

## Passage I

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

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

But a more realistic view is that by conveying his perceptions as  
 a folk artist ought to—through an accumulation of details over the span  
 of his blues oeuvre, rather than by overloading each poem with  
 30 quaintness and naivety—Hughes made his most important  
 contributions to the genre. His blues poems are in fact closer  
 stylistically to the folk blues on which he modeled them than to the

cultivated classic blues. Arnold Rampersad has observed that virtually  
 all of the poems in the 1927 collection in which Hughes essentially  
 35 originated blues poetry fall deliberately within the “range of  
 utterance” of common folk. This surely applies to “Young Gal’s Blues,”  
 in which Hughes avoids the conventionally “poetic” language and  
 images that the subjects of death and love sometimes elicit in his  
 ordinary lyric poetry. To see what Hughes’ blues poetry might have been  
 40 like if he had truly adopted the classic blues as his model, one need  
 only look to “Golden Brown Blues,” a song lyric Hughes wrote for  
 composer W. C. Handy. Its images, allusions, and diction are  
 conspicuously remote from the common “range of utterance.”

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. describe the influence of folk and classic blues on blues poetry
- B. analyze the effect of African American culture on blues poetry
- C. demonstrate that the language used in Hughes’ blues poetry is colloquial
- D. defend Hughes’ blues poetry against criticism that it is derivative
- E. refute an accepted view of Hughes’ blues poetry style

### 2. The author of the passage uses the highlighted quotation primarily to

- A. indicate how blues poetry should be performed
- B. highlighted the difficulties faced by writers of blues poetry
- C. support the idea that blues poetry is a genre doomed to fail
- D. illustrate the obstacles that blues poetry is unable to overcome
- E. suggest that written forms of blues are less authentic than sung blues

**3. It can be inferred from the passage that, as compared with the language of “Golden Brown Blues,” the language of “Young Gal’s blues” is**

- A. more colloquial
- B. more melodious
- C. marked by more allusions
- D. characterized by more conventional imagery
- E. more typical of classic blues song lyrics

**4. According to the passage, Hughes’ blues poetry and classic blues are similar in which of the following ways?**

- A. Both are improvised
- B. Both are written down
- C. Both are intended for the same audience
- D. Neither uses colloquial language
- E. Neither is professionally performed

## Passage 2

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

The high proportion of ground forages in Dryandra might be explained by the openness of habitats there, that is, the absence of  
10 dense ground vegetation, and the lack of a continuous shrub layer. Ground foraging appears to be facilitated by an open habitat with areas of bare ground. However, the researchers found that the Tablelands were also open with sparse to dense litter layers, abundant in woody debris, and had discontinuous or absent ground and shrub layers. Thus,

15 differences in habitat structures between these areas and Dryandra cannot entirely explain the greater abundance of ground foragers in Dryandra.

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

**1. Which of the following best describe the organization of the second paragraph?**

- A. A thesis is proposed and supporting examples are provided.
- B. A thesis is presented, considered, and then rejected.
- C. Opposing views are described and the evidence on which they are based is evaluated.
- D. An argument is described, rejected, and then an alternative is proposed.
- E. A hypothesis is presented, weighed, qualified, and then reaffirmed.

**2. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?**

- A. It reconciles two conflicting theories discussed earlier in the passage.
- B. It provides an example of a general tendency described earlier in the passage.
- C. It suggests the relevance of phenomena mentioned in the previous sentence.
- D. It provides support for a claim made in the first paragraph.
- E. It provides evidence for a hypothesis discussed in the second paragraph.

**3. The passage suggests which of the following about “canopy complexity”?**

- A. Decreased canopy complexity can lead to a greater abundance of ground foragers.
- B. Increased canopy complexity usually helps in retaining a more natural bird diversity.
- C. Increased canopy complexity is usually detrimental to ground-nesting species.
- D. Differences in canopy complexity between two regions are not always obvious.
- E. Differences in foraging behavior among foliage-foraging birds can lead to differences in canopy complexity.

**4. The author suggests which of the following about “foxes and feral cats”?**

- A. They may have benefited from the logging that followed European settlement.
- B. They probably affect the overall productivity of the ecosystem.
- C. They feed primarily on ground-foraging birds.
- D. They rarely, if ever, feed on tree-nesting birds.
- E. They may have had a smaller impact on Dryandra than on the Tablelands.

## Passage 3

line 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  
5 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  
10 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 4

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

Indeed, the violations of realistic convention are so flagrant that they might well call into question whether *The Color Purple* is indeed intended to be a realistic novel, especially since there are indications that at least some of those aspects of the novel regarded by viewers as  
 20 puzzling may constitutes its links to modes of writing other than Anglo-European nineteenth-century realism. For example, Henry Louis Gates, Jr., has recently located the letters to God within an African American tradition deriving from slave narrative, a tradition in which the act of writing is linked to a powerful deity who "speaks" through scripture  
 25 and bestows literacy as an act of grace. For Gates, the concern with finding a voice, which he sees as the defining feature of African American literature, links Celie's letters with certain narrative aspects of Zora Neale Hurston's 1937 novel *Their Eyes Were Watching God*, the acknowledged predecessor of *The Color Purple*.

30 Gates's paradigm suggests how misleading it may be to assume that mainstream realist criteria are appropriate for evaluating *The Color Purple*. But in his preoccupation with voice as a primary element unifying both the speaking subject and the text as a whole, Gates does

not elucidate many of the more conventional structural features of Walker's novel. For instance, while the letters from Nettie clearly  
 35 illustrate Nettie's acquisition of her own voice, Gates's focus on "voice" sheds little light on the place that these letters occupy in the narrative or on why the plot takes this sudden jump into geographically and culturally removed surroundings. What is needed is an evaluative  
 40 paradigm that, rather than obscuring such startling structural features (which may actually be explicitly intended to undermine traditional Anglo-European novelistic conventions), confronts them, thus illuminating the deliberately provocative ways in which *The Color Purple* departs from the traditional models to which it has been compared.

**1. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the letters from Nettie to Celie?**

- A. They mark an unintended shift to geographically and culturally removed surroundings
- B. They may represent a conscious attempt to undermine certain novelistic conventions
- C. They are more closely connected to the main action of the novel than is at first apparent
- D. They owe more to the tradition of the slave narrative than do Celie's letters to God
- E. They illustrate the traditional concretizing details of the epistolary novel form

**2. In the second paragraph, the author of the passage is primarily concerned with**

- A. examining the ways in which *The Color Purple* echoes its acknowledged predecessor, *Their Eyes Were Watching God*
- B. providing an example of a critic who has adequately addressed the structural features of *The Color Purple*
- C. suggesting that literary models other than the nineteenth-century realistic novel may inform our understanding of *The Color Purple*
- D. demonstrating the ineffectiveness of a particularly scholarly attempt to suggest an alternative way of evaluating *The Color Purple*
- E. disputing the perceived notion that *The Color Purple* departs from conventions of the realistic novel form

**3. According to the passage, an evaluative paradigm that confronts the startling structural features of *The Color Purple* would accomplish which of the following?**

- A. It would adequately explain why many reviewers of this novel have discerned its connections to the realistic novel tradition
- B. It would show the ways in which this novel differs from its reputed Anglo-European nineteenth-century models
- C. It would explicate the overarching role of voice in this novel
- D. It would address the ways in which this novel echoes the central themes of Hurston's *Their Eyes Are Watching God*
- E. It would reveals ways in which these structural features serve to parody novelistic conventions

**4. The author of the passage suggests that Gates is most like the reviewers mentioned in the first paragraph in which of the following ways?**

- A. He points out discrepancies between *The Color Purple* and other traditional epistolary novels
- B. He sees the concern with finding a voice as central to both *The Color Purple* and *Their Eyes Are Watching God*
- C. He assumes that *The Color Purple* is intended to be a novel primarily in the tradition of Anglo-American nineteenth-century realism
- D. He does not address many of the unsettling structural features of *The Color Purple*
- E. He recognizes the departure of *The Color Purple* from traditional Anglo-European realistic novel conventions.

## Passage 5

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

**1. Which of the following, if true, casts most doubt on the prediction?**

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

## Passage 6

*line* 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  
 5 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  
 10 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  
 15 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 choices 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 7

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

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

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

## Passage 8

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

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

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



## Passage 9

*line* 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  
*5* 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  
*10* single copy of a founder mutation often confers a survival advantage on carriers. For example, the hereditary hemochromatosis mutation protects carriers from iron-deficiency because the mutated gene allows increased efficiency of iron absorption.

*Consider all 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 mutation

## Passage 10

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

1. Which of the following most logically complete the passage?

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

## Passage 11

*line* Attempts to identify New Guinean's hunter-gatherers face the well-known difficulty of defining what constitutes a hunter-gather group. According to the **common** definition, hunter-gathers are those who subsist by hunting wild animals and gathering wild plants. Yet those criteria beg numerous questions, including the issue of what constitutes "wild". The very presence on a landscape of humans who are consumers affects food resources, blurring the lines between wild and domesticated and, hence between hunting and pastoralism, and

between gathering and cultivation. Moreover, it is unclear how groups should be classified that are hunter-gatherers in their procurement strategies but that make use of pastoralism and cultivation in their consumption patterns—subsisting, for example, by trading wild foods to neighbors in return for domesticated crops.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. suggest that there are not as many hunter-gathers in New Guinea as is commonly thought
- B. explain why identifying New Guinean's hunter-gathers is not a straightforward process
- C. point to certain difficulties in establishing what constitute a wild plant and a wild animal
- D. establish new, more relevant criteria for what constitutes a hunter-gather group
- E. discuss the implication of an inappropriate definition of pastoralism

2. Replacement of the word "common" with which of the following results in the LEAST change in meaning to the passage?

- A. trite
- B. mutual
- C. unexceptional
- D. collective
- E. conventional

## Passage 12

*line* 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  
*5* 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  
*10* 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 13

line 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 might spent much of their time arranging deals and forestalling  
5 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  
10 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 highlighted 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 14

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

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

Wright's *Savage Holiday* (1954). Wright's portrait of a White New York insurance executive suffering a breakdown was greeted in some quarters with the argument that in dealing exclusively with White characters, Wright had denied himself the subject matter that had given his other work its ferocious animation. But either the novel with White ethnic main characters or the "raceless" novel appears, at least as an experiment, in the careers of the best-known expatriate African American writers. In the 1950s, African American writers had few chances to demonstrate that they had any knowledge of life that did not have something to do with Black. Those who wrote about White characters were, in effect, questioning the definitions of the Black writer, if not of African American literature itself.

**1. The author of the passage suggests that Baldwin shared which of the following with the African American writers discussed in the last sentence of the passage?**

- A. An interest in presenting American characters in European settings.
- B. A desire to challenge some readers' and critics' assumptions about Black writers.
- C. A skepticism about the effectiveness of didacticism in fiction.
- D. A preoccupation with the theme of "the eternal outsider"
- E. A dissatisfaction with earlier Black writers' "raceless" novels.

**2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions an observation by Leslie Fiedler primary in order to**

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

**3. The passage suggests that which of the following was one possible reason for Baldwin's interest in the work of Henry James?**

- A. Similarities between James's and Baldwin's ideas about literary style.
- B. Similarities between James's and Baldwin's reasons for leaving the United States to write in Europe.
- C. James's use of social and political themes for didactic purpose.
- D. James's reputation among mainstream critics and readers for addressing universal themes.
- E. James's treatment of a theme that Baldwin found to be less confining than themes of protest fiction.

**4. The author of the passage mentions William Attaway, Chester Himes and Willard Motley primarily in order to**

- A. suggest that critics may have been more accepting of protest fiction by African American writers when that fiction did not directly address African Americans' experience
- B. illustrate a point about African American novelists' success in presenting subject matter not usually associated with African American literature.
- C. distinguish a view about African American literature held by certain African American writers of the 1930s and 1940s from a view held by many earlier writers.
- D. challenge some critics' view that African American novelists sacrificed an important source of power in their work when they chose to focus on White characters
- E. support the point that Baldwin's exclusive focus on White characters in *Giovanni's Room* was not an unprecedented choice for an African American novelist.

## Passage 15

The painter Peter Brandon never dated his works, and their chronology is only now beginning to take shape in the critical literature. A recent dating of a Brandon self portrait to 1930 is surely wrong. Brandon was 63 years old in 1930, yet the painting shows a young, dark-haired man—obviously Brandon, but clearly not a man of 63.

**1. Which of the following, if justifiably assumed, allows the conclusion to be properly drawn?**

- A. There is no securely dated self-portrait of Brandon that he painted when he was significantly younger than 63.
- B. In refraining from dating his works, Brandon intended to steer critical discussion of them away from considerations of chronology.
- C. Until recently, there was very little critical literature on the works of Brandon.
- D. Brandon at age 63 would not have portrayed himself in a painting as he had looked when he was a young man.
- E. Brandon painted several self-portraits that showed him as a man past the age of 60.

## Passage 16

*line* 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  
 5 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  
 10 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**

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



## Passage 17

*line* 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  
5 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  
10 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 18

line Animal 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 10 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 Q3 changes in cellular defenses and repair.

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

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

*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.

**3. The passage suggests that some scientists believe which of the following about the changes mentioned in the highlighted portion of the passage?**

- A. They are adaptations that enhance the organism's ability to process the toxic by-products of metabolism.
- B. They cannot occur without some overall change in the rate of metabolism.
- C. They are induced both by natural food scarcity and by artificial restriction of calorie intake.
- D. They occur solely in response to reductions in total calorie intake.
- E. They do not occur in non mammalian species.

## Passage 19

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

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

- A. *Piers Plowman* is one of Langland's major works, whereas *House of Fame* is a minor work of Chaucer's.
- B. *House of Fame* survives in only three manuscript copies, substantially fewer than the number of manuscript copies that exist of *Piers Plowman*.
- C. Because *Piers Plowman* became a well-known work in its day, it is likely that the similarities between it and *House of Fame* were detected by many of the people who read *House of Fame* soon after Chaucer wrote it.
- D. Many of the themes and structures of *Piers Plowman* are also found in Latin, Italian, French works with which Chaucer could well have been familiar.
- E. There is no evidence that Chaucer and Langland ever met or that they corresponded with each other about literary topics.

## Passage 20

*line* It is common to quote David Hume arguing against the possibility of reasoned ethics—for example, his observation that “the rules of morality... are not conclusion for our reason.” Hume’s remarks on the relation between reason and ethics are so myriad that it would be  
5 presumptuous to seek a definitive clarification of his position. But it is worth noting that immediately preceding the remark just quoted, Hume declares: “Morals excite passions, and produce or prevent actions. Reason of itself is utterly impotent in this particular.” The qualification  
10 “of itself” is important to note. This is, in fact, not an argument that reason is unimportant for morality or for motivating action. It argues only that reason cannot accomplish this entirely on its own.

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. argue that contrary to the conventional interpretation, Hume saw reason as playing the central role in ethical decisions
- B. suggest that Hume viewed reason and morality as being equally strong motivations for action
- C. criticize Hume for failing to provide a definitive clarification of his position on the relationship between reason and ethics
- D. explain why Hume’s view of the relationship between reason and ethics has been widely misunderstood
- E. contend that Hume’s view of the relationship between reason and ethics is more complicated than is often suggested

### 2. The author quotes Hume in the first sentence of the passage primarily to

- A. illustrate the claim that Hume’s view of reason’s role in ethics has been misconstrued
- B. acknowledge a remark made by Hume that seems to indicate that Hume saw reason as inextricable from ethics
- C. demonstrate that Hume’s writing are sometimes ambiguous with respect to the relationship between reason and ethics
- D. show why someone might see Hume as unsympathetic to the notion that reason play a role in ethics
- E. provide evidence that supports the author’s interpretation of Hume’s ethical philosophy

## Passage 2 I

*The passage is adapted from material published in 1994.*

line Based on evidence from tree rings, pollen samples and other records, scientists have for a long time assumed that interglacials—warm interludes between ice ages—were as mild and uniform as the Holocene, the present interglacial, has been for all of its 8,000 to 10,000 years. But new research in Greenland has put this assumption  
5 into question.

Researchers on two teams, the Greenland Ice-Core Project (GRIP) and the Greenland Ice Sheet Project 2 (GISP2), have analyzed two different cylinders of ice, each about two miles in depth, pulled up from the Greenland ice sheet. Such ice cores trap gases, bits of dust,  
10 and other chemicals that were present in the snow that fell over Greenland for thousands of years and then became compressed into ice. By studying these components, scientists have obtained a detailed archive of many aspects of climate, including air temperatures, snowfall, and concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.  
15 Findings from the upper sections of the cores have confirmed what scientists already knew: climate during the last ice age fluctuated rapidly. But scientists were astonished by findings from the lower sections of the GRIP core which provided a close look at an interglacial period other than our own, the Eemian interglacial, a period that lasted  
20 from 135,000 to 115,000 years ago. Data from GRIP seem to indicate that the Eemian climate swung at least as wildly as the climate of ice age periods.

Researchers' clues to the Eemian climate come from measurements of the ratios of two slightly different types of oxygen,  
25 isotopes oxygen-16 and oxygen-18, preserved in the GRIP core. These ratios register the fluctuations of air temperatures over the seasons and years. When the air was warm, vapor containing the heavier isotope, oxygen-18, condensed and formed precipitation, in the form of snow, more readily than did vapor containing oxygen-16. Thus, snow that fell

30 during warmer periods contains proportionally more oxygen-18 than snow deposited during cold spell. Evidence of rapid climate shifts was also drawn from other sources, such as measurements of amounts of dust and calcium ions in the ice layers during cold periods: winds were strong, causing calcium-rich dust from loess deposits, which are  
35 composed of loose surface sediment, to blow across the ice sheet. Thus, differing amounts of dust in the layers also indicate changing climatic conditions.

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

### 1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. Refuting certain scientific theories about Earth's climatic history
- B. Outlining new findings concerning Earth's climate during ice ages
- C. Discussing new research that may challenge a long-held scientific assumption about Earth's climatic history .
- D. Describing the climatic changes that occurred when Earth moved from an ice into an interglacial period.
- E. Reconciling conflicting evidence concerning climatic changes.

**2. Which of the following describes research that is most clearly analogous to the testing done by GRIP scientists?**

- A. Scientists studying the formation of the Sahara desert measure the rate of topsoil erosion in the region.
- B. Scientists seeking to determine the age of a particular fossil measure the percentage of its carbon atoms that have decayed.
- C. Scientists researching vision in flies measure and compare the amounts of vitamin A found in the retinas of several fly species.
- D. Scientists investigating the development of life on Earth measure and compare the amount of oxygen used by various organisms along the evolutionary scale.
- E. Scientists plotting the fluctuations in rainfall in the early rain forests measure the presence of certain gases trapped in tree rings of older trees.

**3. According to the passage, which of the following is the most accurate statement of what scientists believed, prior to the GRIP findings, about Earth's climate ?**

- A. Over the course of Earth's history, interglacials have become progressively milder.
- B. Earth's overall climate has been generally mild since the planet's formation.
- C. During both interglacials and ice ages, Earth's climate has fluctuated violently.
- D. During ice ages, Earth's climate has been highly variable, whereas during interglacials it has been mild and stable.
- E. During interglacials, Earth's climate has been highly variable, whereas during ice ages it has been uniformly cold and icy.

**4. The passage suggests that which of the following is most likely to have been true of the oxygen-16 and oxygen-18 isotope found in the lower sections of the GRIP core?**

- A. There was significantly more isotope oxygen-18 than isotope oxygen-16 in the ice layer.
- B. There was significantly more isotope oxygen-16 than isotope oxygen-18 in the ice layer.
- C. Ratios of isotope oxygen-18 and oxygen-16 varied in the ice layer.
- D. Layers containing isotope oxygen-18 placed stress on the layers containing isotope oxygen-16, possibly distorting them.
- E. Isotope oxygen-16, being lighter, was located mainly in the upper layers, whereas oxygen-18 had settled into the lower layers.

## Passage 22

line 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  
5 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  
10 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 23

line 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  
5 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  
10 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  
15 American urban community in the West, as well as the growing movie industry and an emerging recording industry, Los Angeles was already a magnet for jazz musicians from other parts of the country, especially New Orleans, where jazz players suffered a devastating blow with closing of the Storyville district in 1917.

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. point out the parallel effects on jazz music of governmental actions in San Francisco and New Orleans
- B. offer an alternative to the standard explanation for the decline of San Francisco as a jazz center
- C. argue for the importance of California 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 locust 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 effects 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 nightclubs in San Francisco
- D. The movie industry in Los Angeles became an important source employment for jazz musicians
- E. The African American community in Los Angeles began to expand rapidly

## Passage 24

line        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,  
5 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  
10 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 25

line 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  
5 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  
10 community and identity beyond domestic life. Only by limiting one's  
notion of public life to formal political participation, she says, can one  
conclude that most women in Western society have ever been literally  
consigned to a separate or "private" sphere.

**1. The phrase "These kinds of experiences" in the passage refers to experiences that in Lynch's view are**

- A. an early stage in women's political participation
- B. insufficiently appreciated for their role in women's public life
- C. properly assigned to the "private" sphere
- D. a means of altering the political structure
- E. historically atypical for women in Western society

**2. The passage implies that Lynch would agree that formal political participation**

- A. was increasingly important as the nineteenth century progressed
- B. was an underreported phenomenon among women in nineteenth century Europe within civil society
- C. is crucial to helping individuals form community ties
- D. is a significant component of public life
- E. is indicative of a kind of shadow citizenship

## Passage 26

line 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  
5 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  
10 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  
15 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.

## Passage 27

line 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  
5 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  
10 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  
15 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

*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 28

line Scientific consensus is that humans first began to have a warming effect on Earth's climate within the past century, after coal-burning factories, power plants, and motor vehicles began releasing carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and other greenhouse gases in significant quantities into the air.

- 5 However, evidence suggests that human agricultural activities may have had such an effect much earlier: concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub> started rising about 8,000 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
- 10 parts of North America and Europe would be cooler by three to four degrees Celsius-enough to inhibit agriculture-and an ice age would probably have begun several thousand years ago in northeastern Canada.

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

- A. It undermines the assumption that human activity has had a significant impact on Earth's climate
- B. It supports the assumption that Earth's temperatures have risen appreciably over the past 100 years
- C. It questions the assumption that greenhouse gases have had a warming effect on Earth's climate
- D. It challenges the assumption that human activity began to affect Earth's climate after the advent of industrialization
- E. It supports the assumption that greenhouse gases are a direct by-product of industrial activities

### 2. The author mentions "natural trends" most likely in order to

- A. propose a possible explanation for why current temperatures in North America and Europe are not as low as they might otherwise be
- B. explain why levels of methane in Earth's atmosphere began to rise approximately 5,000 years ago
- C. suggest that Earth's climate would have become even warmer without the advent of human agricultural activities
- D. identify factors that may have contributed to the rise of greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere approximately 8,000 years ago and again some 3,000 years later
- E. support the claim that human activity may have played a role in the rise in CO<sub>2</sub> and methane levels in the atmosphere thousands of years ago.

## Passage 29

line 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, 5 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).

10 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.

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

**2. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would agree with which of the following statements regarding the reasoning discussed in the highlighted sentence?**

- a. It provides the basis for an explanation of why water on Mars has been difficult to find until recently.
- b. It correctly identifies a consequence of water flowing on the Martian surface.
- c. It depends on a false assumption about how water and volcanic materials interact on Mars.



## Passage 30

line 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  
5 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  
10 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  
15 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 development 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 3 I

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

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

The present essay seeks to contribute to this goal of firmly  
 30 integrating Austen within the Romantic movement and canon. It does  
 so by pointing out affinities between Austen and a writer with whom  
 she has not commonly been associated, John Keats. Most comparisons  
 of Austen and the Romantic poets have focused on Wordsworth and

Byron, whose works we know she read. Although Austen could not  
 35 have read Keats's poems, which only began to appear in print during  
 the last years of her life, and there is no evidence that Keats knew  
 Austen's novels, a number of important similarities can be noted in  
 these writers' works that provide further evidence to link Austen with  
 the Romantic movement, especially the period of second-generation  
 40 Romanticism when all of her novels were published.

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

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

### 2. The author of the passage describes Austen relationship to Romanticism as "vexed" mainly because

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

**3. According to the passage, compared to critics trained in “historicist and feminist criticism,” earlier critics of Austen were**

- A. more likely to represent her as isolated from the major intellectual currents of her period
- B. more likely to represent her as departing from Augustan modes of thought
- C. more likely to find connections between her novels and Romantic poetry
- D. less likely to neglect the influence of Romantic ideology on her work
- E. less likely to notice affinities between Austen and her female counterparts

**4. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the concept of “feminine Romanticism?”**

- A. It brought about Austen’s vexed relationship to Romanticism by implying that Austen embraced relatively few elements of the Romantic ideology.
- B. It contributes to Austen’s vexed relationship to Romanticism by keeping her separate from the male writers whose poetry is central to the period.
- C. It ameliorates Austen’s vexed relationship to Romanticism by emphasizing affinities between her and other leading women intellectuals of the day.
- D. It ameliorates Austen’s vexed relationship to Romanticism by capturing the notion of an alternative Romantic ideology that she espoused.
- E. It resolves Austen’s vexed relationship to Romanticism by demonstrating her affinity with Romantic ideology.

## Passage 32

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

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

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

Earth and gas giants like Jupiter might be capable of sustaining complex life-forms.

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

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

### 1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. Enumerating conditions that may have been necessary for a particular development
- B. Outlining the conditions under which scientists may be able to predict certain events
- C. Explaining how a particular finding affected scientists' understanding of a phenomenon
- D. Suggesting reasons why a particular outcome was more likely to occur than other possible outcomes
- E. Assessing the relative significance of factors that contributed to a particular occurrence

**2. It can be inferred from the passage that the “planetary scientists” would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements concerning the development of complex life forms on Earth?**

- A. It might have occurred earlier in Earth’s history if cometary impacts had been less frequent than they were.
- B. It could have occurred if Earth's orbit were 1 percent larger than it is but not if Earth’s orbit were 5 percent smaller
- C. It probably follows a pattern common on other terrestrial planets that occupy planetary systems containing gas giants.
- D. Its dependence on the effect that Jupiter’s gravitational shield has on Earth was difficult to recognize prior to 1995.
- E. It has been contingent on conditions elsewhere in Earth’s solar system as well as on conditions on Earth itself.

**3. The author of the passage most likely mentions Mars’ “oscillating tilt” primarily in order to**

- A. Provide evidence for a proposition about the potential effects of cometary impacts
- B. Emphasize the absence from our solar system of “normal planets”
- C. Contrast the rotational axis of Mars with that of Venus
- D. Characterize the role of other planets in the solar system in earth’s development
- E. Emphasize the importance of the Moon to the development of life on Earth

**4. The passage suggests each of the following about water on Earth EXCEPT:**

- A. It was conveyed to Earth by comets
- B. It appeared on Earth earlier than did carbon and nitrogen
- C. Its existence in a liquid state is contingent on Earth’s orbital parameters
- D. Much of it came from a part of the solar system where water cannot exist in a liquid state
- E. It is unlikely that there would be much of it available to support life if the gravitational shield of the outer planets did not limit the frequency with which comets strike Earth

## Passage 33

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

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

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

## Passage 34

*line* Although several ancient cultures practiced mummification, mummies from ancient Egypt are generally more well-preserved than mummies of similar antiquity from other cultures. One possible explanation for this difference is that the mummification techniques or materials used by  
5 ancient Egyptians were better than those of other cultures. A second, more likely, explanation is that the extremely dry climate ancient Egypt was largely responsible, given that dryness promotes the preservation of organic remains generally.

**1. Which of the following provide the most support for the argument?**

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

## Passage 35

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

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

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

## Passage 36

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

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

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

## Passage 37

*line* Although Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's novel *Doctor Zay* (1882) dominates critical discussion of Phelps' interest in woman doctors, preceding it were many little-known writing by Phelps. These writing underscored the achievements of already established women doctors, the imperative  
 5 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  
 10 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.

*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 American was a more significant factor than was Phelps' writing in helping legitimize woman doctors in post-Civil War American.

*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 38

*line* According to Hill and Spicer, the term “nation-state” is a misnomer, since the idea model of a monolingual, culturally homogeneous state has existed, not even among Europeans, who invented the nation-state concept and introduced it to the rest of the world. Modern European  
5 states, they argue, emerged after the Renaissance through the rise of nation (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  
10 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  
15 threatens to reveal ethnocentric beliefs and practices upon which conquest states were historically founded and thus to open up the possibility for a “nation-state” in which conquered groups enjoy 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 refer to
- C. Justify the continued use of an established term for an evolving form of political organization
- D. Question the accuracy of a new 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 homogenous states
- D. Linguistically diverse states
- E. Territorially bounded states

## Passage 39

*line* 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  
5 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  
10 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.

*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 grateful 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 40

line 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  
5 reclamations of Fern, by contrast, emphasize her non-sentimental qualities, particularly her sharply humorous social criticism. Most feminist scholars find it difficult to reconcile Ferns sardonic social critiques with her effusive celebrations of many conventional values. Attempting to resolve this contradiction, Harris concludes that Fern  
10 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.

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

**1. The passage suggests which of the following about the contradiction mentioned in the highlighted sentence?**

- a. It was not generally addressed by critics before the 1970s.
- b. It is apparent in only a small number of Ferns 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.

## Passage 41

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

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

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

## Passage 42

*line* 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  
5 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  
10 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 43

line 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  
5 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  
10 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.

*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 44

*line* In the early twentieth century, small magazines and the innovative graphics used on them created the face of the avant-guard. 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  
*5* make it visually clear, concise, and instantly understood. Instead, graphics produced by avant-guard artists exclusively for the avant-guard (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  
*10* a search for intellectual freedom. The impulse toward liberation enabled avant-guardists 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

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

**2. According to the passage, avant-guard 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 45

*line* 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**:  
*5* 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”,  
*10* arguing that women’s efforts to proclaim their solidarity left them open to patronizing commentary from press and public and to organized opposition from anti-suffragists.

**1. It can be inferred from the passage that men’s and women’s parades were similar in that both**

- A. were employed as rhetorical vehicles for social change
- B. were regarded as violating contemporary standards of public decorum
- C. made participants vulnerable to organized opposition
- D. were largely ineffective as forms of protest
- E. were intended by their participants as public declarations of solidarity

**2. The passage suggests which of the following about proponents of the “rules of social order?”**

- A. They frowned upon public displays such as parades.
- B. They had ulterior motives for objecting to women’s participation in suffrage parades.
- C. They formed the core of the organized opposition to women suffrage.
- D. They believed that it was unfeminine for women to march in suffrage parades.
- E. They supported women’s rights to vote but disapprove some of the methods that suffragists employed to gain that right.

## Passage 46

line 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  
5 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  
10 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 admiral 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 47

line        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  
5 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  
10 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 48

line 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  
5 animals not immediately threatened by predators would be safer if they passed the time sleeping. Sleeping would prevent an animal from moving or responding to nonthreatening stimuli in ways that might attract the attention of predators.

10 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.

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

**1. According to the passage, the immobilization hypothesis fails to account for which of the following facts?**

- a. That sleep does not appear to be a uniform and unchanging state
- b. That under certain conditions animals appear to need more sleep than usual
- c. That animals rarely sleep when a predator has been detected nearby

**2. In the context of the passage as a whole, the highlighted portion serves primarily to**

- A. present the thinking that led scientists to qualify a widely accepted view
- B. describe the basis on which a hypothesis was advanced
- C. illustrate the kind of reasoning that is applied in a branch of science
- D. explain how a hypothesis can be tested empirically
- E. relate the analysis that refined a tentative explanation

## Passage 49

*line* 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.

5 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,

10 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 50

line 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  
5 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  
10 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.

*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 51

line Biologist know that some marine algae can create clouds by  
producing the gas dimethyl sulphide (DMS), which reacts with oxygen  
in air above the sea to form solid particles. These particles provide a  
surface on which water vapor can condense to form clouds. Lovelock  
5 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  
10 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  
15 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.

## Passage 52

line 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  
5 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  
10 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  
15 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 53

*line* 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  
*5* 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  
*10* 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 54

line 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.

5 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

10 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

15 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

20 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 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 its 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 55

*line* 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  
*5* 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  
*10* 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 56

line 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 57

*line* 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.

- 5 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
- 10 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
- 15 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
- 20 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
- 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.

## Passage 58

*line* 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  
*5* 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  
*10* 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 59

*line* 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  
5 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-  
10 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 60

line 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 61

line In the late nineteenth century, art critics regarded seventeenth-century Dutch paintings as direct reflections of reality. The paintings were discussed as an index of the democracy of a society that chose to represent its class, action, and occupations exactly as they were, wide-ranging realism was seen as the great accomplishment of Dutch art. 5 However, the achievement of more recent study of Dutch art has been the recovery of the fact that such paintings are to be taken as symbolizing mortality, the renaissance of earthly life, and the power of God, and as message that range from the mildly moralizing to the 10 firmly didactic. How explicit and consistent the symbolizing process was intended to be is a much thornier matter, but anyone who has more familiarity than a passing acquaintance with Dutch literature or with the kinds of images used in illustrated books (above all emblem books) will know how much less pervasive was the habit of investing 15 ordinary objects than of investing scenes with meaning that go beyond their surface and outward appearance. In the mid-1960s, Eddy de Jongh published an extraordinary array of material—especially from the emblem books and vernacular literature—that confirmed the unreliability of taking Dutch pictures at surface value alone.

20 The major difficulty, however, with the findings of critics such as de Jongh is that it is not easy to assess the multiplicity of levels in which Dutch viewers interpreted these pictures. De Jongh's followers typically regard the pictures as purely symbolic. Not every object within Dutch paintings need be interpreted in terms of the gloss given to its 25 equivalent representation in the emblem books. Not every foot warmer is to be interpreted in terms of the foot warmer in Rowmer Visscher's *Sinnepoppen* of 1614, not every bridle is an emblem of restraint (though many were indeed just that).

→ To maintain as Brown does, that the two children in 30 Netscher's painting *A Lady Teaching a Child to Read* stand for industry and idleness is to fail to understand that the painting has a variety of

possible meanings, even though the picture undoubtedly carries unmistakable symbolic meanings, too. Modern Art historians may well find the discovery of parallels between a painting and a specific 35 emblem exciting, they may, like seventeenth-century viewers, search for the double that lie behind many paintings. But seventeenth-century response can hardly be reduced to the level of formula. To suggest otherwise is to imply a laboriousness of mental process that may well 40 characterize modern interpretations of seventeenth-century Dutch Art, but that was, for the most part, not characteristic in the seventeenth century.

### 1. The passage is primarily concerned with which of the following?

- A. Reconciling two different points of view about how art reflects
- B. Criticizing a traditional method of interpretation
- C. Tracing the development of an innovative scholarly approach
- D. Describing and evaluating a recent critical approach
- E. Describing a long-standing controversy and how it was resolved

### 2. The author of the passage mentions bridles in the highlighted portion of the passage most likely in order to

- A. Suggest that restraint was only one of the many symbolic meanings attached to bridles
- B. Provide an example of an everyday, physical object that was not endowed with symbolic meaning
- C. Provide an example of an object that modern critics have endowed with symbolic meaning different from the meaning assigned it by seventeenth-century Dutch artists
- D. Provide an example of an object with symbolic meaning that was not always used as a symbol
- E. Provide an example of an everyday object that appears in a significant number of seventeenth century Dutch paintings



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

- A. It provides specific applications of the critical approach introduced in the preceding paragraph
- B. It present a caveat about the critical approach discussed in the preceding paragraph
- C. It presents the research on which a theory presented in the preceding paragraph is based
- D. It refutes a theory presented in the preceding paragraph and advocates a return to a more traditional approach
- E. It provides further information about the unusual phenomenon described in the preceding paragraph

**4. The passage suggests which of the following about emblem books in seventeenth-century Holland?**

- A. They confirm that seventeenth century Dutch painting depict some objects and scenes rarely found in daily life.
- B. They are more useful than vernacular literature in providing information about the symbolic content of seventeenth-century Dutch painting.
- C. They have been misinterpreted by art critics, such as de Jongh, who claim seventeenth-century Dutch paintings contain symbolic meaning
- D. They are not useful in interpreting seventeenth-century Dutch landscape painting.
- E. They contain material that challenges the assumptions of the nineteenth-century critics about seventeenth-century Dutch painting.



## Passage 62

line 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*,  
 5 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  
 10 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  
 15 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  
 20 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 63

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

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

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

## Passage 64

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

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

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

## Passage 65

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

**1. Which of the following, if true, would most help to explain the greater effect of Zander on the native fish population?**

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

## Passage 66

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

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

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

## Passage 67

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

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

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

## Passage 68

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

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

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

## Passage 69

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

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

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

## Passage 70

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

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

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

## Passage 71

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

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

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

## Passage 72

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

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

- A. people who have been employed throughout the recession will, no doubt, continue to be employed
- B. Colonia is expected to begin importing more goods from other countries
- C. most companies will find that few of the workers available for hiring are as efficient as those they retained during the recession.
- D. during the recession, workers did not receive any raise in their pay
- E. many companies that were forced into bankruptcy in the past eight years had a fair number of efficient workers.

## Passage 73

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

**1. Which of the following most logically completes the argument?**

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

## Passage 74

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

**1. Which of the following most logically completes the passage?**

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

## Passage 75

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

1. Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

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

## Passage 76

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

1. Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

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



## Passage 77

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

The Earth-Moon system has always been perplexing. Earth is the only one of the inner planets with a large satellite, the orbit of which is neither in the equatorial plane of Earth nor in the plane in which the other planets lie. The Moon's mean density is much lower than that of Earth but is about the same as that of Earth's mantle. This similarity in density has long prompted speculation that the Moon split away from a rapidly rotating Earth, but this idea founders on two observations. In order to spin off the Moon, Earth would have had to rotate so fast that a day would have lasted less than three hours. Science offers no plausible explanation of how it could have slowed to its current rotational rate from that speed. Moreover, the Moon's composition, though similar to that of Earth's mantle, is not a precise match. Theorizing a titanic collision eliminates postulating a too-rapidly spinning Earth and accounts for the Moon's peculiar composition. In a titanic collision model, the bulk of the Moon would have formed from a combination of material from the impactor and Earth's mantle. Most of the earthly component would have been in the form of melted or vaporized matter. The difficulty in recondensing this vapor in Earth's orbit, and its subsequent loss to the vacuum of outer space, might account for the observed absence in lunar rocks of certain readily vaporized compounds and elements.

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

**1. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the collisions mentioned in the highlighted sentence?**

- A. They occur less frequently than do titanic collisions.
- B. They occur between bodies of comparable size.
- C. They occur primarily between planet-sized bodies.
- D. They result in the complete destruction of the impacting body.
- E. They result in mass being redistributed among newly formed objects.

**2. The author of the passage asserts which of the following about titanic collision models?**

- A. Such models are conclusive with respect to certain anomalies within the solar system, but leave numerous other anomalies unexplained.
- B. Such models are more likely than are earlier models to account for the formation of multi-ring basins.
- C. Such models may be particularly useful in explaining what happens when the impacting bodies involved are of highly dissimilar mean densities.
- D. Such models have been tested to such a degree that they are quickly reaching the point where they can be considered definitive.
- E. Such models are so tempting that they run the risk of being used indiscriminately to explain unusual planetary features.

**3. The passage suggests that which of the following is true of the cited compounds and elements?**

- A. They were created by reactions that took place during a titanic collision.
- B. They were supplied by an impactor that collided with Earth.
- C. They were once present on the Moon but were subsequently vaporized.
- D. They are rarely found on planet-size bodies in our solar system.
- E. They are present on Earth but not on the Moon.

**4. In the second paragraph, the author is primarily concerned with**

- A. Arguing in favor of a particular theory about the formation of the Earth-Moon system.
- B. Summarizing conventional theories about the formation of the Earth-Moon system.
- C. Anticipating and responding to criticisms of a particular theory about the formation of the Earth-Moon system.
- D. Explaining why the Earth-Moon system is considered scientifically perplexing.
- E. Questioning an assumption underlying one theory about the formation of the Earth-Moon system.

## Passage 78

line 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 Barthé for a time. Yet he was wary of projects aiming to provide a visual rendering of his novel *Invisible Man*. He  
5 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  
10 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 apprenticeship with Richmond Barthé 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 art
- 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 justices that Ellison worked to alleviate.
- B. It came to Ellison's attention partly as a result of his experience with proposed film versions of *Invisible Man*.
- C. Ellison believed that it arose from contradictions within the United States' founding ideals.
- D. Ellison felt that it was an issue that could not adequately be addressed through the depiction of fictional characters.
- E. Ellison thought that it could not be adequately represented by sculpture.

## Passage 79

line 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  
5 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  
10 experience is not just to diminish the poets achievement, but to ignore their unanimous disdain for the idea of confessional poetry.

*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.

*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 know

## Passage 80

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

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

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

Psg 1	E	B	A	B
Psg 2	B	C	D	E
Psg 3	A	C		
Psg 4	B	C	B	E
Psg 5	A			
Psg 6	A	B	B	
Psg 7	D			
Psg 8	A			
Psg 9	ab	D		
Psg 10	B			
Psg 11	B	E		
Psg 12	D	D		
Psg 13	E	C		
Psg 14	B	A	E	E
Psg 15	D			
Psg 16	B	D		
Psg 17	D	A		
Psg 18	D	ab	C	
Psg 19	D			
Psg 20	E	D		
Psg 21	C	E	D	C

Psg 22	A	D		
Psg 23	E	A	B	
Psg 24	B	E		
Psg 25	B	D		
Psg 26	While we can not...	E		
Psg 27	B	c		
Psg 28	D	E		
Psg 29	B	b		
Psg 30	C	D	B	
Psg 31	C	C	A	B
Psg 32	A	E	E	B
Psg 33	B			
Psg 34	D			
Psg 35	E			
Psg 36	C			
Psg 37	b	abc		
Psg 38	A	B	B	
Psg 39	abc	E		
Psg 40	ac	E		
Psg 41	C			
Psg 42	C	D		

Psg 43	E	ab		
Psg 44	D	a		
Psg 45	E	D		
Psg 46	C	D		
Psg 47	D	E		
Psg 48	ab	B		
Psg 49	C	B		
Psg 50	E	a		
Psg 51	C	B	A	
Psg 52	C	B	E	
Psg 53	A	A		
Psg 54	E	E	B	
Psg 55	C	D		
Psg 56	D	C	C	
Psg 57	D	E	C	
Psg 58	E	B		
Psg 59	A	C		
Psg 60	B	D	A	
Psg 61	D	D	B	E
Psg 62	C	B	D	E
Psg 63	B			

Psg 64	C			
Psg 65	B			
Psg 66	E			
Psg 67	D			
Psg 68	D			
Psg 69	C			
Psg 70	D			
Psg 71	B			
Psg 72	C			
Psg 73	E			
Psg 74	E			
Psg 75	D			
Psg 76	B			
Psg 77	E	E	E	E
Psg 78	E	E		
Psg 79	ab	c		
Psg 80	A			