compiled yielded a mathematical formula for the relationship between a room's echo duration, its quantity and quality of sound-absorbing materials, and its spatial volume.

1. Which of the following can be inferred about the "university lecture hall" mentioned in the passage?
 - A. It was not originally designed to be used for lectures.
 - B. It was more suitable for listening to music than for listening to the spoken word.
 - C. Its walls had surfaces made of material with very poor sound-absorbing properties.
 - D. Its poor acoustics resulted from its being designed to accommodate a large audience.
 - E. It was constructed at a time when sound-absorbing building materials were not readily available.
2. The passage suggests that Sabine's work made which of the following possible for the first time?
 - A. To make a room soundproof.
 - B. To build an auditorium out of sound-absorbing materials.
 - C. To construct an enclosed space in which sound would not echo.
 - D. To design a building to meet predetermined specifications with regard to echo duration.
 - E. To render any large room usable for public lectures and performances.

Passage 164

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

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

1. According to the passage, plants supply resources to soil communities by which of the following methods?
 - A. Some plants supply resources to soil communities by promoting diversity of aboveground flora and fauna.
 - B. Some plants supply resources to soil communities by oozing nutrients from their roots.
 - C. Some plants supply resources to soil communities by depositing leaf litter.

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

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

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

Passage 165

Historically, more cold-adapted antelope species originating in Eurasia have migrated into Africa, where the climate is generally warmer, than have warm-adapted African species into Eurasia. A likely explanation for this involves the fact that intercontinental migrations require both a land bridge connecting the two continents and suitable habitat both on and across that land bridge. During periods of climatic cooling, such as the various ice ages, the land bridge is open for a long time (because sea level remains low) and is usable by cold-adapted species because cool habitats then extend across it. Thus during cooling most migrants would be expected to travel toward Africa, which is near the equator, since this is the direction dictated by habitat changes on a cooling Earth. In contrast, when the Earth is warm, the land bridge is reduced or gone because sea level is relatively high then. Only during the short lag between onset of global temperature change and sea level response can warm-adapted species migrate from the equator toward higher latitudes.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is true of a Eurasia-Africa land bridge during ice ages?
 - A. It offers suitable habitats for cold-adapted species of antelope.
 - B. It encourages migration from Africa to Eurasia of cold-adapted species of antelope.
 - C. It allows the survival of warm-adapted species of antelope that might otherwise become extinct.
 - D. It is more likely to exist early in an ice age than later in an ice age.
 - E. The habitats it offers change more quickly than do those offered by land bridges during other periods.
2. The author of the passage implies that during the “short lag,” a land bridge between Africa and Eurasia would
 - A. Be inhabited primarily by species of antelope originating in Eurasia
 - B. Be characterized by areas of widely varying elevation above sea level
 - C. Be inhabited by a wide diversity of antelope species
 - D. Contain habitats that could sustain warm-adapted antelope species
 - E. Contain habitats similar to habitats at much higher latitudes in Eurasia
3. According to the passage, which of the following best accounts for the apparent bias in antelope-migration direction?
 - A. Warm-adapted antelope species are rarely able to tolerate cool habitats, whereas cold-adapted antelope species usually can tolerate warm habitats.

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- B. During global warming periods, land bridges, when present, lack habitats suitable for sustaining warm-adapted antelope species.
 - C. Under most climatic conditions, Africa offers a larger number of suitable antelope habitats than does Eurasia.
 - D. Many more species of antelope have originated in Eurasia than have originated in Africa.
 - E. Land bridges are more likely to exist when climate change favors migration to warmer climates than when climate change favors migration to cooler climates.

Passage 166

In recent decades, scholars of American literature have skillfully revealed authors' simultaneous accommodation and resistance to an increasingly commercialized, capitalized environment during the early nineteenth century. Historians of the period have not, however, fully exploited literary criticism, due to the disciplinary boundaries that mark contemporary academic research. Few historians have extensive training in critical theory and its specialized languages, and the sheer volume of work in early American history and literature challenges anyone who would master either field, much less both. Moreover, historians study people across the nation, but much literary scholarship called "American" actually examines works produced in northeastern states. And historians usually study the operations of capitalism in its details, while literary critics produce a generalized picture of literary commodification.

1. As discussed in the passage, the literary scholars and the historians differ in which of the following ways?
 - A. The amount of scholarship that they produce
 - B. The nature of their geographic focus
 - C. The extent to which they are critical of early capitalism
 - D. The extent to which they are interested in interdisciplinary study
 - E. The extent to which they restrict their focus to a particular time period
2. The passage cites which of the following as a reason for historians' failure to fully exploit literary criticism?
 - A. Historians' overly thematic approach to literature
 - B. Historians' conservative notion of what constitutes literature
 - C. Historians' lack of interest in critical theory
 - D. The distinctive nature of much literary criticism
 - E. The ahistorical quality of much literary criticism
3. The passage cites which of the following as reasons for historians' failure to fully exploit literary criticism?
 - A. The amount of scholarship involved
 - B. The distinctive nature of literary criticism
 - C. The ahistorical quality of much literary criticism

Passage 167

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

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

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

Passage 168

Scientist's view of climate variability during the Holocene era (the geological period extending from about 11,000 years ago to the present) is rapidly changing, based in part on increased knowledge of large scale climate systems such as the Southern Oscillation ("El Niño"), the North Atlantic Oscillation, the Asian monsoon, and the Pacific-North American pattern—all of which interact and impact climate variability to far-flung areas of the globe. There is also a greater appreciation for the diversity of climate variability. Early notions of globally synchronous cooling and warming, such as the Little Ice Age and Medieval Warm Period, have given way to a **better documented view** that late Holocene climate variability is expressed as multidecadal temperature anomalies that tend to be region-specific.

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1. Which of the following most accurately characterized the “better documented view”?
- A. Periods of cooling and warming throughout the Holocene have been characterized by small variations in temperature.
 - B. Climate variability during the late Holocene era was not globally synchronous.
 - C. The little Ice Age and Medieval Warm Period were typical of periods of global climate change that have occurred within the last 11,000 years or so.
 - D. The notion that climate variability is region-specific rather than global is based on an inaccurate understanding of how large scale climate system interact
 - E. Large-scale climate systems have had much less effect on global climate than earlier research suggested.
2. The author mentions the Little Age and the Medieval Warm Period primarily as examples of
- A. global temperature changes that occurred during the Holocene era.
 - B. the diversity of climate variability during the Holocene era
 - C. now-unsupportable interpretations of climate events that occurred in the Holocene era
 - D. temperature anomalies in the Holocene era that scientists have linked to the interaction of large-scale climate systems.
 - E. evidence for the claim that most temperature anomalies in the Holocene era have tended to be region-specific

Passage 169

Biographies are more popular than ever, selling in numbers that have made them attractive to publishers and authors alike. Surprisingly, among the most popular are historical biographies. Often written by journalists, talented amateurs without doctorates, or Ph.D.s who do not have academic appointments, these books have helped rekindle the lay public’s interest in history. But most professional historians—especially younger scholars—avoid biographical projects. In part, this is because the professional expectation that scholars produce something new makes biography appear unsophisticated. It is also because producing a definitive one that meets the high standards of the profession can be a daunting task requiring many years of research. The tragedy here is that biographies of historical subjects require a professional historian’s touch.

1. The “tragedy” mentioned has to do with which of the following?
- A. Too much biographical research is being done on historical figures not worthy of full-scale biographical treatment.
 - B. Excessively high standards are keeping professional historians from producing innovative academic studies.
 - C. Professional historians are not tending to undertake work in an important area of scholarship that would benefit from their participation.
 - D. Standards for historical research are not being clearly articulated to those engaged in biographical work.

E. Professional historians are not receiving the kind of training that would enable them to do skilled biographical research.

2. Select the sentence that identifies a positive consequence of the popularity of historical biographies.

Passage 170

Ingestion of food containing spores of the pathogen *Ascosphaera apis* causes a fatal fungal disease known as chalk brood in honeybee larvae. However, larvae must be chilled to about 30°C (normal brood-comb temperature is 33-36°C) for the disease to develop. Accordingly, chalk brood is most common in spring and in small colonies. A recent study revealed that honeybees responsible for hive-temperature maintenance purposely raised the hives' temperature when colonies were inoculated with *A. apis*, this "fever," or up-regulation of temperature, occurred before any larvae died, suggesting that the response is preventative and that either honeybee workers detect the infection before symptoms are visible or larvae communicate the ingestion of the pathogen. Temperature returned to normal by the end of the study, suggesting that increased temperature is not optimal when broods are not infected, as well as that the fever does not result merely from normal colony growth (i.e., an increase in the number of workers available for temperature maintenance).

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. discuss the findings and implications of a particular study
 - B. illustrate a process that formerly had been misunderstood
 - C. outline the methods used to investigate a problem
 - D. provide evidence to support a controversial theory
 - E. contrast alternative interpretations of certain data

2. According to the passage, researchers concluded that fever in honeybee colonies is preventative because their study showed that such fever
 - A. does not occur when hive temperatures are within normal range
 - B. protects adult bees from contracting chalk brood infection
 - C. occurs prior to the death of any larvae
 - D. is more likely to occur in spring than in summer
 - E. does not have an effect on uninfected broods

3. The passage implies that if hive temperature had not returned to normal by the end of the study in question, a probable conclusion of the researchers would have been that
 - A. up-regulation of temperature is a preventative measure against chalk brood
 - B. honeybees are incapable of purposely raising hive temperatures
 - C. *A. apis* cannot be completely eradicated through up-regulation of temperature alone
 - D. honeybee larvae have a mechanism to alert adult honeybees to the presence of *A. apis*
 - E. honeybee larvae may benefit from increased hive temperature even when there is no *A. apis* present

-
4. According to the passage, which of the following is true of chalk brood infection among honeybee larvae?
- A. Larvae in small colonies are more likely to pass the infection to adult honeybees than are larvae in large ones.
 - B. Infection with chalk brood induces larvae to raise their hive's temperature.
 - C. The infection is more likely to affect larvae in winter than in spring.
 - D. Larvae fail to develop symptoms of the disease when their brood-comb temperature remains within the normal range.
 - E. Infected larvae exhibit visible symptoms of disease for a significant time before death.

Passage 171

The discovery of dinosaur bones in Alaska's northern latitudes raises the question of how dinosaurs survived the cold and sustained darkness typical of the region's winters during the Cretaceous period. If, as some evidence suggests, some dinosaurs did not migrate to milder climates in winter, then presumably they would show adaptations **supportive** of year-round life in the high latitudes. The small, meat-eating dinosaur called *Troodon* is a possible example. *Troodon* teeth are very common in Alaska, suggesting that the population was large and widespread. *Troodon* is distinctive among predatory dinosaurs for its exceptionally large eyes. Among **modern animals**, proportionately large eyes are usually an adaptation to low light conditions. In the daylight months, dimly lit forests would have provided a suitable environment for *Troodon* to thrive.

1. The author mentions "modern animals" in the highlighted portion of the passage primarily in order to
 - A. explain why some animals have an advantage over others in low-light conditions
 - B. indicate the variety of ways in which animals may adapt to challenging habitat conditions
 - C. contrast a particular adaptation common among modern animals with adaptations that might have occurred in dinosaurs
 - D. cite a reason for concluding that *Troodon* may have adapted to Alaska's winter conditions
 - E. show how *Troodon* may have resembled some modern animals more closely than it resembled other dinosaurs
2. In the context in which it appears, "supportive of" most nearly to
 - A. enabling
 - B. advocating
 - C. maintaining
 - D. enduring
 - E. proving

Passage 172

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

1. The author would most likely agree that in early agricultural communities cats would have been
 - A. more tolerant than ferrets of contact with humans
 - B. as incapable of performing directed tasks as ferrets
 - C. less likely to be solitary than ferrets
 - D. less useful than terrier dogs at controlling rodents
 - E. more easily domesticated than terrier dogs
2. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole
 - A. It challenges a widely accepted theory presented in the passage.
 - B. It explains a fact that has long puzzled researchers.
 - C. It draws a conclusion from evidence presented in the passage.
 - D. It presents new facts in support of a hypothesis.
 - E. It formulates a new hypothesis from evidence presented in the passage.

Passage 173

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

1. The passage implies that compared with gray squirrels red squirrels
 - A. are less effective seed dispersers

-
- B. are less successful colonizers
 - C. are more efficient at scatter-hoarding
 - D. do not bury as many nuts
 - E. do not collect as many nuts

2. Select the sentence in the passage that provides an illustration of a claim stated elsewhere in the passage.

Passage 174

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

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. describing a change in the reputation of a particular artist.
 - B. suggesting that the work of particular artist has been overrated
 - C. evaluating the skill of particular artist.
 - D. placing the work of a particular artist in its historical context.
 - E. contrasting two view of particular artist.
2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would probably agree with which of the following statements about Rockwell's work?
 - A. Rockwell's work was evaluated fairly by the important artists of the mid-twentieth century.
 - B. Rockwell's work was dismissed by many of his mid-twentieth-century contemporaries because they considered it primarily a product of popular culture rather than high art.
 - C. Although Rockwell's work lacked artistic merit, it is important for what it reveals about mid-twentieth-century culture.
 - D. Although Rockwell's work was rejected by his contemporaries, he is now considered one of the most important artists of the mid-twentieth century.
 - E. Although Rockwell's work demonstrated a lack of certain skills, it does have qualities that make it worthy of appreciation.

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3. Select the sentence in the passage that indicates Rockwell's artistic reputation among his contemporaries.

Passage 175

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

1. Select the sentence in which the author describes and counters an assessment of a particular artist.
2. In the context in which it appears, “counterpart to” most nearly means
- A. duplicate of
 - B. alternate to
 - C. complement to
 - D. opposite of
 - E. emblem of

Passage 176

Elizabeth Bishop's *Complete Poems* (1927-1979) has come to seem to most of its readers so achieved and sufficient as a life's work that it is not hard to lose sight of how slowly Bishop wrote poems and of how few poems, finally, she completed. But Bishop herself never ceased to find her productivity inadequate. The size and pace of her output were always in her eyes a failing (vaguely moral in complexion) for which she apologized throughout her career, although, as I will argue in this essay, Bishop's inability to write more poems than she did was also a refusal to do so. The small, manageable size of Bishop's body of work has facilitated its extraordinary critical reception since her death. (Robert Lowell, whose oeuvre is so much larger, has never had a complete edition of his poetry published.) Yet the size of her work is also a sign of Bishop's alienation, that is, her uneasy, resistant relation to the literary culture that today claims her as the major poet of her generation.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

1. The passage indicates that the small size of Bishop's body of work contributed to bringing about

which of the following?

- A. bishop's alienation from the literary culture of her generation
- B. the favorable scholarly attention that Bishop's work has received since her death
- C. an interest among readers regarding why Bishop wrote so slowly

2. In the context in which it appears, "complexion" most nearly means

- A. appearance
- B. constitution
- C. hue
- D. intricacy
- E. personality

Passage 177

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

1. The passage is primarily concerned with

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

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

- A. More research is required to determine whether or not their organizations were typical of those

-
- established to aid African American framers in the post-Civil War rural South
- B. Their contributions to the improvement of the living conditions of African American framers were overshadowed by subsequent political controversy
- C. Their achievements as reformers have been exaggerated by many historians of the post-Civil War period
- D. There is evidence demonstrating that they were committed to aiding African American farmers in the rural South.
- E. The extent of the criticism made about them by their contemporaries is difficult to determine.

Passage 178

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

1. The author suggests which of the following about the early British colonies in North America that failed?
- A. Their inhabitants' worldview was deeply affected with native people and practices
- B. Their inhabitants experienced critical food shortages in part because their culture hindered their ability to exploit seasonally available resources.
- C. Their longevity would have been greater had the inhabitants adopted more of the fishing technologies used by Native Americans
2. The author mentions "brushwood weirs" primarily in order to
- A. Demonstrate that Native Americans provided certain forms of assistance to colonial settlers
- B. Identify a skill that allowed Native Americans to thrive in regions where colonies failed to
- C. Distinguish the kinds of technologies used by Native Americans from those used by colonial settlers
- D. Acknowledge that colonial settlers adopted certain American ways even though they failed in the New World
- E. Contrast the assumptions of British colonial settlers and Native Americans in the New World

Passage 179

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

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

1. The passage implies that most popular science writing

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

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

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

Passage 180

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

1. Which of the following best describe the function of the highlighted portion of the passage?

- A. to summarize the results of an experiment
- B. to provide evidence on which a particular prediction is offered

-
- C. to offer a counterexample that undermines a propelled explanation D. to identify a phenomenon that Schaller found difficult to explain
- E. to explain the variation among individual lo manes

2. The passage mentions which of the following as an obstacle to verify the “prediction” mentioned in the passage?

- A. Wounds to the mane area are often difficult to observe.
- B. Only a few lion populations have been well studied.
- C. The severity of fights between lions is difficult to determine.
- D. Individual males seldom have strong distinguishing characteristics.
- E. Researchers have relatively few opportunities to observe lion populations directly.

Passage 181

Madagascar’s Mahafale cattle raisers have incorporated the prickly pear cactus into their pastoral economy, which depends on assisting their cattle through the dry season, when grass and water are scarce. Rather than relying on nomadism in the pursuit of water and pasture for their livestock, they have turned to cactus to keep stock alive. This has influenced the cattle raisers’ way of life, particularly in terms of diet and mobility. Women harvest cactus for their families to eat. Male herders work cactus as a vegetable crop for cattle. For these benefits, pastoralists sow, prune, and shape prickly pear into living fences around their corrals. In doing so, these herders have become cactus cultivators, which has reduced their mobility.

1. Select the sentence in the passage that tells how the prickly pear has affected the Mahafale diet. Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

2. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as an affect of cactus cultivation on the Mahafale’s pastoralist way of life?

- A. The Mahafale no longer need to help their cattle survive during the dry season.
- B. The Mahafale have abandoned their pastoralist way of life.
- C. The mobility of the Mahafale has been diminished.

Passage 182

Catherine Stimpson calls for a reassessment of literary merit based on affective standards—on how literary works make readers feel—rather than on the aesthetic standards traditionally used to define the canon, the body of literary works generally accepted as “great”. Stimpson advocates an alternative paracanon for literary works, such as Louisa May Alcott’s *Little Women*, because she believes such works have been unjustifiably neglected by unsympathetic scholars. According to Stimpson, a paracanon work may or may not have literary value by traditional standards; rather, its worth consists in its “capacity to inspire love.” Elizabeth Barnes criticizes Stimpson’s approach as subjective and therefore uncritical “Although Stimpson never actually defines ‘love,’ she implies that a lovable work is one that so engages the reader that its worldview becomes inseparable from the reader’s own” (Stimpson acknowledges that the values reflected in *Little Women* may have subconsciously influenced her invention of the paracanon). For Barnes, the conflation of ethics and aesthetics implicit in Stimpson’s approach (in which “good” can refer to something morally sound and/or above average in quality) demonstrates the ambiguity inherent in such concepts as goodness and love.

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

Passage 183

Oscillatory swimming—the alternating of deep dives with forays toward the surface—is among the most common behaviors of large marine animals in the open ocean. The reason most often proposed for this behavior is to warm the body after heat loss during descent into cooler water. Tuna, mako sharks, and white sharks maintain an internal body temperature above that of the surrounding waters thereby improving their muscular efficiency and enabling them to swim with bursts of speed.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

1. According to the passage, maintaining an internal body temperature above that of surrounding waters enables certain marine animals to

- A. use their muscles with greater efficiency
- B. swim faster than usual for short periods
- C. alternate between deep diving and surface swimming

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

- A. trips
- B. attacks
- C. attempts
- D. adventures
- E. encroachment

Passage 184

Data of modern and historic peasant communities suggest that individuals and communities specialize in ceramic production for trade primarily to offset subsistence shortfalls arising from inadequate or insufficient agricultural land. Harry investigated whether this correlation of ceramic specialization with agricultural marginality occurred among prehistoric inhabitants of the American Southwest. At Arizona’s West Branch site, occupied A. D. 900-1100, abundant pottery manufacturing materials suggest villagewide ceramic production in excess of that needed for household purposes.

1. The final sentence of the passage primarily serves to do which of the following?

- A. cite a particular factor that may have influenced the decision to settle the West Branch site
- B. identify a possible reason why the inhabitants of the West Branch site may have specialized in the manufacture of ceramics
- C. suggest that inhabitants of the West Branch site may have had agricultural surpluses to use for trade with other settlements in the region

D. present evidence to support a claim that the West Branch site was not a pottery consuming settlement

E. cite one reason to doubt that the ceramic specialization at the West Branch site served to offset subsistence shortfalls

2. Replacement of the word “marginality” with which of the following words results in the least change meaning for the passage?

A. peculiarity

B. insignificant

C. nonconformity

D. deficiency

E. futility

Passage 185

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

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about Roma, Greek, and Romanian music?

A. They are frequently difficult to distinguish from one another.

B. They have had a significant influence on klezmer music.

C. They were not recognized as separate genres by certain scholars.

D. They contain elements analogous to the tshok.

E. They were ignored by Yiddish-speaking Jewish musicians.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

2. It can be inferred that the author would be likely to agree with the highlighted “some scholars” about whether

A. any traditions other than Roma, Greek and Romanian contributed to the development of klezmer

B. the degree of resemblance between klezmer and the Roma, Greek, and Romanian traditions is enough to preclude klezmer’s being a separate musical genre

C. such musical devices as the krechts are found throughout Jewish musical expression

Passage 186

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

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

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

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

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

Passage 187

The area of literary rights is confusing for scholars whose work focuses on collaborative materials particularly materials of earlier Native American writers. Questions arise over authorship and the determination of literary heirs. For example, recognition of heirs turns on the European-based assumption of the private ownership of a written statement. The first person to write down an oral tale can become legally recognized as the owner of that version of the story, just as the first chemist to patent a tribal healing practice becomes the owner of the resulting chemical formula. This instance on private rather than collective ownership, derived from the nineteenth-century notion of the autonomous, creative, authorial voice, flies in the face of those who come from an oral tradition. Thus a scholar

concerned with finding literary heirs in order to afford them the benefits of copyright laws must in so doing accede to legal concept of ownership that has been used to appropriate knowledge from community- based cultures.

1. The example of a chemical patent is used to illustrate a

- A. legal mechanism by which community knowledge can be turned into private property
- B. technological development that goes beyond the scope of nineteenth-century science
- C. government action that creates a temporary form of intellectual property
- D. kind of expression that exists only in written, rather than oral, form
- E. way in which medical innovation can be rewarded

2. The author of the passage focuses on a contrast between

- A. patents and copyrights as ways of protecting ownership
- B. oral and written as means of artistic expression
- C. literary heirs and authors of literary works as creative thinkers
- D. individual and collective ownership of cultural products
- E. contemporary and nineteenth-century views of authorship

3. According to the passage, the notion of a literary heir depends on a presupposition that can be traced to

- A. a confusion over the purposes of collaboration
- B. a misunderstanding between people from different cultures
- C. a nineteenth-century view of authors as creative individuals
- D. oral traditions that hand down knowledge through generations
- E. scholars who first recorded oral tales in written form

Passage 188

Growing grapes in greenhouses containing air enriched with carbon dioxide increases crop yields, an effect that is enhanced when the growing temperature is also raised several degrees. Although enclosed cultivation is impractical in vineyards, increases in yields from grape cultivation in the open can be expected because emissions from the burning of fossil fuels will almost certainly lead to an increase in the carbon dioxide content of atmospheric air over the next century.

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

- A. When grapes are grown in greenhouses, it is relatively easy to control the grape pests that thrive in air enriched with carbon dioxide.
- B. Recent improvements in pest control have increased grape yields in many vineyards.

C. Increasing carbon dioxide levels in greenhouses has not been shown to improve the quality of grapes grown in greenhouses.

D. Increasing carbon dioxide levels in greenhouses increases the sweetness of raisins made from grapes grown in the greenhouses.

E. As the carbon dioxide level in the open air increases, temperatures at the Earth's surface will also increase.

2. Which of the following would be most useful to determine the possibility that the grapes yields increase with the raise of the temperature?

A. Whether increasing carbon dioxide levels in greenhouses improves the eating quality of the grapes grown in the greenhouses

B. Whether in the future the market for grapes will be greater than it is now

C. Whether temperatures today often get so high in regions where grapes are grown that the grapes suffer serious damage

D. Whether the use of greenhouses for growing grapes serves research purposes only

E. Whether the economic benefits that might be derived from a major increase in world grape production would outweigh any economic harm resulting from negative health effects associated with increased worldwide carbon dioxide levels

Passage 189

The United States Civil Rights movement, which began in the 1950s and gained momentum in the 1960s and 1970s, owed a heavy debt to African American newspapers. This is not to suggest that the African American press caused the Civil Rights era. But its continual push from 1910 to 1950 or more African American rights, using a compelling form of advocacy journalism rather than the standard objective newspaper style, allowed those who in the 1950s began pushing nationally for equality to start at a far higher level than if the African American press had not existed. This point has largely been missed by many Americans, who seem to believe the Civil Rights era erupted from a standstill like a dormant geyser. But that is not how history occurs.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. challenge a particular scholarly argument

B. identify the cause of a historical development

C. present a summary of a long-standing debate

D. explain the origins of a flawed theory

E. correct a commonly held misconception

2. According to the passage, African American newspapers contributed to the Civil Rights movement

primarily by

- A. exposing bias in supposedly objective newspaper accounts
- B. connecting the movement's leaders with local communities
- C. providing a platform for leaders to be heard by a wide audience
- D. laying the groundwork for a later national effort
- E. building momentum for efforts that were already in progress

Passage 190

In 1995, after an absence of nearly 70 years, wolves were reintroduced into Yellowstone National Park. During the wolf-free era, heavy browsing of aspen trees by elk populations spelled doom not only for trees themselves but for a host of other creatures dependent on them, such as beavers, whose population in Yellowstone crashed after wolves were removed. Without beavers to create ponds, wetland ecosystems--aquatic plants, amphibians, birds-- were devastated. When wolves returned, grazers and browsers resumed normal patterns of behaviors, preferring safer, open areas over the dense cover and streamsides where carnivores can lurk. Keeping elk wary and on the move, wolves gave aspen and other young trees the opportunity to grow and become reestablished.

1. The passage asserts which of the following about beaver populations in Yellowstone? A. They have rebounded since the reintroduction of wolves.
B. They were adversely affected by the feeding habits of elk population.
C. They increased during the period when wolves disappeared from the park.
D. They have historically had an adverse effect on the park's wetland ecosystems.
E. They are essential to the health of the park's aspen trees.
2. The author would most likely agree with which of the following claims about the reintroduction of wolves to Yellowstone?
A. It indirectly harmed some of the park's amphibian habitats
B. It reduced the number of elk feeding along streamsides
C. It led to greater species diversity among the park's grazers and browsers.
D. It significantly increased competition for food among the park's carnivores.
E. It fostered the resurgence of tree species that once flourished in the park's open areas.

Passage 191

Seeding a forest with nonnative species after a fire can impede native plant regeneration and spread invasive species in vulnerable fire-affected soils. Moreover, native seed sources are almost always sufficient for early nature reestablishment of native species, so planting should be considered only

when natural regeneration is unlikely. Replanting dense stands of fast-growing conifers--a common postfire management practice--truncates the biologically rich early stage of ecological succession and can increase the severity of future fires. Other treatments should be carefully scrutinized for their potential to spread noxious weeds. For instance, straw much applied extensively to reduce erosion after the 2002 Hayman Fire in Colorado was contaminated with cheatgrass, an invasive grass difficult to control or eradicate once established.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

1. According to the passage, which of the following is a consequence of replanting an area with dense stands of fast-growing conifers after a fire?
 - A. The normal progression of ecological development will be affected*
 - B. The conifers will be slower growing than if they had been less densely planted.
 - C. Subsequent fires may be more severe than they would have been if such a replanting had not been done.
2. The passage implies which of the following about native plant regeneration in forests after a fire?
 - A. It is hampered by the changed nature of the fire-affected soils.
 - B. It will generally occur without the human interventions of reseeding or replanting.
 - C. The likelihood of its success increases when forest managers have on hand a good supply of native seed sources.
 - D. Native plants will inevitably have to compete with normative plants.
 - E. The earlier nature reestablishment occurs, the more complete it will be

Passage 192

Typical of Argentine melodrama of the 1930s were the films starring Libertad Lamarque, the genre's biggest box-office attraction. Her most frequent role was that of the tango singer whose romance with a wealthy suitor is blocked by his elitist family. Despite its widespread social acceptance by the 1930s tango continued to be associated in film melodramas with criminality and vice. As Diana Paladino remarks, in these films, "the tango songstress was doomed from the start." Nevertheless, if melodramatic logic dictated that Lamarque be punished for the transgressive act of singing tango, surely that judgment was not shared by the members of the audience, many of whom were drawn to her early movies precisely because of her fame as a tango singer.

1. Which of the following claims about Lamarque can be inferred from the passage?
 - A. She considered herself to be primarily a tango singer rather than a movie actor.
 - B. By the end of her movie career, she was exercising considerable control over the writing and direction of her films.
 - C. Her personality differed greatly from those of the characters she portrayed in films.
 - D. Her popularity as a tango singer preceded her popularity as an actor
 - E. She continued to act in movies after she had ceased performing as a tango singer

-
2. According to the author of the passage, which of the following is true about the tango?
- A. By the time Lamarque starred in films as a tango singer, the tango was socially acceptable.
 - B. Outside Argentina the tango's reputation was quite different from what prevailed in Argentina.
 - C. The tango began to gain popularity in Argentina once it became an element in melodramatic films.
 - D. By the 1930s, no one in Argentina associated the tango with criminality and vice.
 - E. Until the 1930s, the tango was primarily thought of as a dance form rather than as a genre of song.

Passage 193

Progressivism, the wave of reform movements in the early twentieth century whose stated intention was to make United States society more democratic, has undergone significant scholarly reevaluation by historians over the years. In the 1960s, leftist scholars dismissed progressive reform as a mask for the empowerment of individuals forming a corporate, capitalist elite. In the two subsequent decades, many scholars began to question whether there was any such thing as progressivism; the phenomenon seemed so diverse and amorphous that the word itself, some claimed, had no meaning. In the early 1990s, however, the tone, if not always the substance, of historical accounts of progressivism changed again. Although some scholars admitted that progressivism was diverse, they insisted that there is an identifiable “progressive minimum,” a core of belief and action that lends coherence to the concept. Further, some scholars, while acknowledging that progressivism had some conservative and even reactionary results, argue that the motives behind many of the reform movements of the era were genuinely democratic.

1. Which of the following most accurately describes the organization of the passage?
- A. A theory is proposed, refuted, and then amended.
 - B. The thesis of the passage is stated and several views for and against that thesis are compared and contrasted.
 - C. Opposing views are presented, classified, and then reconciled.
 - D. An assertion is made and an elaboration of that assertion is provided.
 - E. An argument is advanced and evidence is presented to refute it.
2. According to the passage, the term “progressive minimum” is used by scholars who have
- A. determined the quintessential elements of reform movements in general
 - B. claimed that progressivism was a movement grounded in a set of common beliefs
 - C. underrated the impact and historical significance of progressivism
 - D. defined progressivism as a unified effort led by a core of proponents
 - E. questioned the basic motivation underlying the inception of progressivism

3. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. analyze the early-twentieth-century sociopolitical environment of the United States
- B. affirm the profound differences among reformist groups contending for power in the early-twentieth-century United States
- C. explain a radical approach to promoting democracy in the early twentieth-century United States
- D. argue that the results achieved by several decades of reform activity begun in the early-twentieth-century United States were paradoxical
- E. trace the course of inquiry over time regarding an aspect of early twentieth-century United States history

Passage 194

Native American music is unique in the world in having almost no string instruments. The fretless, single-string violin of Mexico's Seri Indians is therefore often remarked on in studies of Native American music. Most scholars assume that the Seri violin descended from the European violin. The Spanish introduced a variety of string instruments to Mexico following the conquest (1519), and these subsequently spread widely in many forms. However, Helen Roberts questions other scholars' arguments that Mexican string instruments could not have preconquest origins simply because they are not mentioned by early Spanish sources and do not appear in indigenous Mexican illustrations. Roberts argues that because of their low volume, string instruments would not have been used in loud group contexts such as those depicted in Mexican manuscripts.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the view held by most scholars regarding the origins of the Seri violin is based in part on

- A. differences between the Seri violin and European violins
- B. the rarity of string instruments among Native American peoples
- C. the fact that the Seri violin lacks frets and has only a single string
- D. a resemblance between the Seri violin and Spanish string instruments of the sixteenth century
- E. the means by which string instruments spread in Mexico following the conquest

2. The passage suggests that in Roberts' view, the Seri violin

- A. may be represented in Mexican manuscripts that have yet to be found
- B. was probably modeled on string instruments introduced to Mexico by the Spanish
- C. was not likely to have been in use prior to the Spanish conquest of Mexico
- D. was best suited for playing in relatively quiet settings
- E. was probably capable of greater volume than most scholars have assumed

3. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the highlighted sentence in the passage as a whole?

- A. It introduces an alternative to a widely held view.
- B. It casts doubt on a point made in the first sentence of the passage.

-
- C. It explains why scholars disagree about a particular issue.
 - D. It cites evidence overlooked by scholars previously mentioned in the passage.
 - E. It suggests a reason for the assumption mentioned in the preceding sentence.

Passage 195

After the identification of three of the main macronutrients that plants need to grow -- nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (N-P-K) -- and the development of manufactured nitrogen fertilizer in the 1910s, agricultural soils began receiving large doses of N-P-K but little else. Early agronomists overlooked the importance of biological activity provided by the underground ecosystem of soil microbes, earthworms, and Mycorrhizal fungi. Chemical fertilizers such as N-P-K depress this activity, increasing plants' vulnerability to pests and diseases. They might also diminish crops' nutritional quality, which has declined substantially since the widespread adoption of chemical fertilizers. Some researchers attribute this decline to the condition of the soil; others cite the tendency of modern plant breeding to select for characteristics such as yield rather than nutritional quality.

1. According to the passage, which of the following typically distinguishes soil nourished exclusively by N-P-K fertilizers from unfertilized soils?

- A. Lower average yields
- B. Higher earthworm populations
- C. Slower crop growth
- D. Less microbial activity
- E. Increased resistance to pests

2. The author of the passage would most likely agree that the widespread use of N-P-K fertilizers

- A. has encouraged plant breeders to select for yield rather than other characteristics
- B. caused early agronomists to ignore the importance of biological activity in soils
- C. has diverted attention away from the nutritional value of crops
- D. spurred attempts to reproduce the effect of microbial activity in the soil
- E. has resulted in plants that are less hardy

Passage 196

Meltzoff and Moore reported experiments showing that human newborns possess the ability to imitate certain facial expressions, such as a protruding tongue or an open mouth. Yet numerous researchers challenge Meltzoff's interpretation that such neonatal imitation is the origin of later imitation, which appears at approximately eight to twelve months of age. These researchers point out that the neonatal imitative response disappears or is lessened at approximately two months. Moreover, since in follow-up studies only one type of imitative response toward a facial expression (that is, tongue

protrusion) was observed, some researchers assert that neonatal imitation is not imitation at all but may simply be a form of exploratory behavior in response to interesting stimuli.

1. The passage implies which of the following about the experimental results reported by Meltzoff and Moore?

- A. They were, at best, only partially borne out by subsequent studies.
- B. They cast doubt on the validity of a particular claim about newborns.
- C. They formed the basis for revised interpretations of other behaviors of newborns.
- D. They derived from a methodology that turned out to be flawed.
- E. They challenged the distinction between imitative and nonimitative behavior in newborns

2. According to the passage, those who challenge “Meltzoff’s interpretation” do so on the basis that it

- A. implies inaccurate predictions
- B. lacks testable consequences
- C. assumes a discredited theory
- D. leaves an unexplained gap
- E. involves circular reasoning

Passage 197

In “The Franklin’s Tale,” from Chaucer’s fourteenth-century *Canterbury Tales*—, a Clerk uses medieval astronomical tables, calculating lunar and solar positions, to predict an extraordinarily high flood tide. Literary scholar Phyllis Hodgson has concluded that Chaucer’s purpose here is artistic, not scientific, and that even though Chaucer was a master of astronomy and author of an astrolabe treatise, this “highly technical account of the Clerk’s astrological calculations need not be taken too seriously.” Recently, however, astronomer Don Olson concluded that Chaucer’s account actually describes a very rare astronomical configuration of the Sun, Moon, and Earth that produced an exceptionally high tide in December 1340. But why would Chaucer be aware of a high tide that occurred in 1340, some five decades before “The Franklin’s Tale” was written? Some scholars place Chaucer’s birth in late 1340 or early 1341. When Chaucer was studying astronomy during the 1380s and 1390s, it is plausible that he investigated his own horoscope. Chaucer may have discovered the remarkable tide-raising configuration in 1340 while calculating celestial positions at the time of his own birth and then used this knowledge as inspiration for the plot device in “The Franklin’s Tale.”

1. Which of the following statements regarding medieval astronomers can be inferred from the passage?

- A. They were skeptical of the idea that certain astronomical configurations could produce high flood tides.
- B. They had an understanding of the effect of the Sun and Moon on ocean tides.
- C. They could calculate lunar positions with some accuracy, but not the positions of the Sun and Earth.

D. Although they were highly skilled in celestial calculations, they were unlikely to apply this knowledge to predictions of events on Earth.

E. They possessed the mathematical skills for performing only the simplest of astronomical calculations.

2. It can be inferred that Hodgson would agree with which of the following statements about the Clerk's astronomical calculations?

A. The Clerk's calculations do not add artistic merit to "The franklin's Tale."

B. Chaucer's purpose in describing the Clerk's calculations is to instruct readers in the rudiments of astronomy.

C. Chaucer's intent in using technical material was not to provide a scientifically valid discussion.

D. The Clerk's ability to predict a high flood tide is implausible, given the level of scientific knowledge in the late fourteenth century.

E. The technical language that Chaucer uses in describing the calculations does not reflect the scientific terminology of the time.

3. The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. explain how fourteenth-century astronomers used complicated astronomical calculations to predict unusually high tides

B. show how medieval and modern methods predict similar effects of astronomical configurations on tides

C. argue that modern literary scholars should take Chaucer's scientific references throughout *The Canterbury Tales* more seriously

D. describe Chaucer's fascination with astronomy in general and with horoscopes in particular

E. present an explanation that supports the scientific veracity of a particular passage in *The Canterbury Tales*

Passage 198

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

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

A. It provides support for an assertion made previously in the passage-

B. It undermines a claim made earlier in the passage.

-
- C. It questions the usefulness of categorizing artists into particular movements*
 - D. It identifies painters whose works were praised by some Impressionists.
 - E. It suggests that painting out of doors was unusual during the early 1800s.

- 2. The passage suggests that the impact of Impressionism can be attributed in part to
 - A. Duranty's enthusiastic promotion of the movement
 - B. the moribund state of painting when Impressionists first presented their works
 - C. the widespread popularity in France of works by Courbet and Jongkind
 - D. a lack of earlier examples of outdoor painting
 - E. the solidarity of its practitioners

Passage 199

Shaping book demonstrates that contrary to a widely held belief, industrial research has not invariably been more regimented than academic science. He argues that the intellectual freedom historically available to industrial scientists during the twentieth century has been underestimated. Many companies, recognizing that the results of scientific investigation were necessarily uncertain and that profits, if any, might take years to materialize, granted scientists considerable latitude to develop their ideas and follow them in unexpected directions. Some companies even provided senior scientists with free time to pursue their own research interests, whatever they might be. Consequently, some scientists were drawn to industrial research not primarily because of the generally good financial compensation but because they saw industry as the best place to do cutting-edge research.

- 1. The passage's discussion of "free time" suggests that
 - A. senior scientists in industry have been less likely than junior scientists to remain in positions where opportunities to conduct their own research are restricted
 - B. scientists who work in industry can gain financially from their own independent research as well as from research they conduct for their companies
 - C. scientists who work in industry have tended to become frustrated by their employers' expectations that their research will be restricted to areas deemed to be in the employers' interests
 - D. industry has sometimes been willing to support scientific research that has no prospect of yielding a direct profit
 - E. industrial scientists have not differed from academic scientists in the amount of time they are able to dedicate to pure research
- 2. It can be inferred that those who hold the "belief mentioned in the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about scientists?
 - A. Scientists who conduct research in university settings have generally been less motivated than researchers employed in industry to pursue scientific inquiries solely for the sake of advancing knowledge.
 - B. Scientists have not been primarily motivated by financial considerations in choosing among different professional settings in which to conduct their research.

C. Scientists employed by for-profit companies have always tended to have their research restricted by their companies' interests.

D. Scientists have tended to be less concerned about the regimentation of industrial research than nonscientists generally assume.

E. Scientists should be more skeptical than they generally have been about the reliability of research conducted by for-profit companies.

3. The author of the passage mentions companies' recognition that "the results of scientific investigation were necessarily uncertain" primarily in order to

A. suggest that industrial scientists often faced a different set of challenges than did academic scientists

B. present a premise that motivated some companies' policies regarding their scientists' research

C. explain how companies calculated possible future profits from research undertaken by their scientists

D. refute a common assumption about the costs associated with industrial research relative to the costs of academic research

E. explain how the expectations of scientists conducting industrial research differed from those of scientists conducting academic research

Passage 200

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

1. The passage suggests which of the following about records of payments for outwork?

A. They have only recently received attention from historians*

B. They could easily be misinterpreted by historians.

C. They have frequently been overlooked by historians.

D. They show a discrepancy between the amount of men's and women's wages.

E. They fail to reflect the infrequency of payments for completed work.

2. According to the passage, payments to wage laborers in the early United States were

A. usually lower for outwork than for other kinds of wage labor

B. consistently higher for male workers than for female workers

C. paid to male workers at more frequent intervals than to female workers

D. often paid partly in forms other than cash

-
- E. often not recorded by employers

Passage 201

Bat studies in Indiana between 1961 and 1993 recorded bat roost locations. All of the roosts of evening bats were in buildings. Consequently, the fact that all evening bats radio-tracked since 1993 have roosted in trees was notable. The building roosts may have been the result of spillover from large populations of evening bats in the woods along rivers, where, prior to 1993, scientific data were not collected. The building roosts may also indicate that this species had adapted well to human structures. However, the disappearance after 1993 of previously known roosts in buildings suggests that this adaptation became less successful. Big brown bat populations have been increasing in Indiana, and perhaps evening bats do not compete successfully with them for roosts in buildings.

1. The author mentions the fact that evening bats radio-tracked since 1993 have roosted in trees primarily in order to
 - A. account for a puzzling aspect of evening bat behavior mentioned earlier in the passage
 - B. introduce evidence that indicates a change in evening bat behavior discussed later in the passage
 - C. undermine a theory about evening bat behavior presented earlier in the passage
 - D. provide a contrast between evening bat behavior and big brown bat behavior
 - E. provide an example of evening bat behavior that fits well-established scientific views of the species
2. According to the passage, the disappearance after 1993 of known evening bat roosts in buildings suggests which of the following?
 - A. After 1993 evening bats in Indiana were less likely to live near rivers.
 - B. Humans and their structures became increasingly threatening after 1993.
 - C. The spillover of large bat populations from woods near rivers increased after 1993.
 - D. Evening bats in Indiana inhabited the roosts previously used by big brown bats.
 - E. In Indiana, evening bats' adaptation to buildings was ultimately undermined by other factors.

Passage 202

Witnesses to a meteor in Australia in 1978 claimed to have heard strange noises as it streaked overhead. Yet, given that the meteor was 30 kilometers up, if these sounds had come directly from the meteor, people on the ground could not have heard them until almost a minute after the meteor had disappeared. Physicist Colin Keay hypothesized that the light given off by a meteor's trail must be accompanied by invisible electromagnetic radiation in the form of very low frequency (VLF) radio waves. Such waves, which travel at the speed of light, would reach the observer when the meteor itself came into view. Subsequent experiments in a soundproof chamber showed that many things can act as transducers to convert VLF waves into audible vibrations. Aluminum foil, thin wires, pine needles, or dry hair all

responded to a VLF field. VLF waves induce small charges in such objects, thereby causing them to vibrate in time with the waves' oscillation. **This transducer effect would explain why some people heard the noises while others close by heard nothing.** Those who heard sounds were simply nearer to transducers. It could also explain why attempts to record meteor sounds have failed: scientists carefully place their microphones away from possible sources of interference.

1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?
 - A. It explains why observers who were looking at the meteor would be the only ones who could hear the sounds made as it went overhead.
 - B. It explains why the witnesses' claims could not be verified by scientific experts.
 - C. It shows that Keay's hypothesis provides the correct explanation of the sounds heard by observers of the meteor.
 - D. It suggests that Keay's hypothesis is capable of explaining an important aspect of the witnesses' observations.
 - E. It suggests that Keay's hypothesis is able to explain how observers can see a fast-moving meteor.

2. The passage suggests that Keay formulated his hypothesis in response to
 - A. scientists' failure to record meteor sounds
 - B. an inference based on the speed of sound in the atmosphere
 - C. measurements of the strength and wavelength of electromagnetic radiation from a meteor's trail
 - D. the fact that observers who heard meteor sounds were close to objects that could act as transducers of VLF waves
 - E. experiments in a soundproof chamber to determine what objects would transduce VLF waves into audible vibrations

3. It can be inferred from the passage that if Keay's proposed explanation of meteor sounds is correct, it is true that
 - A. meteors themselves produce no audible vibrations, even though the meteor does cause the sounds that observers hear
 - B. when an observer hears the sounds, it is his or her own hair that is causing the audible vibrations
 - C. if two observers in widely separated locations hear sounds caused by the same meteor, the audible vibrations that reach the observers are produced by different objects
 - D. visible light and VLF radio waves are the only forms of electromagnetic radiation that are given off by a meteor's trail
 - E. atmospheric conditions, such as clouds, that made a meteor invisible to observers on the ground would also prevent those observers from hearing any sounds caused by that meteor

Passage 203

Larvae of many marine invertebrate species delay their metamorphosis into juveniles when cues signaling an appropriate juvenile environment are absent, thereby increasing their likelihood of thriving as juveniles and of ultimately reaching adulthood. Nevertheless, delayed metamorphosis has potential

costs for juveniles, including reduced growth and increased mortality. Nearly all evidence of such costs involves species whose larvae do not feed but rather subsist on stored nutrients, indicating that insufficient energy reserves may be an underlying cause of these costs. Supporting this hypothesis are laboratory studies showing that in a certain bryozoan, the prolonged larval swimming that results from delayed metamorphosis is associated with size reductions in the juvenile feeding organ (the lophophore) and that one factor influencing the size of juveniles of certain barnacle species is how long larvae delay metamorphosis. However, other studies show that while significantly fewer juvenile *Capitella* worms survived to adulthood when metamorphosis had been delayed, prolonged larval swimming had no significant effect on juvenile size, suggesting, perhaps, that in some species, factors other than insufficient energy reserves account for the negative effects of the larval stresses that result from delayed metamorphosis.

1. The passage suggests that the “bryozoan,” the “barnacle species,” and “*Capitella* worms” all share which of the following characteristics?

- A. The larvae of these species do not feed but rather subsist on stored nutrients.
- B. The larvae of these species are unable to undergo metamorphosis if larval swimming is significantly prolonged.
- C. The larvae of these species do not have enough energy to meet their needs when metamorphosis is delayed.
- D. The juveniles of these species manifest the negative effects of delayed metamorphosis as a decrease in size.
- E. The juveniles of these species are not significantly larger than their respective larvae.

2. The “hypothesis” implies that compared to marine invertebrate larvae that subsist on stored nutrients, marine invertebrate larvae that feed are less likely to

- A. exhibit prolonged larval swimming as a result of delayed metamorphosis
- B. experience negative effects as a result of delayed metamorphosis
- C. thrive as juveniles in environments inappropriate for juveniles
- D. delay metamorphosis in the absence of appropriate environmental cues
- E. delay metamorphosis for an extended period of time

3. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. weighing the relative benefits and costs of delayed metamorphosis
- B. illustrating the range of costs that can result from delayed metamorphosis
- C. speculating on why the costs of delayed metamorphosis have gone unrecognized
- D. discussing a possible explanation of the costs of delayed metamorphosis
- E. debunking the notion that the costs of delayed metamorphosis are negligible

Passage 204

The presence of work themes in the painting of the Impressionist movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries has until recently been largely discounted, despite the body of Impressionist works that continued the **tradition**, initiated by Courbet and Millet and developed through the 1880s

by Breton, Bastien-Lepage, Pissaro, and Berthe Morisot, of representing rural labor, and notwithstanding the significant body of Impressionist work—including that of Degas, Caillebotte, and Morisot—representing urban or suburban labor. The notion of Impressionism as concerned primarily with the representation of leisure has less to do, however, with the subject matter of the paintings than with the acceptance of the view, widely held in nineteenth-century France, that considered peasants performing physically demanding rural labor as the epitome of work. The numerous Impressionist representations of activities (often those of women) that we might classify as work—a woman serving beer in a cafe, many paintings by Degas of the ballet (a physically demanding activity by any standard)—were instead classified as representations of leisure by those who held this view.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. propose a new theory about the techniques used to represent work themes in Impressionist painting
- B. expand the meaning of the term "work" as it applies to painting
- C. note that work themes were often overlooked in Impressionist painting and suggest a reason why
- D. provide insight into why certain activities were not considered work in the late nineteenth century
- E. provide specific examples of rural work themes in Impressionist painting and explain the significance of such themes

2. The "tradition" refers to the

- A. view that work themes are of little importance in Impressionist painting
- B. representation of leisure
- C. representation of urban and suburban labor
- D. representation of rural labor
- E. works of Degas, Caillebotte, and Morisot

3. With which of the following statements about Impressionist painting would the author of the passage be most likely to agree?

- A. The view that Impressionist painting is concerned primarily with themes of leisure is based in part on a limited definition of what constitutes work.
- B. Many Impressionist paintings once regarded as representing work themes are now viewed as being concerned primarily with the representation of leisure.
- C. Most of the Impressionist paintings that treat work themes depict activities representing urban and suburban labor.
- D. Although themes of work appear frequently in Impressionist paintings, these themes are limited to the traditional representations of work as rural physical labor.
- E. Notwithstanding the large body of Impressionist painting in which work themes are present, the notion that Impressionist paintings are primarily about leisure activities is essentially correct.

Passage 205

Few central Asian textiles from the Timurid period (1370-1526 C. E.) have survived to be dated. However, scholars have long assumed that Timurid rugs with geometric patterns were replaced in royal courts by floral-patterned rugs only at the end of the 1400s, under the influence of the painter Behzad (circa 1455-circa 1536). Nevertheless, the presence of floral-patterned rugs in court scenes from two paintings in a 1440s Timurid manuscript suggests that floral-patterned rugs were already being used at that time. **Whether the occasional presence of geometric rugs in similar paintings after the 1440s means the tradition of weaving rugs with geometric patterns also continued, or whether here the painters simply followed a well-established formula, is still an open question.**

1. According to the passage, after the 1440s, Timurid paintings of court scenes
 - A. generally followed well-established formulas
 - B. are more likely to have survived than Timurid textiles
 - C. were greatly influenced by the painter Behzad
 - D. are frequently found in Timurid manuscripts
 - E. sometimes showed rugs with geometric patterns

2. The passage implies which of the following about the introduction of floral-patterned rugs in Timurid royal courts?
 - A. It explains the absence of any surviving geometric-patterned rugs.
 - B. It predates any influence wielded by the painter Behzad.
 - C. It occurred earlier than scholars have long thought.

3. Which of the following statements best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?
 - A. It notes a fact about Timurid rugs, that explains why they have been the subject of scholarly controversy.
 - B. It emphasizes the fragility of central Asian textiles from the period in question,
 - C. It situates Timurid rugs within the wider context of textile arts from the same period.
 - D. It suggests why the author is relying upon indirect evidence for the dating of trends in Timurid rugs.
 - E. It describes a constraint on the study of Timurid rugs that the author thinks has been overemphasized.

4. In the context in which it appears “formula” most nearly means
 - A. fact
 - B. symbol
 - C. ritual
 - D. maxim
 - E. recipe

Passage 206

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

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

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

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

2. According to the passage, some southern munitions plants built in the South during the Second World War were

- A. later reopened and used once more as munitions plants
- B. used for nonmanufacturing purposes after the war
- C. originally envisioned as continuing to manufacture munitions at high capacity even after the war had ended

3. In the passage, the mention of "Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee" serves primarily to

- A. suggest that some states were better than others at anticipating postwar economic needs
- B. identify evidence used to support a view held by scholars mentioned at the beginning of the passage
- C. suggest that federal investment in some kinds of manufacturing was excessive
- D. identify the states that received the largest allocations of federal funds
- E. provide information to support a point about the nature of government investment made earlier in the paragraph

4. In the highlighted portion of the passage, the author notes that plants were “specialized” primarily in order to

A. support a claim about the way in which wartime imperatives determined the amount of government investment in southern manufacturing

B. suggest that the federal government’s investments in southern manufacturing during the Second world war were largely ineffective

C. identify a factor that limited the impact of wartime government investment on the postwar southern economy

D. contrast the kinds of manufacturing facilities built in southern states during the Second world war with those built in northern states

E. challenge a claim about the reasons for government investment in southern manufacturing during the Second world war

5. The author implies which of the following about the manufacturing facilities built in southern states during the Second world war?

A. They tended to be less well-suited to conversion to peacetime purposes than were manufacturing facilities built in northern states.

B. They had a greater impact on the wartime economies of Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee than on those of other southern states.

C. They temporarily allowed the southern states to surpass the northern states in creating manufacturing jobs.

D. Few of them continued to serve their original functions during the postwar period. E. Some of them operated at a very low capacity during as well as after the war.

6. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would disagree with the “scholars” mentioned in the first sentence about which of the following?

A. The extent to which the postwar southern economy benefited from the wartime investment of federal funds

B. The effect of government investment on construction of manufacturing plants in southern states during the Second world war

C. The extent to which government-funded manufacturing facilities in the South actually benefited the United states effort to win the Second world war

D. Whether southern munitions plants built during the Second world war were converted to nonmanufacturing functions after the war

E. Whether government investment in manufacturing in southern states during the Second world war exceeded private investment there

Passage 207

Scholars have tended to treat the ideas of American social reformer Jane Addams as unique, failing to compare them sufficiently with those of other social activists and public intellectuals. Recent work, however, has situated her more thoroughly in the thinking and events of her time. For example, labor

historians have usefully contextualized Addams' close work with labor unions in the 1890s. When Addams' interest in the workers' reform agenda is understood in relation to **the history of trade unionism in Chicago** and its impressive record of political action, her contribution emerges as far more cooperative than groundbreaking. Workers influenced her in ways not preciously appreciated.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. criticize Addams for not realizing the extent of her debt to other social activists and public intellectuals
 - B. describe how scholars have misunderstood Addams' ideas regarding social reform
 - C. outline a debate within the historical community regarding Addams' approach to social reform
 - D. emphasize the importance of placing Addams' work in a larger framework of reform and activism
 - E. discuss the impact of Addams' close work with labor union on working conditions in the 1890s
2. The author refers to the "history of trade unionism in Chicago" primarily as
 - A. an issue that has been largely ignored by historians
 - B. an issue that has inspired contention among historians
 - C. a model for how trade unionists might engage in political action

Passage 208

In the late 1990s, the Mars Global Surveyor spacecraft detected magnetized patches of terrain near the north pole of Mars and also in the Terra Sirenum region, which is in the planet's southern hemisphere. These magnetic features may be relics of a global magnetic field in the vicinity of several huge, ancient craters in the Terra Sirenum region, astronomers believe these craters were formed some 3.8 billion years ago from the impact of **chunks of debris** pelting **the inner solar system**, where Mars orbits the Sun. If a global magnetic field once existed on Mars, it must have vanished before these craters formed. Such large impacts beat rock to temperatures well above 600 degrees Celsius—high enough to erase any magnetic field that metallic particle within the rock strong at the time the craters formed, it would have realigned and remagnetized the articles as they cooled. **The Surveyor findings thus suggest the magnetic field vanished early in the planet's 4.5 billion year existence.**

- 1 According to the passage, astronomers believe which of the following about the "chunks of debris"?
 - A. They may have destroyed a global magnetic field that once existed on Mars.
 - B. They affected Mars more substantially than other planet in the inner solar system.
 - C. Some of them contained a higher concentration of metallic particles than did rocks on Mars.
 - D. Some of them caused craters that exist in the Terra Sirenum region of Mars.
 - E. Few of them were large enough to cause impacts that would beat rocks to 600 degrees Celsius.
2. The author's conclusion in the final sentence of the passage is based in part on which of the following points?

-
- A. Elsewhere on Mars there are likely to be patches of magnetized terrain similar to those that the Mars Global Surveyor detected.
 - B. Planets other than Mars could have been affected by the chunks of debris that pelted the inner solar system 3.0 billion years ago.
 - C. A global magnetic field on Mars could have remagnetized metallic particles that had lost their magnetic field.
 - D. Not all collisions between debris chunks and planets result in the formation of craters.
 - E. Impacts much smaller than the ones that probably created the craters in the Terra Sirenum region do not heat rocks to temperatures above 600 degrees Celsius.

3. The author of the passage mentions the “inner solar system” in the course of

- A. explaining how Mars may have acquired a global magnetic field
- B. explaining how scientists estimate the probable age of Mars
- C. accounting for the size and location of magnetized patches of terrain detected on Mars
- D. casting doubt on one possible explanation for the disappearance of a global magnetic field on Mars
- E. relating how features of the surfaces

Passage 209

In general, naive individuals appear more likely to learn from interaction with familiar rather than unfamiliar members of their species. Kaveliers and colleagues (2005) reported that naive laboratory-bred deer mice showed greater social learning of defensive responses to biting flies after observing responses of familiar members than after observing responses of unfamiliar members. **Earlier, Valsecchi and colleagues (1996) reported striking differences in social learning of food preferences among Mongolian gerbils, depending on whether they were exposed to familiar or unfamiliar demonstrators.** At the time, this was unexpected because **Gaief and colleagues (1984)** had previously reported no familiarity effect in Norway rats on social learning of food preferences. However, Gaief et al (1998) subsequently uncovered a significant familiarity effect that was evident when demonstrators are some hours before interacting with observers but absent when demonstrators are immediately before interacting.

1. Which of the following can be inferred about the report by Gaief and colleagues (1984) as it is described in the passage?

- A. It introduced a concept that the report by Kaveliers and colleagues was intended to clarify.
- B. It highlighted an inaccuracy in the report by Valsecchi and colleagues
- C. It led to an incorrect supposition on the part of some scientists
- D. It played an important role in developing an understanding of social learning between members of different species.
- E. It suggested that the familiarity effect is stronger in some species than in others.

Passage 210

Most feminist labor historians believe that the emergence and rapid general adoption of industrial unionism in the late 1930s was essential for the success of efforts to organize large numbers of women workers into unions. They argue that industrial unionism's commitment to recruiting unskilled workers and its abandonment of racial and gender exclusiveness was more attractive to women workers (who, according to these scholars, were largely unskilled) than was the earlier exclusionary craft-union model. The successful organization of women garment workers in the 1910s does not undermine this dominant view, since the garment unions welcomed women workers of every skill level, prefiguring the industrial form of unionism.

1. According to the author, the successful organization of women garment workers is consistent with the dominant view of women labor history because

- A. garment unions concentrated their recruitment efforts exclusively on attracting unskilled workers as members
- B. those women garment workers who joined the garment unions were not as skilled as those who refused to join
- C. garment unions accepted both skilled and unskilled workers as members
- D. garment unions lacked exclusionary racial rules as well as rules barring unskilled workers
- E. most garment workers were relatively skilled craft workers rather than unskilled workers

Passage 211

Setting conservation objectives often mixes scientific knowledge with political feasibility in such a way that one cannot tell where the science stops and the political pragmatism takes over. For example, Tear found that for endangered species with recovery plans, over a quarter of the plans set quantitative recovery objectives at or below the species' existing population size or number of populations. Most likely these objectives were so low because they were politically palatable. Another possible explanation for such modest recovery objectives is what is known as the shifting-baseline syndrome. In this scenario, successive generations of wildlife managers use as their baseline the conditions they experienced at the start of their careers, resulting in lower expectations with each new generation.

1. In the context in which it appears, "modest" most nearly means

- A. conventional
- B. appropriate
- C. unpretentious

-
- D. diffident
 - E. unambitious

2. According to the passage, the “shifting-baseline syndrome” is a result of which of the following?

- A. Modest recovery objectives determined by political pragmatism
- B. The difficulty of determining existing population size and number of populations for endangered species
- C. Changes in the criteria that are used in determining whether a given quantitative objective has been met
- D. Each new generation of wildlife managers using recent conditions to set numerical baselines for wildlife populations
- E. The way that hopes for recovery of endangered species populations color the expectations of successive generations of wildlife managers

Passage 212

Harriet Martineau’s *Illustrations of Political Economy*, a series of didactic novellas about industrialists and workers that were immensely popular upon their publication (1832-1834), are considered the first industrial novels. But instead of foregrounding suffering individuals, as other industrial novels do, they champion the impersonal economic laws that determine individuals’ behavior. Martineau’s explicit aim is to convince her readers of the truth of the principles laid out by such economic philosophers as Thomas Malthus. Yet the novellas’ embrace of predetermined truths blunts their narrative force. Their claim to be “illustrations,” in which stories of human choice serve only to make vivid an abstract law, contravenes the relation in most realist fiction between abstract law and lived experience, in which the former is found inadequate to explain the latter.

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about industrial novels written after Martineau’s *Illustrations of Political Economy* ?

- A. They drew on the same subject matter as *Illustrations of Political Economy* but approached that subject matter with a different emphasis.
- B. They were written by authors who aimed to capitalize on the popularity of *Illustrations of Political Economy*.
- C. They differed from *Illustrations of Political Economy* in that they were more directly concerned with abstract economic laws than with the experiences of individuals.
- D. They were more popular with readers than were *Illustrations of Political Economy* .
- E. They differed from *Illustrations of Political Economy* in that they tended to present industrialists more sympathetically than workers.

2. The author of the passage mentions Thomas Malthus primarily to

- A. cite a feature of Martineau’s writing that makes it particularly vivid
- B. clarify a poorly understood aspect of Martineau’s fiction
- C. explain Martineau’s intentions in writing *Illustrations of Political Economy*

-
- D. contrast Martineau's fiction with the writings of economic philosophers
 - E. help account for the popularity of Martineau's *Illustrations of Political Economy*

Passage 213

Nielsen is aware that for many readers, including the anthologists who create textbooks, African American literature is thought to be primarily realistic in style and sociological or political in content. Avant-garde expressions—beyond the obvious examples offered by Langston Hughes, Amiri Baraka, and Ishmael Reed—are frequently overlooked. While such a narrow view is more readily apparent in critical attention given to fiction than in that given to poetry, it certainly skews anthologies. Nielsen is acutely aware of the serious political motives that often underlie such compilations and is also concerned that the currently popular critical paradigm of an oral tradition might deflect proper attention due African American literary traditions.

1. The passage suggests that compared with critical writing on African American fiction, critical writing on African American poetry
 - A. is more often driven by serious political motives
 - B. is more influenced by currently popular critical paradigms
 - C. draws clearer distinctions between oral and literary traditions
 - D. acknowledges a broader range of style and content
 - E. focuses more on the sociological implications of the works discussed
2. The passage suggests that Nielsen has which of the following concerns regarding anthologies of African American literature?
 - A. That the anthologies overlook the work of the important avant-garde writers Langston Hughes, Amiri Baraka, and Ishmael Reed
 - B. That the anthologies focus on a particular type of literature at the expense of other types
 - C. That the anthologies give insufficient attention to the oral tradition in African American literature

Passage 214

We take for granted that island populations must have a continental origin, and not the other way around. The number of islands that acquire their biota [i.e., plant and animal life] from a larger source supports this notion. There is, however, no fundamental mechanism in the equilibrium theory of island biogeography to preclude island species from colonizing the mainland. The belief in one-way biogeographic traffic has only begun to erode as phylogenetic analyses have revealed island origins for continental rodents and lizards. Among plants, the genus *Exostema* has successfully diversified in the continental Neotropics, while two populations in the angiosperm genus *Erithalis* have colonized Florida. At least two Neotropical bat lineages can be added to the growing list of island-to-continent colonizers.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the “equilibrium theory”?

-
- A. It implies that very few island populations are able to colonize continental areas.
 - B. It can accommodate two-way biogeographic traffic between islands and mainlands.
 - C. It necessarily assumes that island species originate on continents.
 - D. It has been undermined recently by phylogenetic analyses.
 - E. It questions the distinction between island and continental populations.

2. Select the sentence that presents a presupposition.

Passage 215

The temperance movement, aimed at combating alcohol use, comprised the largest women's movement and the largest group of women orators in nineteenth-century America. While the sheer quantity of material these women produced justifies critical attention, their importance is by no means solely quantitative. Although they lacked formal rhetorical training, these women exhibited an exceptional understanding of language use within their cultural context and demonstrated remarkably effective rhetorical strategies in relation to their own purposes and the audiences they addressed. Despite the success that temperance activists had in creating change, twentieth-century feminists tended to focus on the suffrage movement as women's only significant political act, an oversight that has resulted in a distortion of women's participation in the political process.

1. In the context in which it appears, "critical" most nearly means

- A. urgent
- B. censorious
- C. judgmental
- D. scholarly
- E. crucial

2. The passage suggests which of the following about the temperance movement's audiences?

- A. They were usually composed exclusively of women.
- B. They were often persuaded by the speeches they heard by women temperance orators.
- C. They were typically hostile to the idea of outlawing the use of alcohol.
- D. They were more numerous in the beginning of the nineteenth century than they were at its end.
- E. They were drawn largely from the same population as the audiences for women's suffrage groups.

Passage 216

Writings by Renaissance artists are often prized for the light they can shed on artists' lives and personalities. Despite their nearly equal life spans and impressive artistic output, Michelangelo, whose surviving writings are copious, is accessible in a way that Donatello is not. Other artists now less appreciated for their oeuvres, such as Cennino Cennini, are of greater value to modern historians for their written than for their painted output. The great paradox,

however, is Leonardo da Vinci, who left thousands of pages of writing. These texts have been categorized for study, segmenting his body of writings into smaller groupings on subjects such as painting, science, anatomy, optics, and engineering. Yet despite the exhaustive application of this method, Leonardo, as an individual, remains thoroughly obscure.

1. The author introduces the subject of Leonardo da Vinci primarily in order to
 - A. note an exception to the usefulness of a particular approach to studying Renaissance artists
 - B. emphasize the difficulty of interpreting the writings of Renaissance artists
 - C. vindicate a particular approach to interpreting the work of Renaissance artists
 - D. cite an artist whose writings have attracted particularly keen scholarly interest
 - E. cast doubt on a particular assumption about the relationship of biography and painting
2. Which of the following best characterizes the function of the highlighted sentence?
 - A. It acknowledges an important exception to a particular generalization.
 - B. It helps to account for a scholarly tendency mentioned earlier in the passage.
 - C. It contrasts two kinds of evidence used in the study of Renaissance artists.
 - D. It provides an illustration of a point articulated in the preceding sentence.
 - E. It notes an important distinction between the reputations of two Renaissance artists.

Passage 217

Arctic sea ice belongs to two categories. Seasonal ice freezes in winter and then dissolved in summer, while perennial ice perseveres year-round. To the untrained eye, all sea ice looks the same, but by licking it, one can evaluate how long a specific piece has been floating round. When ice starts to form in seawater, it drives out salt, which has no position in the crystal structure. As the ice gets thicker, the rejected salt collects in small pockets of brine too greatly concentrated to freeze. A piece of first-year ice will taste salty. Finally, if the ice survives, these pockets of brine drain out through fine, veinlike channels, and the ice becomes fresher; multiyear ice can even be dissolved and drunk.

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

1. The passage mentions which of the following as being a feature of seasonal ice?
 - A. It is similar in appearance to perennial ice.
 - B. It is typically filled with fine, veinlike channels.
 - C. It tastes saltier than perennial ice.
2. In the context in which it appears, “fine” most nearly means
 - A. acceptable
 - B. elegant
 - C. precise
 - D. pure
 - E. small

Passage 218

The novel *Georges*, published under Alexander Dumas' name, may actually have been written by Felicien Mallefille. A comparison of *Georges* with well-known Dumas novels such as *The Count of Monte Cristo* suggests that Dumas had little to do with *Georges*. For example, *Georges*' characters are tiresomely earnest, while those from Dumas' well-known novels crack jokes and utter colorful oaths. Meanwhile, in a technical sense, *Georges* is well-written, while *The Count of Monte Cristo*, with all its verve and sparkle, is full of redundancies, repetitions, and non sequiturs. As Umberto Eco discovered while attempting to translate *The Count of Monte Cristo*, the charm of Dumas' novel and its "narrative wisdom" are inseparable from its "linguistically sludgy and gasping" prose.

1. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about Dumas as a novelist?

- A. His use of non sequiturs detracts from the stylistic verve of his writing.
- B. His use of repetition has been overrated as effective novelistic technique.
- C. His reliance on humor results in one-dimensional characters.
- D. His novels, while technically well written, have predictable plots.
- E. His writing displays narrative skill despite certain technical flaws.

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding the novel *Georges*?

- A. Its authorship was widely questioned soon after its publication.
- B. Its characters are less interesting than those in most Dumas novels.
- C. It is marred by redundancies, repetitions, and non sequiturs.
- D. It presents unusual problems for translators.
- E. It has often been compared favorably to *The Count of Monte Cristo*.

Passage 219

While studying different-sized ant colonies, Cole discovered that when there were only a few ants in the space provided, each individual exhibited a chaotic pattern of activity and rest. As the density of the colony increased by the addition of more ants, Cole observed a sudden transition to dynamic order: patterns of activity and rest over the colony as a whole suddenly changed from chaotic to rhythmic. Why should the density of ants play an apparently crucial role in the transition from chaotic to ordered behavior? Ants interact with one another, and an active ant encountering an inactive one will stimulate the latter into movement. At low densities there are few encounters, but at higher densities activity can spread like a contagion through the colony. Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

1. According to the passage, which of the following statements about ant interactions is true?

- A. The interaction between active and inactive ants leads to a change in the inactive ant's behavior.

-
- B. When the density of an ant colony is low, there are relatively few interactions between ants.
- C. When there are many ants in an ant colony, the perceived lack of space often leads ants to inactivity.

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

- A. prepared
- B. prearranged
- C. regular
- D. peaceful
- E. restricted

Passage 220

In November 1753, the British author Sarah Fielding received half the payment for her novel *The Cry* and asked that the other half, when due, go to her “or to whomsoever I shall appoint,” probably implying that the remaining share was purposed for someone else. In fact, many believe that the novel was a collaborative venture between Fielding and Jane Collier. This specific collaboration was likely enough, as the two were close friends with similar interests. They wrote jointly authored letters, were both published authors with a lively interest in each other’s work, and were passionate supporters of didacticism and innovation in fiction—core concerns of *The Cry*. However, contemporaries accredit the work solely to Fielding, and there is nothing in the novel that is incompatible with Fielding’s other writings.

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

1. The passage presents which of the following as evidence in favor of Fielding and Collier’s having collaborated in writing *The Cry*?

- A. Their friendship
- B. Their joint authorship of correspondence
- C. Their approach to fiction

2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would agree with which of the following claims about *The Cry*?

- A. It develops themes commonly found in published works.
- B. It reflects an interest in the purposes to which fiction may be put.
- C. It contains elements that are incompatible with any of Collier’s solo writings.
- D. It shows that the extent of Collier and Fielding’s shared interests was not as wide as is generally thought.
- E. Parts of it were written jointly by Fielding and Collier.

Passage 221

The Moon once had a magnetic field, and Mars shows evidence of having had one early in its history, but neither object currently possess a magnetic field. But Mercury, which is halfway in size between the Moon and Mars, has an active and relatively strong magnetic field. Planetary scientists think that planets require a liquid core to sustain such a field, but the smaller the planet, the faster it cools. Mercury, by all right, should have a core as cold and dead as the Moon's, yet the magnetic field persists. This may result from the presence of elements like sulfur that, when mixed with iron, lower the melting point and keep the core molten.

1. The primary basis for the author's use of the expression "by all right" is Mercury's

- A. size
- B. early history
- C. temperature
- D. magnetic field
- E. chemical composition

2. In the context in which it appears, "dead" most nearly means

- A. latent
- B. inert
- C. dormant
- D. deceased
- E. obsolete

Passage 222

Experts have disagreed about where the genus *Varanus* (monitor lizards) derived. Since most existing species live in Australia, early researchers believed that *Varanus* originated in Australia and subsequently island hopped westward along the Indo-Australian archipelago. Herpetologist Robert Mertens later argued that *Varanus* possibly originated in the archipelago. Chromosomal analysis has since supported Mertens' contention, and additionally, geologic evidence refers to a crash between the archipelago and the Australian landmass after *Varanus* originated—a fact that could account for the genus' present distribution.

A relevant puzzle for scientists is the current distribution of *Varanus*' largest surviving species, the Komodo dragon. These carnivores inhabited only on four small islands in the archipelago where, scientists note, the prey base is too small to support mammalian carnivores. But the Komodo dragon has recently been revealed to control body temperature much more efficiently than do mammalian carnivores, enabling it to survive on about a tenth of the food energy demanded by a mammalian carnivore of comparable size.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the geographical distribution of the Komodo dragon is

- A. currently less restricted than it was at the time researchers first began investigating the origins

of the genus Varanus

B. currently more restricted than it was at the time researchers first began investigating the origins of the genus Varanus

C. less restricted than is the distribution of the genus Varanus as a whole

D. more restricted than is the distribution of the genus Varanus as a whole

E. viewed as evidence in favor of the hypothesis that the genus Varanus originated in the Indo-Australian archipelago

2. Which of the following elements in the debate over the origin of Varanus is NOT provided in the passage?

A. The evidence that led Mertens to argue that Varanus originated in the Indo-Australian archipelago

B. The evidence that led early researchers to argue that Varanus originated in Australia

C. A possible explanation of how Varanus might have spread to the Indo-Australian archipelago if it had originated in Australia

D. A possible explanation of how Varanus might have spread to Australia if it had originated in the Indo-Australian archipelago

E. An indication of the general present-day distribution of Varanus species between Australia and the Indo-Australian archipelago

3. It can be inferred that which of the following is true of the “geologic evidence” ?

A. It was first noted by Mertens as evidence in favor of his theory about the origins of Varanus.

B. It cannot rule out either one of the theories about the origins of Varanus discussed in the passage.

C. It accounts for the present distribution of the Komodo dragon.

D. It has led to renewed interest in the debate over the origins of Varanus.

E. It confirms the conclusions reached by early researchers concerning the origins of Varanus.

Passage 223

For *Temnothorax* ants in search of suitable rock crevices for new nest sites, size is an important consideration, and certain behaviors suggest how scouts might compare the size of several sites. After entering a crevice, scouts invariably exit and reenter. During their first inspection, they mark their route with their personal pheromones. (Experiments have shown that workers can distinguish their own pheromones from those of nest mates.) Some researchers believe that these ants are counting the frequency of intersections between their two exploratory trails. The smaller the area, the more likely they are to cross a spot twice. The observation that *Temnothorax* scouts always pave out a path of the same length on their first visit to sites strongly supports this hypothesis.

1. In light of the claim made by the “researchers”, it can be inferred that ants’ ability to distinguish their

A. own pheromones from those of nest mates is important primarily because ants would otherwise be unable to tell whether potential mating sites were occupied by related colonies.

B. the ability aids in the assignment of specific tracks such as scouting for new nests, among the various members of a nest.

C. ants who could not distinguish their own personal pheromones would be unable to tell if they had previously embraced a site

D. pheromone differentiation is essential to account evaluation of potential nesting sites

E. pheromone differentiation is essential to ants' ability to evaluate the size of crevices before entering them

2. Which of the following best describe the function of the highlighted portion of the passage?

A. It clarifies the relationship between the scout ants' behavior and the quality of a potential nesting site.

B. It offers a hypothesis to explain why ants make only two trips through each potential nesting site

C. It attempts to reconcile the behavior of scout ants with the nesting locations eventually chosen by their colonies

D. It challenges the conclusion of researchers about scout ants 'specific behavior

E. It undermines observations of former experiments about *Temnothorax* ant's ability to distinguish pheromones

Passage 224

If a supernova (the explosion of a massive star) triggered star formation from dense clouds of gas and dust, and if the most massive star to be formed from the cloud evolved into a supernova and triggered a new round of star formation, and so on, then a chain of star-forming regions would result. If many such chains were created in a differentially rotating galaxy, the distribution of stars would resemble the observed distribution in a spiral galaxy.

This line of reasoning underlies an exciting new theory of spiral-galaxy structure. A computer simulation based on this theory has reproduced the appearance of many spiral galaxies without assuming an underlying density wave, the hallmark of the most widely accepted theory of the largescale

structure of spiral galaxies. That theory maintains that a density wave of spiral form sweeps through the central plane of a galaxy, compressing clouds of gas and dust, which collapse into stars that form a spiral pattern.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. describe what results when a supernova triggers the creation of chains of star-forming regions

B. propose a modification in the most widely accepted theory of spiral-galaxy structure

C. compare and contrast the roles of clouds of gas and dust in two theories of spiral-galaxy structure

D. describe a new theory of spiral-galaxy structure and contrast it with the most widely accepted theory

E. describe a new theory of spiral-galaxy structure and discuss a reason why it is inferior to the most widely accepted theory

2. The passage implies that, according to the new theory of spiral-galaxy structure, a spiral galaxy

can be created by supernovas when the supernovas are

- A. producing an underlying density wave
- B. affected by a density wave of spiral form
- C. distributed in a spiral pattern
- D. located in the central plane of a galaxy
- E. located in a differentially rotating galaxy

3. Which of the following, if true, would most discredit the new theory as described in the passage?

- A. The exact mechanism by which a star becomes a supernova is not yet completely known and may even differ for different stars.
- B. Chains of star-forming regions like those postulated in the new theory have been observed in the vicinity of dense clouds of gas and dust.
- C. The most massive stars formed from supernova explosions are unlikely to evolve into supernovas.
- D. Computer simulations of supernovas provide a poor picture of what occurs just before a supernova explosion.
- E. A density wave cannot compress clouds of gas and dust to a density high enough to create a star.

Passage 225

In the mid-seventeenth century, some Native Americans in colonial New England started to keep and manage livestock for the first time, doing so according to their own cultural priorities and interests. Several factors influenced their decision to keep animals, including threats to their land base and to the productivity of their hunting. It might appear that animal husbandry as practiced by Europeans would have posed an insurmountable sociocultural challenge for Indians. Scholars studying the issue have argued that livestock would have compromised the mobility needed for winter hunting, destroyed crops, competed with wild game for resources, and violated prevailing conceptions of property and of human-animal interconnectedness. Such obstacles were indeed difficult, but creative ways to overcome them were found.

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

- A. It identifies an atypical scholarly viewpoint regarding Native Americans and animal husbandry.
- B. It helps to explain why animal husbandry was not adopted by more Native Americans in colonial New England.
- C. It points out some of the typical misconceptions that scholars have regarding Native Americans in colonial New England.
- D. It identifies factors that ultimately transformed the Native American way of life.
- E. It identifies certain challenges that practicing animal husbandry posed for Native Americans in colonial New England.

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

2. It can be inferred that the author would agree with which of the following statements about

animal husbandry by Native Americans in colonial New England?

- A. Its adoption required some cultural adjustment by Native American societies.
- B. Its influence eventually led to changes in the husbandry practices used by Europeans in the regions.
- C. It may have allowed those who adopted it to compensate, in whole or in part, for reduced hunting yields.

Passage 226

Analyzing the physics of dance can add fundamentally to a dancer's skill. Although dancers seldom see themselves totally in physical terms—as body mass moving through space under the influence of well-known forces and obeying physical laws—neither can they afford to ignore the physics of movement. For example, no matter how much a dancer wishes to leap off the floor and then start turning, the law of conservation of angular momentum absolutely prevents such a movement.

Some movements involving primarily vertical or horizontal motions of the body as a whole, in which rotations can be ignored, can be studied using simple equations of linear motion in three dimensions. However, rotational motions require more complex approaches that involve analyses of the way the body's mass is distributed, the axes of rotation involved in different types of movement, and the sources of the forces that produce the rotational movement.

1. The author mentions all of the following as contributing to an understanding of the physics of dance EXCEPT

- A. the law of conservation of angular momentum
- B. analyses of the way in which the body's mass is distributed
- C. equations of linear motion in three dimensions
- D. analyses of the sources that produce rotational motions
- E. the technical terms for movements such as leaps and turns

2. Analysis of which of the following would require the kind of complex approach described in the last sentence?

- A. A long leap across space
- B. A short jump upward with a return to the same place
- C. A sustained and controlled turn in place
- D. Short, rapid steps forward and then backward without turning
- E. Quick side steps in a diagonal line

Passage 227

The most believable justification for higher taxes on automobile fuel is that fuel consumption diminishes the environment and thus increases the costs of traffic congestion. But the fact that burning fuel generates these “negative externalities” does not indicate that no tax on fuel could ever be too high. Economics is accurate about the tax that should, in principle, be levied to cope with negative externalities: the tax on a liter of fuel should equal the harm resulted from using a liter of fuel. If the tax is more than that, its costs (including the inconvenience to those who would rather have used their cars) will exceed its benefits (including any reduction in congestion and pollution).

1. In the last sentence, “exceed” most closely means

- A. outstrip
- B. magnify
- C. delimit
- D. offset
- E. supplant

2. Which of the following best features the function of the indicated portion of the passage?

- A. It restates a point made earlier in the passage.
- B. It provides the evidence on which a theory is based.
- C. It presents a specific application of a general principle.
- D. It summarizes a justification with which the author disagrees.
- E. It suggests that the benefits of a particular strategy have been overestimated.

Passage 228

Only since the Second World War has graphic design been categorized as a field worth knowing about and preserving, and most design collections have been narrowly defined. There are few extant archives of advertisements, some design collections include only political posters by established artists, other collections focus on such specific historical documents as election posters. Rigidly defined collections like these can foster pigeonholed concepts of design history. In contrast, Merrill Berman’s ambitious reach as a collector- one that includes avantgraphics, anonymous political posters, and commercial advertisements- preserves graphics in a wide range to show how graphic designs pervade a culture, not in isolation from one another but all mixed together part of the daily inundation of meanings and visual stimulation.

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

- A. It offers a critique of the design collections referenced in the preceding sentence
- B. It questions the motivation behind Berman’s graphic design collection
- C. It illustrates why graphic design was not viewed as an important field of study before the Second World War

-
- D. It identifies an understanding of design history that informed Berman's early career
- E. It supports an argument against Berman's eclectic approach to collecting

Passage 229

During the early nineteenth century, the demand for ever-louder sound led to ever-increasing tension on piano strings, making evident the need for stronger framing. Sooner or later, long after factories had taken over the manufacture of other commodities, the Industrial Revolution nevertheless shaped the attitudes of those who decided whether to accept this innovation. To build pianos with steam-powered tools was one thing, to put a cast-iron frame at the center of the instrument, making the product itself a modern factory of sound rather than a fully handcrafted artwork, in wood, was quite another. The resulting debate was vigorous, with many feeling certain that iron in the piano would ruin the tone.

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

1. Which of the following statements about the development of the piano can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Pianos continued to be made by artisans well into the nineteenth century.
- B. The use of steam-powered tools in piano making led to a decline in tone quality.
- C. Prior to the Industrial Revolution, the framing in piano was made entirely of wood.

2. In the context in which it appears, "tone" most exactly means

- A. interval
- B. mood
- C. timbre
- D. pitch
- E. shade

Passage 230

During the 1920s, most proponents of scientific management, Frederick Taylor's approach for maximizing workers' productivity by intensively routinizing their jobs, antagonized the five-day workweek. Despite scientific managers conceding that decreasing hours might supply an incentive to workers, in practice they more often utilized pay differentials to encourage higher productivity. Those reformers who wanted to accept both scientific management and reduced hours had to make a greatly negative case, depicting the latter as an antidote to the rigors of the former. In conflict to the scientific managers, Henry Ford stated that shorter hours caused larger productivity and profits. However, few employers matched either Ford's vision or his particular interest in mass marketing a product—automobiles—that requested leisure for its use, and few unions succeeded in saving shorter hours through bargaining. At its 1928 convention, the American Federation of Labor (AFL) boasted of approaching 165,000 members working five-day, 40-hour weeks.

But even though this represented an raise of about 75,000 since 1926, about 70 percent of the entire came from five enormously well-organized building trades' unions.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with discussing which of the following?

- A. The relative merits of two points of view regarding a controversy
- B. The potential benefits to workers in the 1920s of a change in employers' policies
- C. The reasons for a labor-management disagreement during the 1920s
- D. The status of a contested labor issue during the 1920s
- E. The role of labor unions in bringing about a reform

2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions "automobiles" primarily to suggest that

- A. Ford's business produced greater profits than did businesses requiring a workweek longer than five days
- B. Ford, unlike most other employers, encouraged his employees to use the products they produced
- C. Ford may have advocated shorter hours because of the particular nature of his business
- D. unions were more likely to negotiate for shorter hours in some businesses than in others
- E. automobile workers' unions were more effective than other unions in securing a five-day workweek

3. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would probably agree with which of the following claims about the boast highlighted?

- A. It is based on a mistaken estimation of the number of AFL workers who were allowed to work a five-day, 40-hour week in 1928.
- B. It could create a mistaken impression regarding the number of unions obtaining a five-day, 40-hour week during the 1920s.
- C. It exaggerates the extent of the increase between 1926 and 1928 in AFL members working a five-day, 40-hour week.
- D. It overestimates the bargaining prowess of the AFL building trades' unions during the 1920s.
- E. It is based on an overestimation of the number of union members in the AFL in 1928.

4. According to the passage, the "reformers" claimed that

- A. neither scientific management nor reduced hours would result in an improvement in the working conditions of most workers
- B. the impact that the routinization of work had on workers could be mitigated by a reduction in the length of their workweek
- C. there was an inherent tension between the principles of scientific management and a commitment to reduced workweeks
- D. scientific managers were more likely than other managers to use pay differentials to encourage higher productivity
- E. reducing the length of the workweek would increase productivity more effectively than would increases in pay

Passage 231

Unlike the static, classically composed portraits produced by her mentor Walker Evans, twentieth-century

New York photographer Helen Levitt's photographs seem candid and spontaneous.

Whereas Evans' subjects look directly into the camera, so that photographer and subject conspire in the making of a portrait, Levitt's subjects seem caught unawares. As a "street" photographer, before the term's invention, Levitt has claimed to have attempted to capture life as she found it. But there is a paradox to her technique. Her off-the-cuff aesthetic seemingly guarantees objectivity, since she was recording street scenes she happened upon, yet her photographs could be said to be highly subjective, to be reflections of Levitt's own distinctive preoccupations and ways of seeing. Unlike Evans' images, Levitt's are solely the products of the photographer without the conscious participation of their subjects. The repetitions evident in Levitt's choices of subjects, for example, her many photographs of children in masks and disguises, reveal more about Levitt herself than about those subjects.

1. According to the passage, which of the following appears to ensure the objectivity of Levitt's photographs?

- A. She took photographs in public places rather than in a studio.
- B. She was not personally acquainted with the subjects of her photographs.
- C. She did not arrange the scenes or pose the subjects she photographed.
- D. She avoided using classical principles of composition.
- E. She was guided by her subjects' preoccupations rather than by her own.

2. The passage asserts which of the following about Evans' portrait photographs?

- A. Evans' photographs indicate a conscious rejection of the approaches associated with street photography.
- B. The subjects in an Evans' photograph become collaborators in the portrait's creation.
- C. Evans' photographic portraits usually reveal more about Evans than they do about his subjects.
- D. Evans' static, classically composed portraits reveal Evans' preoccupation with maintaining an appearance of objectivity.
- E. Evans' static, classically composed portraits reveal little about his distinctive way of seeing.

3. The passage suggests which of the following about street photography?

- A. It characteristically depicts groups of people rather than individual subjects.
- B. It tends to depict a narrow and repetitious range of subject matter.
- C. It creates the impression of spontaneity but often actually involves scenes contrived by the photographer.
- D. Its early practitioners were not accorded much recognition for their aesthetic achievements.
- E. It had not been named as such when Levitt began practicing this kind of photography.

Passage 232

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

1. The author of the passage discusses voter turnout rates primarily in order to
 - A. confirm an assumption about the impact of women suffrage on united states electoral politics
 - B. explain a significant change in American political life that occurred over the course of the campaign for woman suffrage
 - C. account for changes in the importance of political parties between the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
 - D. Identify a reason elections were less competitive after 1920 than they had been in earlier decades.
 - E. Illustrate a point about the importance of political parties in the mid-nineteenth century
2. The author of the passage mentions conservatives in the highlighted sentence primarily in order to
 - A. account for long lag between the beginning of the woman suffrage movement and the achievement of voting rights for women
 - B. suggest that political parties had a larger role in opposing woman suffrage than has sometimes been acknowledged
 - C. confirm that the attaining of woman suffrage was politically important in spite of a national devaluation of voting
 - D. identify a reason that the granting of voting rights to women had less political impact than women's rights activists hoped
 - E. argue that women's votes had a greater impact on United States electoral politics than was previously believed.

Passage 233

Some studies have shown that red-backed salamanders (RBS) are scarce in areas with acidic soils and that those present in such conditions have smaller-than-average bodies. Explanations have included the possibility that young RBS are adversely affected by acidic soil, that adult RBS can sense and may avoid acidic soil conditions, or that loss of RBS prey populations due to acidic soil could result in reduced RBS populations. Yet researchers found fairly

high densities of large-bodied RBS at Lake Claire Watershed, where soil conditions are acidic. One hypothesis is that intraspecific geographical variation in acidity tolerance (i.e., local adaptation to an acidic environment) could exist for RBS. Previous studies showed potential local adaptation of some salamander species to acidity.

1. Which of the following can be inferred about the studies mentioned in the highlighted portion of the passage?

- A. They may have undercounted RBS in their study areas due to faulty methodology.
- B. They focused less on adult RBS than on RBS in the early stages of their development.
- C. They found evidence that acidic conditions adversely affect the prey on which RBS depend.
- D. They drew unsubstantiated conclusions about the possible adverse effects of acidic conditions on RBS.
- E. They were conducted in areas where the soil conditions were similar to those at Lake Claire Watershed.

2. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. cite evidence that appears to contradict a widely held assumption
- B. present contrasting interpretations of a particular research finding
- C. explain how a particular environmental change can produce diverse outcomes
- D. note an unexpected finding and summarize new possible explanation for it
- E. identify a correlation and explain why one hypothesis about it is more persuasive than others

Passage 234

Federal courts in the United States, especially before the famous 1962 case of *Baker v. Carr*, were often thought to be powerless in the area of election law, voting rights, and other legal questions clearly bearing on politics. This perception was not entirely correct, of course, as pre-1962 Supreme Court decisions such as that in the case of *Smith v. Allwright* demonstrated in the wake of that decision, voting participation among African Americans in the South increased substantially. However, political rights had not always been so clearly championed by the Supreme Court as they were in *Smith v. Allwright*. Indeed, the transformations between the Civil War and 1962 were such that, in reviewing voters' rights cases over the intervening decades, one feels like an archaeologist cutting through distinct layers in which the judicial decisions uncovered reveal a pattern of ideological and societal change.

1. The author of the passage uses the analogy of the archaeology most probably in order to

- A. contrast judicial decisions made after 1962 concerning voters rights with decision made immediately after the Civil War
- B. suggest that the author is perplexed by many judicial decisions regarding voters' rights
- C. characterize the nature of change in judicial thinking regarding voters' rights
- D. indicate that much of the history of voters' rights has been lost since the Civil War
- E. illustrate the lack of concern for voters' rights exhibited by federal courts before the Civil

War

2. Which of the following can be inferred regarding the case of *Baker v. Carr*?

- A. Its outcome required clarification in subsequent decisions rendered by the Supreme Court.
- B. Its resolution attested to the power of federal courts to address legal issues related to politics.
- C. It marked a radical change in judicial thinking in the United States.
- D. It was decided before the Supreme Courts heard the case of *Smith v. Allwright*.
- E. It has little historical significance aside from its focus on laws affecting politics.

Passage 235

In *A Fine Brush on Ivory*, his appreciation of novelist Jane Austen, Richard Jenkins remarks that in Austen scholarship, there are pressures that cause ordinary critical circumspection to break down. Principal among those pressures is the peculiar affection in which the person of Jane Austen is held by many readers. This affection is not altogether explained by admiration for her genius, nor is it entirely a symptom of nostalgia for her orderly, decorous, even mysterious life. Writers have led critics to approach her work in mostly biographical or historical ways, often in defiance of other critical fashions, especially the various formal approaches that have dominated modern literary criticism.

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

1. According to the passage, critics approach Jane Austen's work in biographical or historical ways for which of the following reasons?

- A. They find her work particularly well suited to biographical and historical readings.
- B. They are unsatisfied with the formal approaches that have dominated modern literary criticism.
- C. They feel the need to know the baffling writer personally.

2. In the context in which it appears, "appreciation of" most nearly means

- A. gratitude toward
- B. awareness of
- C. appraisal of
- D. esteem for
- E. grasp of

Passage 236

Findings in biological anthropology suggest that Native Americans' ancestors probably came to the Americas from northeastern Asia. Turner, for example, has studied the dentition of prehistoric and living Native Americans and northeastern Asians. Based on approximately twenty dental traits, including tooth-crown shape and number of roots, he has defined an overall dental pattern called Sinodonty, which includes three-rooted lower first molars and shovel-shaped incisors. This distinctive pattern is shared among most Native Americans and people from northeastern Asia, but

is not found in people who originated in southern Asia, Africa, or Europe. Another less complex pattern—Sundadonty—is shared among the people of southeastern Asia and is also found in prehistoric American populations, but Turner believes that widespread Sinodonty demonstrates most Native Americans' northeastern Asian origins.

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

1. The passage implies that Turner's conclusion regarding the origins of most Native American populations is based in part on which of the following findings?

- A. The presence of Sundadonty among prehistoric American populations
- B. The prevalence of shovel-shaped incisors among Native Americans
- C. The absence of Sinodonty among people from southern Asia, Africa, and Europe.

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

2. According to the passage, Sinodonty and Sundadonty differ from one another in that Sinodonty

- A. has been found among prehistoric Native American populations, while Sundadonty has not.
- B. is a more complex dental pattern than Sundadonty is
- C. occurs frequently in modern Native American populations, while Sundadonty does not.