

# OG verbal题目汇总

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## 填空部分（按照OG出现顺序排列）

1. It is refreshing to read a book about our planet by an author who does not allow facts to be (i)\_\_\_\_\_ by politics: well aware of the political disputes about the effects of human activities on climate and biodiversity, this author does not permit them to (ii)\_\_\_\_\_ his comprehensive description of what we know about our biosphere. He emphasizes the enormous gaps in our knowledge, the sparseness of our observations, and the (iii)\_\_\_\_\_, calling attention to the many aspects of planetary evolution that must be better understood before we can accurately diagnose the condition of our planet.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. overshadowed	D. enhance	G. plausibility of our hypotheses
B. invalidated	E. obscure	H. certainty of our entitlement
C. illuminated	F. underscore	I. superficiality of our theories

2. Vain and prone to violence, Caravaggio could not handle success: the more his (i)\_\_\_\_\_ as an artist increased, the more (ii)\_\_\_\_\_ his life became.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. temperance	D. tumultuous
B. notoriety	E. providential
C. eminence	F. dispassionate

3. In parts of the Arctic, the land grades into the landfast ice so \_\_\_\_\_ that you can walk off the coast and not know you are over the hidden sea.

- A. permanently
- B. imperceptibly
- C. irregularly
- D. precariously
- E. relentlessly

4. Although it does contain some pioneering ideas, one would hardly characterize the work as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. orthodox
- B. eccentric
- C. original
- D. trifling
- E. conventional
- F. innovative

5. It was her view that the country's problems had been \_\_\_\_\_ by foreign technocrats, so that to invite them to come back would be counterproductive.

- A. foreseen
- B. attacked
- C. ascertained
- D. exacerbated
- E. analyzed
- F. aggravated

6. Dominant interests often benefit most from \_\_\_\_\_ of governmental interference in business, since they are able to take care of themselves if left alone.

- A. intensification

- B. authorization
- C. centralization
- D. improvisation
- E. elimination

7. Kagan maintains that an infant's reactions to its first stressful experiences are part of a natural process of development, not harbingers of childhood unhappiness or \_\_\_\_\_ signs of adolescent anxiety.

- A. prophetic
- B. normal
- C. monotonous
- D. virtual
- E. typical

8. An investigation that is \_\_\_\_\_ can occasionally yield new facts, even notable ones, but typically the appearance of such facts is the result of a search in a definite direction.

- A. timely
- B. unguided
- C. consistent
- D. uncomplicated
- E. subjective

9. It is (i)\_\_\_\_\_ that so many portrait paintings hang in art museums, since the subject matter seems to dictate a status closer to pictures in the family photograph album than to high art. But perhaps it is the artistic skill with which the portraits are painted that (ii)\_\_\_\_\_ their presence in art museums.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. surprising	D. challenges
B. understandable	E. justifies
C. irrelevant	F. changes

10. In stark contrast to his later (i)\_\_\_\_\_, Simpson was largely (ii)\_\_\_\_\_ politics during his college years, despite the fact that the campus he attended was rife with political activity.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. activism	D. devoted to
B. apathy	E. indifferent to
C. affability	F. shaped by

11. As my eyesight began to \_\_\_\_\_, I spent a lot of time writing about it—both poems and “eye journals” —describing what I saw as I looked out through damaged eyes.

- A. deteriorate
- B. sharpen
- C. improve
- D. decline
- E. recover
- F. adjust

12. The judge's standing in the legal community, though shaken by phony allegations of wrongdoing, emerged, at long last \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. unqualified
- B. undiminished
- C. undecided
- D. undamaged
- E. unresolved
- F. unprincipled

13. Modern agricultural practices have been extremely successful in increasing the productivity of major food crops, yet despite heavy use of pesticides, \_\_\_\_\_ losses to diseases and insect pests are sustained each year.

- A. incongruous
- B. reasonable
- C. significant
- D. considerable
- E. equitable
- F. fortuitous

14. It comes as no surprise that societies have codes of behavior; the character of the codes, on the other hand, can often be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. predictable
- B. unexpected
- C. admirable
- D. explicit
- E. confusing

15. Like Béla Bartók, Ruth Crawford not only brought a composer's acumen to the notation of folk music, she also had a marked (i) \_\_\_\_\_ the task. This was clear in her agonizing over how far to try to represent the minute details of a performance in a written text, and this (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ makes her work a landmark in ethnomusicology.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. reverence for	D. fastidiousness
B. detachment from	E. didacticism
C. curiosity about	F. iconoclasm

16. Political advertising may well be the most (i) \_\_\_\_\_ kind of advertising: political candidates are usually quite (ii) \_\_\_\_\_, yet their campaign advertisements often hide important differences behind smoke screens of smiles and empty slogans.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. polemical	D. interchangeable
B. effective	E. dissimilar
C. deceptive	F. vocal

17. Richard M. Russell said 52 percent of the nation's growth since the Second World War had (i) \_\_\_\_\_ invention. He said, (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ research, the government's greatest role in assuring continuing innovation is promoting a strong, modern patent office. "Unless we can (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ original ideas, we will not have invention," Mr. Russell said. Speculating on the state of innovation over the next century, several inventors agreed that the future lay in giving children the tools to think creatively and the motivation to invent.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
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A. been at the expense of	D. in addition to restricting	G. evaluate
B. no bearing on	E. aside from supporting	H. protect
C. come through	F. far from exaggerating	I. disseminate

18. Statements presented as fact in a patent application are (i)\_\_\_\_\_ unless a good reason for doubt is found. The invention has only to be deemed “more likely than not” to work in order to receive initial approval. And, although thousands of patents are challenged in court for other reasons, no incentive exists for anyone to expend effort (ii)\_\_\_\_\_ the science of an erroneous patent. For this reason the endless stream of (iii)\_\_\_\_\_ devices will continue to yield occasional patents.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. presumed verifiable	D. corroborating	G. novel
B. carefully scrutinized	E. advancing	H. bogus
C. considered capricious	F. debunking	I. obsolete

19. Ever a demanding reader of the fiction of others, the novelist Chase was likewise often the object of \_\_\_\_\_ analyses by his contemporaries.

- A. exacting
- B. copious
- C. respectful
- D. acerbic
- E. scathing
- F. meticulous

20. Her \_\_\_\_\_ should not be confused with miserliness; as long as I have known her, she has always been willing to assist those who are in need.

- A. stinginess
- B. diffidence
- C. frugality
- D. illiberality
- E. intolerance
- F. thrift

21. A misconception frequently held by novice writers is that sentence structure mirrors thought: the more convoluted the structure, the more \_\_\_\_\_ the ideas.

- A. complicated
- B. engaged
- C. essential
- D. fanciful
- E. inconsequential
- F. involved

22. For some time now, \_\_\_\_\_ has been presumed not to exist: the cynical conviction that everybody has an angle is considered wisdom.

- A. rationality
- B. flexibility
- C. diffidence
- D. disinterestedness
- E. insincerity

23. Human nature and long distances have made exceeding the speed limit a (i)\_\_\_\_\_ in the state, so the legislators surprised no one when, acceding to public demand, they (ii)\_\_\_\_\_ increased penalties for speeding.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. controversial habit	D. endorsed
B. cherished tradition	E. considered
C. disquieting ritual	F. rejected

24. Serling's account of his employer's reckless decision making (i)\_\_\_\_\_ that company's image as (ii)\_\_\_\_\_ bureaucracy full of wary managers.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. belies	D. an injudicious
B. exposes	E. a disorganized
C. overshadows	F. a cautious

25. No other contemporary poet's work has such a well-earned reputation for (i)\_\_\_\_\_, and there are few whose moral vision is so imperiously unsparing. Of late, however, the almost belligerent demands of his severe and densely forbidding poetry have taken an improbable turn. This new collection is the poet's fourth book in six years —an ample output even for poets of sunny disposition, let alone for one of such (ii)\_\_\_\_\_ over the previous 50 years. Yet for all his newfound (iii)\_\_\_\_\_, his poetry is as thorny as ever.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. patent accessibility	D. penitential austerity	G. taciturnity
B. intrinsic frivolity	E. intractable prolixity	H. volubility
C. near impenetrability	F. impetuous prodigality	I. pellucidity

26. Managers who think that strong environmental performance will (i)\_\_\_\_\_ their company's financial performance often (ii)\_\_\_\_\_ claims that systems designed to help them manage environmental concerns are valuable tools. By contrast, managers who perceive environmental performance to be (iii)\_\_\_\_\_ to financial success may view an environmental management system as extraneous. In either situation, and whatever their perceptions, it is a manager's commitment to achieving environmental improvement rather than the mere presence of a system that determines environmental performance.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. eclipse	D. uncritically accept	G. complementary
B. bolster	E. appropriately acknowledge	H. intrinsic
C. degrade	F. hotly dispute	I. peripheral

27. Philosophy, unlike most other subjects, does not try to extend our knowledge by discovering new information about the world. Instead it tries to deepen our understanding through (i)\_\_\_\_\_ what is already closest to us—the experiences, thoughts, concepts, and activities that make up our lives but that ordinarily escape our notice precisely because they are so familiar. Philosophy begins by finding (ii)\_\_\_\_\_ the things that are (iii)\_\_\_\_\_.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. attainment of	D. essentially irrelevant	G. most prosaic
B. rumination	E. utterly mysterious	H. somewhat hackneyed
C. detachment from	F. thoroughly commonplace	I. refreshingly novel

28. The government's implementation of a new code of ethics appeared intended to shore up the ruling party's standing with an increasingly \_\_\_\_\_ electorate at a time when the party is besieged by charges that it trades favors for campaign money.

- A. aloof
- B. placid
- C. restive
- D. skittish
- E. tranquil
- F. vociferous

29. Overlarge, uneven, and ultimately disappointing, the retrospective exhibition seems too much like special pleading for a forgotten painter of real but \_\_\_\_\_ talents.

- A. limited
- B. partial
- C. undiscovered
- D. circumscribed
- E. prosaic
- F. hidden

30. Newspapers report that the former executive has been trying to keep a low profile since his \_\_\_\_\_ exit from the company.

- A. celebrated
- B. mysterious
- C. long-awaited
- D. fortuitous
- E. indecorous
- F. unseemly

31. In her later years, Bertha Pappenheim was an apostle of noble but already (i)\_\_\_\_\_ notions, always respected for her integrity, her energy, and her resolve but increasingly out of step and ultimately (ii)\_\_\_\_\_ even her own organization.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. anachronistic	D. emulated by
B. accepted	E. appreciated by
C. exotic	F. alienated from

32. The reception given to Kimura's radical theory of molecular evolution shows that when \_\_\_\_\_ fights orthodoxy to a draw, then novelty has seized a good chunk of space from convention.

- A. imitation
- B. reaction
- C. dogmatism
- D. invention
- E. caution

33. The (i)\_\_\_\_\_ of Vladimir Nabokov as one of North America's literary giants has thrown the spotlight on his peripheral activities and has thus served to (ii)\_\_\_\_\_ his efforts as an amateur entomologist.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. stigmatization	D. foreground
B. lionization	E. transcend
C. marginalization	F. obscure

34. Mathematicians have a distinctive sense of beauty: they strive to present their ideas and results in a clear and compelling fashion, dictated by \_\_\_\_\_ as well as by logic.

- A. caprice
- B. aesthetics
- C. obligation
- D. methodologies
- E. intellect

35. Unenlightened authoritarian managers rarely recognize a crucial reason for the low levels of serious conflict among members of democratically run work groups: a modicum of tolerance for dissent often prevents \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. demur
- B. schism
- C. cooperation
- D. compliance
- E. shortsightedness

36. The novelist devotes so much time to vivid descriptions of his characters' clothes that the reader soon feels that such \_\_\_\_\_ concerns, although worthy of attention, have superseded any more directly literary aims.

- A. didactic
- B. syntactical
- C. irrelevant
- D. sartorial
- E. frivolous

37. Belanger dances with an (i)\_\_\_\_\_ that draws one's attention as if by seeking to (ii)\_\_\_\_\_ it; through finesse and understatement, he manages to seem at once intensely present and curiously detached.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. undemonstrative panache	D. focus
B. unrestrained enthusiasm	E. overwhelm
C. unattractive gawkins	F. deflect

38. The most striking thing about the politician is how often his politics have been (i)\_\_\_\_\_ rather than ideological, as he adapts his political positions at any particular moment to the political realities that constrain him. He does not, however, piously (ii)\_\_\_\_\_ political principles only to betray them in practice. Rather, he attempts in subtle ways to balance his political self-interest with a (iii)\_\_\_\_\_, viewing himself as an instrument of some unchanging higher purpose.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
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A. quixotic	D. brandish	G. profound cynicism
B. self-righteous	E. flout	H. deeply felt moral code
C. strategic	F. follow	I. thoroughgoing pragmatism

39. The plan, which the engineers said would save the aquifer by reducing pumping to \_\_\_\_\_ levels, has passed a governmental environmental review but faces opposition from outdoor and environmental groups.

- A. innocuous
- B. feasible
- C. practicable
- D. minimal
- E. remedial
- F. benign

40. Though feminist in its implications, Yvonne Rainer's 1974 film \_\_\_\_\_ the filmmaker's active involvement in feminist politics.

- A. antedated
- B. cloaked
- C. portrayed
- D. preceded
- E. renewed
- F. represented

41. Congress is having great difficulty developing a consensus on energy policy, primarily because the policy objectives of various members of Congress rest on such \_\_\_\_\_ assumptions.

- A. commonplace
- B. disparate
- C. divergent
- D. fundamental
- E. trite
- F. trivial

42. During the opera's most famous aria, the tempo chosen by the orchestra's conductor seemed \_\_\_\_\_, without necessary relation to what had gone before.

- A. arbitrary
- B. capricious
- C. cautious
- D. compelling
- E. exacting
- F. meticulous

43. Because they had expected the spacecraft Voyager 2 to be able to gather data only about the planets Jupiter and Saturn, scientists were \_\_\_\_\_ the wealth of information it sent back from Neptune twelve years after leaving Earth.

- A. anxious for
- B. confident in
- C. thrilled about
- D. keen on
- E. elated by
- F. eager for

44. Only by ignoring decades of mismanagement and inefficiency could investors conclude that a fresh infusion of cash would provide anything other than a \_\_\_\_\_ solution to the company's financial woes.

- A. complete
- B. fleeting
- C. momentary
- D. premature
- E. trivial
- F. total

45. Some scientists argue that carbon compounds play such a central role in life on Earth because of the possibility of \_\_\_\_\_ resulting from the carbon atom's ability to form an unending series of different molecules.

- A. diversity
- B. deviation
- C. variety
- D. reproduction
- E. stability
- F. invigoration

46. Given the flood of information presented by the mass media, the only way for someone to keep abreast of the news is to rely on \_\_\_\_\_ accounts

- A. synoptic
- B. abridged
- C. sensational
- D. copious
- E. lurid
- F. understated

47. Always circumspect, she is reluctant to make judgments, but once arriving at a conclusion, she was \_\_\_\_\_ in its defense.

- A. deferential
- B. intransigent
- C. lax
- D. negligent
- E. obsequious
- F. resolute

48. Ironically, the writer so wary of (i)\_\_\_\_\_ was (ii)\_\_\_\_\_ with ink and paper, his novel running to 2,500 shagreen-bound folio pages—a fortune in stationery at the time.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. probity	D. acquisitive
B. extravagance	E. illiberal
C. disapprobation	F. profligate

49. What readers most commonly remember about John Stuart Mill's classic exploration of the liberty of thought and discussion concerns the danger of (i)\_\_\_\_\_: in the absence of challenge, one's opinions, even when they are correct, grow weak and flabby. Yet Mill had another reason for encouraging the liberty of thought and discussion: the danger of partiality and incompleteness. Since one's opinions, even under the best circumstances, tend to (ii)\_\_\_\_\_, and because opinions opposed to one's own rarely turn out to be completely (iii)\_\_\_\_\_, it is crucial to supplement one's opinions with alternative points of view.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. tendentiousness	D. embrace only a portion of the truth	G. erroneous
B. complacency	E. change over time	H. antithetical
C. fractiousness	F. focus on matters close at hand	I. immutable

50. Just as the authors' book on eels is often a key text for courses in marine vertebrate zoology, their ideas on animal development and phylogeny \_\_\_\_\_ teaching in this area.

- A. prevent
- B. defy
- C. replicate
- D. inform
- E. use

51. Mechanisms develop whereby every successful species can \_\_\_\_\_ its innate capacity for population growth with the constraints that arise through its interactions with the natural environment.

- A. enhance
- B. replace
- C. produce
- D. surpass
- E. reconcile

52. In the midst of so many evasive comments, this forthright statement, whatever its intrinsic merit, plainly stands out as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a paradigm
- B. a misnomer
- C. a profundity
- D. an inaccuracy
- E. an anomaly

53. The activists' energetic work in the service of both woman suffrage and the temperance movement in the late nineteenth century (i)\_\_\_\_\_ the assertion that the two movements were (ii)\_\_\_\_\_.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. undermines	D. diffuse
B. supports	E. inimical
C. underscores	F. predominant

54. There is nothing quite like this movie, and indeed I am not altogether sure there is much more to it than its lovely (i)\_\_\_\_\_. At a moment when so many films strive to be as (ii)\_\_\_\_\_ as possible, it is gratifying to find one that is so subtle and puzzling.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. peculiarity	D. indirect
B. pellucidity	E. assertive
C. conventionality	F. enigmatic

55. Wills argues that certain malarial parasites are especially (i)\_\_\_\_\_ because they have more recently entered humans than other species and therefore have had (ii)\_\_\_\_\_ time to evolve toward (iii)\_\_\_\_\_. Yet there is no reliable evidence that the most harmful *Plasmodium* species has been in humans for a shorter time than less harmful species.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. populous	D. ample	G. virulence
B. malignant	E. insufficient	H. benignity
C. threatened	F. adequate	I. variability

56. Although plant and animal species that become established in ecosystems where they did not originate are sometimes referred to by the alarming term "invasive species," many such species are \_\_\_\_\_ in their new environments.

- A. innocuous
- B. conspicuous
- C. robust
- D. menacing
- E. distinctive

57. Far from being \_\_\_\_\_ the corporate world because of cutbacks, serious researchers are playing a growing role in innovation at many firms.

- A. lured to
- B. enchanted with
- C. banished from
- D. protected by
- E. immured in

58. The brief survey, published under the title *The Work of Nature: How the Diversity of Life Sustains Us*, is surprisingly (i)\_\_\_\_\_. Indeed it makes several longer treatments of the effects of lost biodiversity seem (ii)\_\_\_\_\_.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. distorted	D. redundant
B. objective	E. pithy
C. comprehensive	F. premature

59. The government has no choice but to (i)\_\_\_\_\_ the incessant demands for land reform, and yet any governmental action that initiated land reform without requisite attention to agrarian reform would (ii)\_\_\_\_\_ the overall goal of economic modernization.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. anticipate	D. delineate
B. heed	E. condone
C. silence	F. compromise

60. Certain music lovers yearn for (i)\_\_\_\_\_, but when it is achieved, there is something missing; perhaps they feel uncomfortable in a world where nothing discernible is (ii)\_\_\_\_\_.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
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A. novelty	D. wrong
B. beauty	E. visionary
C. flawlessness	F. changed

61. Putting a cash value on the ecological services provided by nature-such as the water filtration "service" provided by a forested watershed-has, historically, been a (i)\_\_\_\_\_ process. Early attempts at such valuation resulted in impressive but (ii)\_\_\_\_\_ figures that were seized on by environmental advocates and then, when these figures were later (iii)\_\_\_\_\_, they were used by opponents to tar the whole idea.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. dispassionate	D. redundant	G. ignored
B. problematic	E. unsound	H. discredited
C. straightforward	F. understated	I. confirmed

62. Only with the discovery of an ozone hole over Antarctica in 1985 did chemical companies finally relinquish their opposition to a ban on chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which destroy ozone. The discovery suggested that strong political action to halt production of CFCs might be (i)\_\_\_\_\_, and fortunately, the chemical industry no longer felt compelled to oppose such action: although companies had recently (ii)\_\_\_\_\_ their research into CFC substitutes, studies they had initiated years earlier had produced (iii)\_\_\_\_\_ results.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. imminent	D. corroborated	G. encouraging
B. imprudent	E. publicized	H. inconclusive
C. premature	F. curtailed	I. unsurprising

63. The incipient (i)\_\_\_\_\_ regarding taxes could affect trade between the two countries much more than the (ii)\_\_\_\_\_ banana imports, which has been going on for years. Unfortunately, the trade regulators seem to be ignoring both disagreements.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. row	D. profitable dealing in
B. accord	E. predicament regarding
C. investigation	F. festering dispute over

64. In American Indian art, the supposed distinction between modern and traditional was fabricated by critics, and when artists have control over interpretation of their own work, the distinction appears, happily, to have been \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. eliminated
- B. reinforced
- C. put to rest
- D. intensified
- E. recognized
- F. established

65. Notwithstanding their \_\_\_\_\_ regarding other issues, township residents have consistently passed the board of education's annual budget.

- A. accord
- B. indecision
- C. consensus
- D. disagreement
- E. divergence
- F. enthusiasm

66. Some of the company's supporters charged that the negative report had been motivated by a broader political assault on the company that was designed to help market rivals who would like to see the company \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. reined in
- B. bolstered
- C. indemnified
- D. propped up
- E. manacled
- F. lionized

67. Skeptics contend that any scheme for charging visitors to Web sites that rewards the vendor adequately would require steep prices, \_\_\_\_\_ the kind of frequent, casual use of Web sites that surfers now take for granted.

- A. bridling
- B. exciting
- C. forbidding
- D. inhibiting
- E. provoking
- F. reversing

68. It seems obvious that Miles Davis' \_\_\_\_\_ the Juilliard School, which resulted in his decision to drop out, was based on the school's training of musicians for a kind of music that he did not want to play.

- A. disaffection with
- B. dislocation of
- C. disentanglement from
- D. subversion of
- E. displacement of
- F. estrangement from

69. The unexplained digressions into the finer points of quantum electrodynamics are so \_\_\_\_\_ that even readers with a physics degree would be wise to keep a textbook handy to make sense of them.

- A. uninteresting
- B. controversial
- C. unsophisticated
- D. frustrating
- E. humorless

70. The belief that politicians might become \_\_\_\_\_ after their election to office led to the appointment of ethics officers at various levels of government.

- A. scrupulous
- B. entrenched
- C. venal
- D. puzzled
- E. artificial

71. Even the charisma and technical prowess of two fine actors are not \_\_\_\_\_ the task of fully invigorating a gray domestic drama with a tired tale to tell.

- A. required for
- B. interested in
- C. preferred for
- D. adequate to
- E. inferior to

72. There may be a threshold below which blood pressure reductions become \_\_\_\_\_ given that a long-running study showed no decreased heart risk for drops in blood pressure below a certain point.

- A. worthwhile
- B. indiscernible
- C. arduous
- D. significant
- E. superfluous

73. Unlike the problems in recent financial scandals, issues raised by the regulators in this case appear largely to pertain to unwieldy accounting rules that are open to widely divergent interpretations-not to (i)\_\_\_\_\_ transactions designed to (ii)\_\_\_\_\_ corporate malfeasance.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. sham	D. cloak
B. unpremeditated	E. ameliorate
C. justifiable	F. illuminate

74. Everyone has routines that govern their work. The myth is that artists are somehow different, that they reject (i)\_\_\_\_\_, but of course that's not true: most artists work as the rest of us do, (ii)\_\_\_\_\_, day by day, according to their own customs.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. latitude	D. impetuously
B. habit	E. ploddingly
C. materialism	F. sporadically

75. Repression of painful memories is sometimes called "willed forgetting." Yet true forgetting is (i)\_\_\_\_\_ than the phenomenon of repressed memory. In spite of the effort that it (ii)\_\_\_\_\_, repressing unwanted memories is less (iii)\_\_\_\_\_ than truly forgetting them, for repressed memories are prone to come back.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. less controlled	D. corroborated	G. encouraging
B. different in its effect	E. publicized	H. inconclusive
C. premature	F. curtailed	I. unsurprising

76. Rather than viewing the Massachusetts Bay Colony's antinomian controversy as the inevitable (i)\_\_\_\_\_ of the intransigent opposing forces of radical and (ii)\_\_\_\_\_ beliefs, male and female piety, (iii)\_\_\_\_\_ and secular power, and the like, as other critics have, Winship argues that the crisis was not "fixed and structural."

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. dissolution	D. revolutionary	G. clerical
B. melding	E. orthodox	H. civil
C. collision	F. questionable	I. cerebral

77. It would have been disingenuous of the candidate to appear \_\_\_\_\_ when her opponent won the election, but she congratulated the victor nonetheless.

- A. gracious
- B. ecstatic
- C. crestfallen
- D. indifferent
- E. euphoric
- F. disgruntled

78. As market forces penetrate firms and bid up the value of attributes of labor that are more measurable than is the knowledge born of experience, it can be expected that trends in wages will not \_\_\_\_\_ those whose main value lies in such experiential knowledge.

- A. favor
- B. aid
- C. affect
- D. forsake
- E. betray
- F. differentiate

79. The point we might still take from the First World War is the old one that wars are always, as one historian aptly put it, \_\_\_\_\_: they produce unforeseeable results.

- A. unsurprising
- B. astounding
- C. conventional
- D. ruinous
- E. stunning
- F. devastating

80. This is the kind of movie—stuffed with intimations of faraway strife and people in suits talking frantically on cell phones and walkie-talkies—that is conventionally described as a political thriller, but the film is as apolitical as it is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. intense
- B. unprecedented
- C. subtle
- D. humdrum
- E. refined
- F. dull



## 阅读部分（按照OG出现顺序排列）

### Passage 1

Reviving the practice of using elements of popular music in classical composition, an approach that had been in hibernation in the United States during the 1960s, composer Philip Glass (born 1937) embraced the ethos of popular music without imitating it. Glass based two symphonies on music by rock musicians David Bowie and Brian Eno, but the symphonies' sound is distinctively his. Popular elements do not appear out of place in Glass's classical music, which from its early days has shared certain harmonies and rhythms with rock music. Yet this use of popular elements has not made Glass a composer of popular music. His music is not a version of popular music packaged to attract classical listeners; it is high art for listeners steeped in rock rather than the classics.

1. The passage addresses which of the following issues related to Glass's use of popular elements in his classical compositions?

- A. How it is regarded by listeners who prefer rock to the classics
- B. How it has affected the commercial success of Glass's music
- C. Whether it has contributed to a revival of interest among other composers in using popular elements in their compositions
- D. Whether it has had a detrimental effect on Glass's reputation as a composer of classical music
- E. Whether it has caused certain of Glass's works to be derivative in quality

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

2. The passage suggests that Glass's work displays which of the following qualities?

- A. A return to the use of popular music in classical compositions
- B. An attempt to elevate rock music to an artistic status more closely approximating that of classical music
- C. A long-standing tendency to incorporate elements from two apparently disparate musical styles

3. Select the sentence that distinguishes two ways of integrating rock and classical music.

### passage 2

A person who agrees to serve as mediator between two warring factions at the request of both abandons by so agreeing the right to take sides later. To take sides at a later point would be to suggest that the earlier presumptive impartiality was a sham.

The passage above emphasizes which of the following points about mediators?

- A. They should try to form no opinions of their own about any issue that is related to the dispute.
- B. They should not agree to serve unless they are committed to maintaining a stance of impartiality.
- C. They should not agree to serve unless they are equally acceptable to all parties to a dispute.
- D. They should feel free to take sides in the dispute right from the start, provided that they make their biases publicly known.
- E. They should reserve the right to abandon their impartiality so as not to be open to the charge of having been deceitful.

**passage 3**

Was Felix Mendelssohn (1809-1847) a great composer? On its face, the question seems absurd. One of the most gifted prodigies in the history of music, he produced his first masterpiece at sixteen. From then on, he was recognized as an artist of preternatural abilities, not only as a composer but also as a pianist and conductor. But Mendelssohn's enduring popularity has often been at odds — sometimes quite sharply — with his critical standing. Despite general acknowledgment of his genius, there has been a noticeable reluctance to rank him with, say, Schumann or Brahms. As Haggin put it, Mendelssohn, as a composer, was a “minor master... working on a small scale of emotion and texture.”

1. Select a sentence in the passage whose function is to indicate the range of Mendelssohn's musical talents.
2. The passage suggests that anyone attempting to evaluate Mendelssohn's career must confront which of the following dichotomies?
  - A. The tension between Mendelssohn's career as a composer and his career as a pianist and conductor
  - B. The contrast between Mendelssohn's popularity and that of Schumann and Brahms
  - C. The discrepancy between Mendelssohn's popularity and his standing among critics
  - D. The inconsistency between Mendelssohn's reputation during his lifetime and his reputation since his death
  - E. The gap between Mendelssohn's prodigious musical beginnings and his decline in later years
3. It can be inferred that the “reluctance” mentioned in the passage is being ascribed to
  - A. most composers since Mendelssohn
  - B. Schumann and Brahms
  - C. the music-listening public
  - D. music critics generally
  - E. Haggin exclusively
4. The author mentions Schumann and Brahms primarily in order to
  - A. provide examples of composers who are often compared with Mendelssohn
  - B. identify certain composers who are more popular than Mendelssohn
  - C. identify composers whom Mendelssohn influenced
  - D. establish the milieu in which Mendelssohn worked
  - E. establish a standard of comparison for Mendelssohn as a composer

**passage 4**

While most scholarship on women's employment in the United States recognizes that the Second World War (1939-1945) dramatically changed the role of women in the workforce, these studies also acknowledge that few women remained in manufacturing jobs once men returned from the war. But in agriculture, unlike other industries where women were viewed as temporary workers, women's employment did not end with the war. Instead, the expansion of agriculture and a steady decrease in the number of male farmworkers combined to cause the industry to hire more women in the postwar years. Consequently, the 1950s saw a growing number of women engaged in farm labor, even though rhetoric in the popular media called for the return of women to domestic life.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the manufacturing and agricultural sectors in the United States following the Second World War differed in which of the following respects?
  - A. The rate of expansion in each sector
  - B. The percentage of employees in each sector who were men
  - C. The trend in the wages of men employed in each sector

- D. The attitude of the popular media toward the employment of women in each sector
- E. The extent to which women in each sector were satisfied with their jobs

2. Which of the following statements about women's employment in the United States during and after the Second World War is most clearly supported by the passage?

- A. Most women who joined the workforce during the Second World War wanted to return to domestic life when the war ended.
- B. The great majority of women who joined the workforce during the Second World War were employed in manufacturing jobs.
- C. The end of the Second World War was followed by a large-scale transfer of women workers from manufacturing to agriculture.
- D. The increase in women's employment that accompanied the Second World War was longer lasting in agriculture than it was in manufacturing.
- E. The popular media were more forceful in calling for women to join the workforce during the Second World War than in calling for women to return to domestic life after the war.

### passage 5

Since the Hawaiian Islands have never been connected to other land masses, the great variety of plants in Hawaii must be a result of the long-distance dispersal of seeds, a process that requires both a method of transport and an equivalence between the ecology of the source area and that of the recipient area.

There is some dispute about the method of transport involved. Some biologists argue that ocean and air currents are responsible for the transport of plant seeds to Hawaii. Yet the results of **flotation experiments** and the low temperatures of air currents cast doubt on these hypotheses. More probable is bird transport, either externally, by accidental attachment of the seeds to feathers, or internally, by the swallowing of fruit and subsequent excretion of the seeds. While it is likely that fewer varieties of plant seeds have reached Hawaii externally than internally, more varieties are known to be adapted to external than to internal transport.

1. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with

- A. discussing different approaches biologists have taken to testing theories about the distribution of plants in Hawaii
- B. discussing different theories about the transport of plant seeds to Hawaii
- C. discussing the extent to which air currents are responsible for the dispersal of plant seeds to Hawaii
- D. resolving a dispute about the adaptability of plant seeds to bird transport
- E. resolving a dispute about the ability of birds to carry plant seeds long distances

2. The author mentions the results of flotation experiments on plant seeds most probably in order to

- A. support the claim that the distribution of plants in Hawaii is the result of the long-distance dispersal of seeds
- B. lend credibility to the thesis that air currents provide a method of transport for plant seeds to Hawaii
- C. suggest that the long-distance dispersal of seeds is a process that requires long periods of time
- D. challenge the claim that ocean currents are responsible for the transport of plant seeds to Hawaii
- E. refute the claim that Hawaiian flora evolved independently from flora in other parts of the world

**passage 6**

I enjoyed *A Dream of Light & Shadow: Portraits of Latin American Women Writers* for the same reasons that, as a child, I avidly consumed women's biographies: the fascination with how the biographical details of another female's life are represented and interpreted.

*A Dream* offers a rich read, varied in both the lives and texts of the women portrayed, and the perspectives and styles of the sixteen essayists. Yet, as an adult, I have come to demand of any really “great” book a self-consciousness about the tenuous nature of representations of reality, a critical contextualization of florid detail, and a self-awareness of the role of ideology in our lives. In these critical senses, *A Dream* is inadequate.

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

1. The author of the passage suggests that *A Dream* falls short in which of the following respects?

- A. It does not appear to recognize that representations of reality can be unreliable.
- B. It seems to focus on stylistic variety at the expense of accuracy of detail.
- C. It offers a wealth of detail without sufficient critical examination of that detail.

2. Which of the following best describes the function of the second sentence (“*A Dream* . . . essayists”) in the context of the passage as a whole?

- A. To give examples of how *A Dream* presents fascinating portraits that display awareness of the tenuous nature of representations of reality
- B. To elaborate on how *A Dream* fulfills the author's childhood criteria for a pleasurable book
- C. To suggest that the author enjoyed *A Dream* for reasons more sophisticated than the reasons she enjoyed certain books as a child
- D. To illustrate ways in which the author finds *A Dream* to be inadequate in certain critical senses
- E. To imply that *A Dream* is too varied in focus to provide a proper contextualization of the biographical details it offers

3. During the day in Lake Constance, the zooplankton *D. hyalina* departs for the depths where food is scarce and the water cold. *D. galeata* remains near the warm surface where food is abundant. Even though *D. galeata* grows and reproduces much faster, its population is often outnumbered by *D. hyalina*.

Which of the following, if true, would help resolve the apparent paradox presented above?

- A. The number of species of zooplankton living at the bottom of the lake is twice that of species living at the surface.
- B. Predators of zooplankton, such as whitefish and perch, live and feed near the surface of the lake during the day.
- C. In order to make the most of scarce food resources, *D. hyalina* matures more slowly than *D. galeata*.
- D. *D. galeata* clusters under vegetation during the hottest part of the day to avoid the Sun's rays.
- E. *D. galeata* produces twice as many offspring per individual in any given period of time as does *D. hyalina*.

**passage 7**

Tocqueville, apparently, was wrong. Jacksonian America was not a fluid, egalitarian society where individual wealth and poverty were ephemeral conditions. At least so argues E. Pessen in his iconoclastic study of the very rich in the United States between 1825 and 1850.

Pessen does present a quantity of examples, together with some refreshingly intelligible statistics, to establish the existence of an inordinately wealthy class. Though active in commerce or the professions, most of the wealthy were not self-made but had inherited family fortunes. In no sense

mercurial, these great fortunes survived the financial panics that destroyed lesser ones. Indeed, in several cities the wealthiest one percent constantly increased its share until by 1850 it owned half of the community's wealth. Although these observations are true, Pessen overestimates their importance by concluding from them that the undoubted progress toward inequality in the late eighteenth century continued in the Jacksonian period and that the United States was a class-ridden, plutocratic society even before industrialization.

1. According to the passage, Pessen indicates that all of the following were true of the very wealthy in the United States between 1825 and 1850 EXCEPT:

- A. They formed a distinct upper class.
- B. Many of them were able to increase their holdings.
- C. Some of them worked as professionals or in business.
- D. Most of them accumulated their own fortunes.
- E. Many of them retained their wealth in spite of financial upheavals.

2. Which of the following best states the author's main point?

- A. Pessen's study has overturned the previously established view of the social and economic structure of early-nineteenth-century America.
- B. Tocqueville's analysis of the United States in the Jacksonian era remains the definitive account of this period
- C. Pessen's study is valuable primarily because it shows the continuity of the social system in the United States throughout the nineteenth century.
- D. The social patterns and political power of the extremely wealthy in the United States between 1825 and 1850 are well documented.
- E. Pessen challenges a view of the social and economic systems in the United States from 1825 to 1850, but he draws conclusions that are incorrect.

### passage 8

The evolution of intelligence among early large mammals of the grasslands was due in great measure to the interaction between two ecologically synchronized groups of these animals, the hunting carnivores and the herbivores that they hunted. The interaction resulting from the differences between predator and prey led to a general improvement in brain functions; however, certain components of intelligence were improved far more than others.

The kind of intelligence favored by the interplay of increasingly smarter catchers and increasingly keener escapers is defined by attention — that aspect of mind carrying consciousness forward from one moment to the next. It ranges from a passive, free-floating awareness to a highly focused, active fixation. The range through these states is mediated by the arousal system, a network of tracts converging from sensory systems to integrating centers in the brain stem. From the more relaxed to the more vigorous levels, sensitivity to novelty is increased. The organism is more awake, more vigilant; this increased vigilance results in the apprehension of ever more subtle signals as the organism becomes more sensitive to its surroundings. The processes of arousal and concentration give attention its direction. Arousal is at first general, with a flooding of impulses in the brain stem; then gradually the activation is channeled. Thus begins concentration, the holding of consistent images. One meaning of intelligence is the way in which these images and other alertly searched information are used in the context of previous experience. Consciousness links past attention to the present and permits the integration of details with perceived ends and purposes.

The elements of intelligence and consciousness come together marvelously to produce different styles in predator and prey. Herbivores and carnivores develop different kinds of attention related to escaping or chasing. Although in both kinds of animal, arousal stimulates the production of adrenaline and norepinephrine by the adrenal glands, the effect in herbivores is primarily fear, whereas in carnivores the effect is primarily aggression. For both, arousal attunes the animal to

what is ahead. Perhaps it does not experience forethought as we know it, but the animal does experience something like it. The predator is searchingly aggressive, inner-directed, tuned by the nervous system and the adrenal hormones, but aware in a sense closer to human consciousness than, say, a **hungry lizard**'s instinctive snap at a passing beetle. Using past events as a framework, the large mammal predator is working out a relationship between movement and food, sensitive to possibilities in cold trails and distant sounds—and yesterday's unforgotten lessons. The herbivore prey is of a different mind. Its mood of wariness rather than searching and its attitude of general expectancy instead of anticipating are silk-thin veils of tranquillity over an explosive endocrine system.

1. The author refers to a hungry lizard (highlighted) primarily in order to
  - A. demonstrate the similarity between the hunting methods of mammals and those of nonmammals
  - B. broaden the application of the argument by including an insectivore as an example
  - C. make a distinction between higher and lower levels of consciousness
  - D. provide an additional illustration of the brutality characteristic of predators
  - E. offer an objection to suggestions that all animals lack consciousness
2. It can be inferred from the passage that in animals less intelligent than the mammals discussed in the passage
  - A. past experience is less helpful in ensuring survival
  - B. attention is more highly focused
  - C. muscular coordination is less highly developed
  - D. there is less need for competition among species
  - E. environment is more important in establishing the proper ratio of prey to predator
3. According to the passage, improvement in brain function among early large mammals resulted primarily from which of the following?
  - A. Interplay of predator and prey
  - B. Persistence of free-floating awareness in animals of the grasslands
  - C. Gradual dominance of warm-blooded mammals over cold-blooded reptiles
  - D. Interaction of early large mammals with less intelligent species
  - E. Improvement of the capacity for memory among herbivores and carnivores
4. According to the passage, as the process of arousal in an organism continues, all of the following may occur EXCEPT
  - A. the production of adrenaline
  - B. the production of norepinephrine
  - C. a heightening of sensitivity to stimuli
  - D. an increase in selectivity with respect to stimuli
  - E. an expansion of the range of states mediated by the brain stem

### passage 9

In the United States between 1850 and 1880, the number of farmers continued to increase, but at a rate lower than that of the general population.

Which of the following statements directly contradicts the information presented above?

- A. The number of farmers in the general population increased slightly in the 30 years between 1850 and 1880.
- B. The rate of growth of the United States labor force and the rate of growth of the general population rose simultaneously in the 30 years between 1850 and 1880.
- C. The proportion of farmers in the United States labor force remained constant in the 30 years between 1850 and 1880.

- D. The proportion of farmers in the United States labor force decreased from 64 percent in 1850 to 49 percent in 1880.
- E. The proportion of farmers in the general population increased from 68 percent in 1850 to 72 percent in 1880.

### passage 10

A ten-year comparison between the United States and the Soviet Union in terms of crop yields per acre revealed that when only planted acreage is compared, Soviet yields were equal to 68 percent of United States yields. When total agricultural acreage (planted acreage plus fallow acreage) is compared, however, Soviet yield was 114 percent of United States yield.

From the information above, which of the following can be most reliably inferred about United States and Soviet agriculture during the ten-year period?

- A. A higher percentage of total agricultural acreage was fallow in the United States than in the Soviet Union.
- B. The United States had more fallow acreage than planted acreage.
- C. Fewer total acres of available agricultural land were fallow in the Soviet Union than in the United States.
- D. The Soviet Union had more planted acreage than fallow acreage.
- E. The Soviet Union produced a greater volume of crops than the United States produced.

### passage 11

For hot desert locations with access to seawater, a new greenhouse design generates freshwater and cool air. Oriented to the prevailing wind, the front wall of perforated cardboard, moistened and cooled by a trickle of seawater pumped in, cools and moistens hot air blowing in. This cool, humidified air accelerates plant growth; little water evaporates from leaves. Though greenhouses normally capture the heat of sunlight, a double-layered roof, the inner layer coated to reflect infrared light outward, allows visible sunlight in but traps solar heat between the two layers. This heated air drawn down from the roof, then mixes with the greenhouse air as it reaches a second seawater-moistened cardboard wall at the back of the greenhouse. There the air absorbs more moisture, which then condenses on a metal wall cooled by seawater, and thus distilled water for irrigating the plants collects.

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

1. It can be inferred that the process described in the passage makes use of which of the following?

- A. The tendency of hot air to rise
- B. The directional movement of wind
- C. The temperature differential between the sea and the desert

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

It can be inferred that the greenhouse is designed to allow for which of the following?

- A. The avoidance of intense solar heat inside the greenhouse
- B. The entry of sunlight into the greenhouse to make the plants grow
- C. The mixture of heated air with greenhouse air to enhance the collection of moisture

### passage 12

Many critics of Emily Bronte's novel *Wuthering Heights* see its second part as a counterpoint that comments on, if it does not reverse, the first part, where a romantic reading receives more confirmation. Seeing the two parts as a whole is encouraged by the novel's sophisticated structure, revealed in its complex use of narrators and time shifts. Granted that the presence of these elements need not argue for an authorial awareness of novelistic construction comparable to that

of Henry James, their presence does encourage attempts to unify the novel's heterogeneous parts. However, any interpretation that seeks to unify all of the novel's diverse elements is bound to be somewhat unconvincing. This is not because such an interpretation necessarily stiffens into a thesis (although rigidity in any interpretation of this or of any novel is always a danger), but because *Wuthering Heights* has recalcitrant elements of undeniable power that, ultimately, resist inclusion in an all-encompassing interpretation. In this respect, *Wuthering Heights* shares a feature of *Hamlet*.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is a true statement about the first and second parts of *Wuthering Heights*?
  - A. The second part has received more attention from critics.
  - B. The second part has little relation to the first part.
  - C. The second part annuls the force of the first part.
  - D. The second part provides less substantiation for a romantic reading.
  - E. The second part is better because it is more realistic.
2. Which of the following inferences about Henry James's awareness of novelistic construction is best supported by the passage?
  - A. James, more than any other novelist, was aware of the difficulties of novelistic construction.
  - B. James was very aware of the details of novelistic construction.
  - C. James's awareness of novelistic construction derived from his reading of Brontë.
  - D. James's awareness of novelistic construction has led most commentators to see unity in his individual novels.
  - E. James's awareness of novelistic construction precluded him from violating the unity of his novels.
3. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree that an interpretation of a novel should
  - A. not try to unite heterogeneous elements in the novel
  - B. not be inflexible in its treatment of the elements in the novel
  - C. not argue that the complex use of narrators or of time shifts indicates a sophisticated structure
  - D. concentrate on those recalcitrant elements of the novel that are outside the novel's main structure
  - E. primarily consider those elements of novelistic construction of which the author of the novel was aware

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

4. The author of the passage suggests which of the following about *Hamlet*?
  - A. *Hamlet* has usually attracted critical interpretations that tend to stiffen into theses.
  - B. *Hamlet* has elements that are not amenable to an all-encompassing critical interpretation.
  - C. *Hamlet* is less open to an all-encompassing critical interpretation than is *Wuthering Heights*.

### passage 13

Whether the languages of the ancient American peoples were used for expressing abstract universal concepts can be clearly answered in the case of Nahuatl. Nahuatl, like Greek and German, is a language that allows the formation of extensive compounds. By the combination of radicals or semantic elements, single compound words can express complex conceptual relations, often of an abstract universal character.

The tlamatime (those who know) were able to use this rich stock of abstract terms to express the nuances of their thought. They also availed themselves of other forms of expression with metaphorical meaning, some probably original, some derived from Toltec **coinages**. Of these forms, the most characteristic in Nahuatl is the juxtaposition of two words that, because they are synonyms, associated terms, or even contraries, complement each other to evoke one single idea.



Used metaphorically, the juxtaposed terms connote specific or essential traits of the being they refer to, introducing a mode of poetry as an almost habitual form of expression.

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

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage regarding present-day research relating to Nahuatl?

- A. Some record or evidence of the thought of the *tlamatinime* is available.
- B. For at least some Nahuatl expressions, researchers are able to trace their derivation from another ancient American language.
- C. Researchers believe that in Nahuatl, abstract universal concepts are always expressed metaphorically.

2. Select the sentence in the passage in which the author introduces a specific Nahuatl mode of expression that is not identified as being shared with certain European languages.

3. In the context in which it appears, “coinages” most nearly means

- A. adaptations
- B. creations
- C. idiosyncrasies
- D. pronunciations
- E. currencies

#### passage 14

At a certain period in Earth’s history, its atmosphere contained almost no oxygen, although plants were producing vast quantities of oxygen. As a way of reconciling these two facts, scientists have hypothesized that nearly all of the oxygen being produced was taken up by iron on Earth’s surface. Clearly, however, **this explanation is inadequate. New studies show that the amount of iron on Earth’s surface was not sufficient to absorb anywhere near as much oxygen as was being produced.** Therefore, something in addition to the iron on Earth’s surface must have absorbed much of the oxygen produced by plant life.

In the argument given, the two portions in **boldface** play which of the following roles?

- A. The first is a claim made by the argument in support of a certain position; the second is that position.
- B. The first is a judgment made by the argument about a certain explanation; the second is that explanation.
- C. The first expresses the argument’s dismissal of an objection to the position it seeks to establish; the second is that position.
- D. The first sums up the argument’s position with regard to a certain hypothesis; the second provides grounds for that position.
- E. The first is a concession by the argument that its initial formulation of the position it seeks to establish requires modification; the second presents that position in a modified form.

#### passage 15

Animal signals, such as the complex songs of birds, tend to be costly. A bird, by singing, may forfeit time that could otherwise be spent on other important behaviors such as foraging or resting. Singing may also advertise an individual’s location to rivals or predators and impair the ability to detect their approach. Although these types of cost may be important, discussions of the cost of singing have generally focused on energy costs. Overall the evidence is equivocal: for instance, while Eberhardt found increases in energy consumption during singing for Carolina wrens, Chappell found no effect of crowing on energy consumption in roosters.

To obtain empirical data regarding the energy costs of singing, Thomas examined the relationship between song rate and overnight changes in body mass of male nightingales. Birds store energy as subcutaneous fat deposits or “body reserves”; changes in these reserves can be reliably estimated by measuring changes in body mass. If singing has important energy costs, nightingales should lose more body mass on nights when their song rate is high. Thomas found that nightingales reached a significantly higher body mass at dusk and lost more mass overnight on nights when their song rate was high.

These results suggest that there may be several costs of singing at night associated with body reserves. The increased metabolic cost of possessing higher body mass contributes to the increased overnight mass loss. The strategic regulation of evening body reserves is also likely to incur additional costs, as nightingales must spend more time foraging in order to build up larger body reserves. The metabolic cost of singing itself may also contribute to increased loss of reserves. This metabolic cost may arise from the muscular and neural activity involved in singing or from behaviors associated with singing. For example, birds may expend more of their reserves on thermoregulation if they spend the night exposed to the wind on a song post than if they are in a sheltered roost site. Thomas’s data therefore show that whether or not singing per se has an important metabolic cost, metabolic costs associated with singing can have an important measurable effect on a bird’s daily energy budget, at least in birds with high song rates such as nightingales.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- A. compare the different types of cost involved for certain birds in singing
  - B. question a hypothesis regarding the energy costs of singing for certain birds
  - C. present evidence suggesting that singing has an important energy cost for certain birds
  - D. discuss the benefits provided to an organism by a behavior that is costly in energy
  - E. describe an experiment that supports an alternative model of how birdsong functions

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

2. The passage implies that during the day before a night on which a male nightingale’s song rate is high, that nightingale probably does which of the following?
- A. Expend less of its reserves on thermoregulation than on other days
  - B. Stores more energy as body reserves than on other days
  - C. Hides to avoid predators

3. Select the sentence in the first or second paragraph that presents empirical results in support of a hypothesis about the energy costs of singing.

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

4. It can be inferred from the passage that compared with other costs of singing, which of the following is true of the energy costs of singing?
- A. They are the single greatest cost to an individual bird.
  - B. They have generally received more attention from scientists.
  - C. They vary less from one bird species to another.

### passage 16

In the past ten years, there have been several improvements in mountain-climbing equipment. These improvements have made the sport both safer and more enjoyable for experienced climbers. Despite these improvements, however, the rate of mountain-climbing injuries has doubled in the past ten years.

Which of the following, if true, best reconciles the apparent discrepancy presented in the passage?

- A. Many climbers, lulled into a false sense of security, use the new equipment to attempt climbing feats of which they are not capable.

- B. Some mountain-climbing injuries are caused by unforeseeable weather conditions.
- C. Mountain climbing, although a dangerous sport, does not normally result in injury to the experienced climber.
- D. In the past ten years there have been improvements in mountain-climbing techniques as well as in mountain-climbing equipment.
- E. Although the rate of mountain-climbing injuries has increased, the rate of mountain-climbing deaths has not changed.

### passage 17

The condition of scholarship devoted to the history of women in photography is confounding. Recent years have witnessed the posthumous **inflation** of the role of the hobbyist Alice Austen into that of a pioneering documentarian while dozens of notable senior figures—Marion Palfi, whose photographs of civil-rights activities in the south served as early evidence of the need for protective legislation, to name one—received scant attention from scholars. And, while Naomi Rosenblum's synoptic *History of Women Photographers* covers the subject through 1920 in a generally useful fashion, once she reaches the 1920's, when the venues, forms, applications, and movements of the medium expanded exponentially, she resorts to an increasingly terse listing of unfamiliar names, with approaches and careers summarized in a sentence or two.

1. The author of the passage cites Rosenblum's book most likely in order to
- A. suggest that the works documented most thoroughly by historians of women in photography often do not warrant that attention
  - B. offer an explanation for the observation that not all aspects of the history of women in photography have received the same level of attention
  - C. provide an example of a way in which scholarship on the history of women in photography has been unsatisfactory
  - D. suggest that employing a strictly chronological approach when studying the history of women in photography may be unproductive
  - E. provide support for the notion that certain personalities in women's photography have attained undue prominence

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

2. Which of the following statements about Marion Palfi is supported by the passage?
- A. Marion Palfi's photographs would have received greater recognition from historians had her work been done in an era when most aspects of photography were static rather than in a state of transition.
  - B. Alice Austen has achieved greater notoriety than has Marion Palfi primarily because the subjects that Austen photographed were more familiar to her contemporaries.
  - C. In addition to providing a record of certain historical events, Marion Palfi's photographs played a role in subsequent events.
3. In the context in which it appears, "inflation" most nearly means
- A. exaggeration
  - B. acquisition
  - C. evaluation
  - D. distortion
  - E. attenuation

### passage 18

When marine organisms called phytoplankton photosynthesize, they absorb carbon dioxide dissolved in seawater, potentially causing a reduction in the concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide, a gas that contributes to global warming. However, phytoplankton flourish only in surface waters where iron levels are sufficiently high. Martin therefore hypothesized that adding iron to

iron-poor regions of the ocean could help alleviate global warming. While experiments subsequently confirmed that such a procedure increases phytoplankton growth, field tests have shown that such growth does not significantly lower atmospheric carbon dioxide. When phytoplankton utilize carbon dioxide for photosynthesis, the carbon becomes a building block for organic matter, but the carbon leaks back into the atmosphere when **predators** consume the phytoplankton and respire carbon dioxide.

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

1. It can be inferred from the passage that Martin's hypothesis includes which of the following elements?

- A. A correct understanding of how phytoplankton photosynthesis utilizes carbon dioxide
- B. A correct prediction about how the addition of iron to iron-poor waters would affect phytoplankton growth
- C. An incorrect prediction about how phytoplankton growth would affect the concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide

2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions predators primarily in order to

- A. help explain why Martin's hypothesis is incorrect
- B. identify one effect of adding iron to iron-poor waters
- C. indicate how some carbon dioxide is converted to solid organic matter
- D. help account for differences in the density of phytoplankton between different regions of the ocean
- E. point out a factor that was not anticipated by the scientists who conducted the field tests mentioned in the passage

### passage 19

Sparva, unlike Treland's other provinces, requires automobile insurers to pay for any medical treatment sought by someone who has been involved in an accident; in the other provinces, insurers pay for nonemergency treatment only if they preapprove the treatment. Clearly, Sparva's less restrictive policy must be the explanation for the fact that altogether insurers there pay for far more treatments after accidents than insurers in other provinces, even though Sparva does not have the largest population.

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

- A. Car insurance costs more in Sparva than in any other province.
- B. The cost of medical care in Sparva is higher than the national average
- C. Different insurance companies have different standards for determining what constitutes emergency treatment.
- D. Fewer insurance companies operate in Sparva than in any other province
- E. There are fewer traffic accidents annually in Sparva than in any of the provinces of comparable or greater population.

### passage 20

*Elements of the Philosophy of Newton*, published by Voltaire in 1738, was an early attempt to popularize the scientific ideas of Isaac Newton. In the book's frontispiece, Voltaire is seen writing at his desk, and over him a shaft of light from heaven, the light of truth, passes through Newton to Voltaire's collaborator Madame du Chatelet; she reflects that light onto the inspired Voltaire. Voltaire's book commanded a wide audience, according to Feingold, because "he was neither a mathematician nor a physicist, but a literary giant aloof from the academic disputes over Newtonian ideas." In other words, Voltaire's amateurism in science "was a source of his contemporary appeal, demonstrating for the first time the accessibility of Newton's ideas to nonspecialists."

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

1. Which of the following statements about Voltaire's *Elements of the Philosophy of Newton* can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Voltaire's literary stature helped secure a large audience for this attempt to popularize Newton's ideas.
- B. Voltaire's status as a nonscientist was an advantage in this effort to bring Newtonian science to the attention of the general public.
- C. The frontispiece of the book implies that Voltaire's understanding of Newton's ideas was not achieved without assistance.

2. Select the sentence that describes an allegory for Voltaire's acquisition of knowledge concerning Newton's ideas.

### passage 21

It would be expected that a novel by a figure as prominent as W. E. B. DuBois would attract the attention of literary critics. Additionally, when the novel subtly engages the issue of race, as DuBois' *The Quest of the Silver Fleece* (1911) does, it would be a surprise not to encounter an abundance of scholarly work about that text. But though valuable scholarship has examined DuBois' political and historical thought, his novels have received scant attention. Perhaps DuBois the novelist must wait his turn behind DuBois the philosopher, historian, and editor. But what if the truth lies elsewhere: what if his novels do not speak to current concerns?

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage regarding *DuBois' The Quest of the Silver Fleece*?

- A. The lack of attention devoted to *The Quest of the Silver Fleece* can be attributed to the fact that it was DuBois' first novel.
- B. Among DuBois' novels, *The Quest of the Silver Fleece* is unusual in that it has received scant attention from scholars.
- C. *The Quest of the Silver Fleece* has at least one feature that typically would attract the attention of literary scholars.
- D. *The Quest of the Silver Fleece*, given its subtle exploration of race, is probably the best novel written by DuBois.
- E. Much of the scholarly work that has focused on *The Quest of the Silver Fleece* has been surprisingly critical of it.

2. In the fourth sentence ("Perhaps DuBois . . . editor."), the author of the passage is most likely suggesting that

- A. scholars will find that DuBois' novels are more relevant to current concerns than is his work as philosopher, historian, and editor
- B. more scholarly attention will be paid to *The Quest of the Silver Fleece* than to DuBois' other novels
- C. DuBois' novels will come to overshadow his work as philosopher, historian, and editor
- D. DuBois' novels may eventually attract greater scholarly interest than they have to date
- E. it will be shown that DuBois' work as philosopher, historian, and editor had an important influence on his work as novelist

3. Which of the following best describes the central issue with which the passage is concerned?

- A. The perfunctoriness of much of the critical work devoted to DuBois' novels
- B. The nature of DuBois' engagement with the issue of race in *The Quest of the Silver Fleece*.
- C. Whether DuBois' novels are of high quality and relevant to current concerns
- D. The relationship between DuBois the novelist and DuBois the philosopher, historian, and editor

E. The degree of consideration that has been given to DuBois' novels, including *The Quest of the Silver Fleece*.

### passage 22

Saturn's giant moon Titan is the only planetary satellite with a significant atmosphere and the only body in the solar system other than Earth that has a thick atmosphere dominated by molecular nitrogen. For a long time, the big question about Titan's atmosphere was how it could be so thick, given that Jupiter's moons Ganymede and Callisto, which are the same size as Titan, have none. The conditions for acquiring and retaining a thick nitrogen atmosphere are now readily understood. The low temperature of the protosaturnian nebula enabled Titan to acquire the moderately volatile compounds methane and ammonia (later converted to nitrogen) in addition to water. The higher temperatures of Jupiter's moons, which were closer to the Sun, prevented them from acquiring such an atmosphere.

According to the passage, Titan differs atmospherically from Ganymede and Callisto because of a difference in

- A. rate of heat loss
- B. proximity to the Sun
- C. availability of methane and ammonia
- D. distance from its planet
- E. size

### passage 23

Observations of the Arctic reveal that the Arctic Ocean is covered by less ice each summer than the previous summer. If this warming trend continues, within 50 years the Arctic Ocean will be ice free during the summer months. This occurrence would in itself have little or no effect on global sea levels, since the melting of ice floating in water does not affect the water level. However, serious consequences to sea levels would eventually result, because \_\_\_\_\_.

Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

- A. large masses of floating sea ice would continue to form in the wintertime
- B. significant changes in Arctic sea temperatures would be accompanied by changes in sea temperatures in more temperate parts of the world
- C. such a warm Arctic Ocean would trigger the melting of massive land-based glaciers in the Arctic
- D. an ice-free Arctic Ocean would support a very different ecosystem than it does presently
- E. in the spring, melting sea ice would cause more icebergs to be created and to drift south into shipping routes

### passage 24

In a recent study, David Cressy examines two central questions concerning English immigration to New England in the 1630s: what kinds of people immigrated and why? Using contemporary literary evidence, shipping lists, and customs records, Cressy finds that most adult immigrants were skilled in farming or crafts, were literate, and were 5 organized in families. Each of these characteristics sharply distinguishes the 21,000 people who left for New England in the 1630s from most of the approximately 377,000 English people who had immigrated to America by 1700.

With respect to their reasons for immigrating, Cressy does not deny the frequently noted fact that some of the immigrants of the 1630s, most notably the organizers and 10 clergy, advanced religious explanations for departure, but he finds that such explanations usually assumed primacy only in retrospect. When he moves beyond the principal actors, he finds that religious explanations were less frequently offered, and he concludes that most people immigrated because they were recruited by promises of material improvement.

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

1. The passage indicates that Cressy would agree with which of the following statements about the organizers among the English immigrants to New England in the 1630s?

- A. Some of them offered a religious explanation for their immigration.
- B. They did not offer any reasons for their immigration until some time after they had immigrated.
- C. They were more likely than the average immigrant to be motivated by material considerations.

2. Select the sentence that provides Cressy's opinion about what motivated English immigrants to go to New England in the 1630s.

3. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with

- A. summarizing the findings of an investigation
- B. analyzing a method of argument
- C. evaluating a point of view
- D. hypothesizing about a set of circumstances
- E. establishing categories

### passage 25

Fossil bones of the huge herbivorous dinosaurs known as sauropods were first discovered and studied between 1840 and 1880, providing evidence for the gargantuan dimensions of the adults. The shape of sauropod teeth suggested what they ate. But aside from trackways, or series of fossilized footprints—which established that sauropods at least occasionally lived in herds—fossils incorporating direct evidence of other behavior, such as reproductive behavior, have been almost nonexistent. Because no modern land animals even approach sauropod size, scientists have also lacked a living analogue to use as a guide to possible sauropod behavior. Until the recent discovery of fossilized sauropod nesting grounds, scientists were thus uncertain whether sauropods laid eggs or gave birth to live young.

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

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage regarding the evidence provided by sauropod teeth?

- A. The teeth allow inferences to be made about sauropod social behavior.
- B. The shape of the teeth indicates that sauropods were herbivorous
- C. The teeth have no resemblance to those of any modern land animal.

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

2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage regarding the recently discovered fossilized sauropod nesting grounds?

- A. They are among the few fossils incorporating direct evidence of sauropod behavior.
- B. They confirm the evidence provided by trackways about sauropod behavior
- C. They have forced a reevaluation of theories regarding the nature of sauropod herd behavior

### passage 26

Some researchers contend that sleep plays no role in the consolidation of declarative memory (i.e., memory involving factual information). These researchers note that people with impairments in rapid eye movement (REM) sleep continue to lead normal lives, and they argue that if sleep were crucial for memory, then these individuals would have apparent memory deficits. Yet the same researchers acknowledge that the cognitive capacities of these individuals have never been systematically examined, nor have they been the subject of studies of tasks on which performance reportedly depends on sleep. Even if such studies were done, they could only clarify our understanding of the role of REM sleep, not sleep in general.

These researchers also claim that improvements of memory overnight can be explained by the mere passage of time, rather than attributed to sleep. **But recent studies of memory performance after sleep—including one demonstrating that sleep stabilizes declarative memories from future interference caused by mental activity during wakefulness—make this claim unsustainable. Certainly there are memory-consolidation processes that occur across periods of wakefulness, some of which neither depend on nor are enhanced by sleep.** But when sleep is compared with wakefulness, and performance is better after sleep, then some benefit of sleep for memory must be acknowledged.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. present the evidence that supports a particular claim regarding REM sleep and memory
  - B. describe how various factors contribute to the effect of sleep on memory
  - C. argue against a particular position regarding sleep's role in memory
  - D. summarize the most prevalent theory regarding sleep and memory
  - E. defend the importance of the consolidation of declarative memory
2. According to the author of the passage, which of the following generalizations about memory and sleep is true?
  - A. There are some memory-consolidation processes that have nothing to do with sleep.
  - B. Sleep is more important to the consolidation of declarative memory than to the consolidation of other types of memory.
  - C. REM sleep is more important to memory consolidation than is non-REM sleep.
  - D. There are significant variations in the amount of sleep that people require for the successful consolidation of memory.
  - E. It is likely that memory is more thoroughly consolidated during wakefulness than during sleep.
3. sentence in lines (“Certainly . . . sleep”)?
  - A. It provides the reasoning behind a claim about the role of sleep in memory consolidation.
  - B. It explains why a previous claim about sleep and memory is unsustainable
  - C. It demonstrates why wakefulness is central to the process of declarative memory consolidation.
  - D. It emphasizes the limited role sleep plays in the process of declarative memory consolidation.
  - E. It concedes that the consolidation of declarative memory does not depend entirely on one factor.
4. The importance of the study mentioned is that it
  - A. reveals the mechanism by which declarative memory is stabilized during sleep
  - B. identifies a specific function that sleep plays in the memory-consolidation process
  - C. demonstrates that some kinds of mental activity can interfere with memory consolidation
  - D. suggests that sleep and wakefulness are both important to memory consolidation
  - E. explains how the passage of time contributes to memory consolidation

### passage 27

Astronomers found a large body orbiting close to the star Upsilon Andromedae. The standard theory of planet formation holds that no planet that large could be formed so close to a star, leading to the suggestion that the body is a companion star. A subsequent discovery puts that suggestion in doubt: two other large bodies were found orbiting close to Upsilon Andromedae, and the standard theory of companion stars allows for at most one companion star.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the status of the orbiting body without casting doubt on the two standard theories mentioned?

- A. The smaller a planet orbiting a star is, and the farther away it is from the star, the less likely it is to be discovered.
- B. If a planet's orbit is disturbed, the planet can be drawn by gravity toward the star it is orbiting.



- C. The largest of the bodies orbiting Upsilon Andromedae is the farthest away from the star, and the smallest is the nearest.
- D. It is likely that there are many stars, in addition to Upsilon Andromedae and the Sun, that are orbited by more than one smaller body.
- E. In most cases of companion stars, the smaller companion is much fainter than the larger star.

### passage 28

In Gilavia, the number of reported workplace injuries has declined 16 percent in the last five years. However, perhaps part of the decline results from injuries going unreported: many employers have introduced safety-incentive programs, such as prize drawings for which only employees who have a perfect work-safety record are eligible. Since a workplace injury would disqualify an employee from such programs, some employees might be concealing injury, when it is feasible to do so.

Which of the following, if true in Gilavia, most strongly supports the proposed explanation?

- A. In the last five years, there has been no decline in the number of workplace injuries leading to immediate admission to a hospital emergency room.
- B. Employers generally have to pay financial compensation to employees who suffer work-related injuries.
- C. Many injuries that happen on the job are injuries that would be impossible to conceal and yet would not be severe enough to require any change to either the employee's work schedule or the employee's job responsibilities.
- D. A continuing shift in employment patterns has led to a decline in the percentage of the workforce that is employed in the dangerous occupations in which workplace injuries are likely.
- E. Employers who have instituted safety-incentive programs do not in general have a lower proportion of reported workplace injuries among their employees than do employers without such programs.

### passage 29

The attribution of early-nineteenth-century English fiction is **notoriously problematic**. Fewer than half of new novels published in Britain between 1800 and 1829 had the author's true name printed on the title page. Most of these titles have subsequently been attributed, either through the author's own acknowledgment of a previously 5 anonymous or pseudonymous work, or through bibliographical research. One important tool available to researchers is the list of earlier works "by the author" often found on title pages. But such lists are as likely to create new confusion as they are to solve old problems. Title pages were generally prepared last in the publication process, often without full authorial assent, and in the last-minute rush to press, mistakes were frequently 10 made.

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

1. The passage suggests that which of the following factors contributes to the "notoriously problematic" (nature of authorial attribution in early nineteenth-century English fiction?
- A. The unwillingness of any writers to acknowledge their authorship of works that were originally published anonymously or pseudonymously
- B. The possibility that the title page of a work may attribute works written by other authors to the author of that work
- C. The possibility that the author's name printed on a title page is fictitious

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

2. The passage suggests that which of the following is frequently true of the title pages of early-nineteenth-century English novels?
- A. The title page was prepared for printing in a hurried manner.
- B. Material on the title page was included without the author's knowledge or approval.

C. Information on the title page was deliberately falsified to make the novel more marketable.

### passage 30

The more definitions a given noun has, the more valuable is each one. Multiple definitions, each subtly different from all the others, convey multiple **shades** of meaning. They expand the uses of the word; language is enriched, thought is widened, and interpretations increase or dilate to fill the potentialities of association. The very impossibility of absoluteness in the definition of certain nouns adds to the levels of connotation they may reach. The inner life of a writer often says more than most readers can know; the mind of a reader can discover truths that go beyond the intent or perhaps even the comprehension of the writer. And all of it finds expression because a word can mean many things.

1. In the context in which it appears, “shades” most nearly means

- A. reminders
- B. nuances
- C. obscurities
- D. coverings
- E. degrees

2. The passage suggests that a writer’s use of nouns that have multiple definitions can have which of the following effects on the relationship between writer and reader?

- A. It can encourage the reader to consider how the writer’s life might have influenced the work.
- B. It can cause the reader to become frustrated with the writer’s failure to distinguish between subtle shades of meaning.
- C. It can allow the reader to discern in a work certain meanings that the writer did not foresee.
- D. It allows the writer to provide the reader with clues beyond the word itself in order to avoid ambiguity.
- E. It allows the writer to present unfamiliar ideas to the reader more efficiently.

### passage 31

Until recently, many anthropologists assumed that the environment of what is now the southwestern United States shaped the social history and culture of the region’s indigenous peoples. Building on this assumption, **archaeologists asserted** that adverse environmental conditions and droughts were responsible for the disappearances and migrations of southwestern populations from many sites they once inhabited.

However, such deterministic arguments fail to acknowledge that local environmental variability in the Southwest makes generalizing about that environment difficult. To examine the relationship between environmental variation and sociocultural change in the Western Pueblo region of central Arizona, which indigenous tribes have occupied continuously for at least 800 years, a research team recently reconstructed the climatic, vegetational, and erosional cycles of past centuries. The researchers found it impossible to provide a single, generally applicable characterization of environmental conditions for the region. Rather, they found that local areas experienced different patterns of rainfall, wind, and erosion, and that such conditions had prevailed in the Southwest for the last 1,400 years. Rainfall, for example, varied within and between local valley systems, so that even **adjacent agricultural fields can produce significantly different yields**.

The researchers characterized episodes of variation in southwestern environments by frequency: low-frequency environmental processes occur in cycles longer than one human generation, which generally is considered to last about 25 years, and high-frequency processes have shorter cycles. The researchers pointed out that low-frequency processes, such as fluctuations in stream flow and groundwater levels, would not usually be apparent to human populations. In contrast, high-frequency fluctuations such as seasonal temperature variations are observable and somewhat

predictable, so that groups could have adapted their behaviors accordingly. When the researchers compared sequences of sociocultural change in the Western Pueblo region with episodes of low- and high-frequency environmental variation, however, they found no simple correlation between environmental process and sociocultural change or persistence.

Although early Pueblo peoples did protect themselves against environmental risk and uncertainty, they responded variously on different occasions to similar patterns of high-frequency climatic and environmental change. The researchers identified seven major adaptive responses, including increased mobility, relocation of permanent settlements, changes in subsistence foods, and reliance on trade with other groups. These findings suggest that groups' adaptive choices depended on cultural and social as well as environmental factors and were flexible strategies rather than uncomplicated reactions to environmental change. Environmental conditions mattered, but they were rarely, if ever, sufficient to account for sociocultural persistence and change. Group size and composition, culture, contact with other groups, and individual choices and actions were—barring catastrophes such as floods or earthquakes—more significant for a population's survival than were climate and environment.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
  - A. explaining why certain research findings have created controversy
  - B. pointing out the flaws in a research methodology and suggesting a different approach
  - C. presenting evidence to challenge an explanation and offering an alternative explanation
  - D. elucidating the means by which certain groups have adapted to their environment
  - E. defending a long-held interpretation by presenting new research findings
2. Which of the following findings would most strongly support the assertion made by the archaeologists mentioned?
  - A. A population remained in a certain region at least a century after erosion wore away much of the topsoil that sustained grass for their grazing animals.
  - B. The range of a certain group's agricultural activity increased over a century of gradual decrease in annual rainfall.
  - C. As winters grew increasingly mild in a certain region, the nomadic residents of the region continued to move between their summer and winter encampments.
  - D. An agricultural population began to trade for supplies of a grain instead of producing the grain in its own fields as it had in the past.
  - E. A half century of drought and falling groundwater levels caused a certain population to abandon their settlements along a riverbank.
3. The fact that “adjacent agricultural fields can produce significantly different yields” is offered as evidence of the
  - A. unpredictability of the climate and environment of the southwestern United States
  - B. difficulty of producing a consistent food supply for a large population in the Western Pueblo region
  - C. lack of water and land suitable for cultivation in central Arizona
  - D. local climatic variation in the environment of the southwestern United States
  - E. high-frequency environmental processes at work in the southwestern United States
4. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following activities is NOT an example of a population responding to high-frequency environmental processes?
  - A. Developing watertight jars in which to collect and store water during the rainy season
  - B. Building multistory dwellings in low-lying areas to avoid the flash flooding that occurs each summer
  - C. Moving a village because groundwater levels have changed over the last generation
  - D. Trading with other groups for furs from which to make winter clothes
  - E. Moving one's herds of grazing animals each year between summer and winter pastures

**passage 32**

Arctic sea ice comes in two varieties. Seasonal ice forms in winter and then melts in summer, while perennial ice persists year-round. To the untrained eye, all sea ice looks similar, but by licking it, one can estimate how long a particular piece has been floating around. When ice begins to form in seawater, it forces out salt, which has no place in the crystal structure. As the ice gets thicker, the rejected salt collects in tiny pockets of brine too highly concentrated to freeze. A piece of first-year ice will taste salty. Eventually, if the ice survives, these pockets of brine drain out through **fine**, veinlike channels, and the ice becomes fresher; multiyear ice can even be melted and drunk.

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

1. The passage mentions which of the following as being a characteristic of seasonal ice?

- A. It is similar in appearance to perennial ice
- B. It is typically filled with fine, veinlike channels.
- C. It tastes saltier than perennial ice.

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

- A. acceptable
- B. elegant
- C. precise
- D. pure
- E. small

**passage 33**

Historians credit repeated locust invasions in the nineteenth century with reshaping United States agriculture west of the Mississippi River. Admonished by government entomologists, farmers began to diversify. Wheat had come to nearly monopolize the region, but it was particularly vulnerable to the locusts. In 1873, just before the locusts’ most withering offensive, nearly two-thirds of Minnesota farmland was producing wheat; by the invasions’ last year, that fraction had dropped to less than one-sixth. Farmers learned that peas and beans were far less vulnerable to the insects, and corn was a more **robust** grain than wheat. In addition to planting alternative crops, many farmers turned to dairy and beef production. Although pastures were often damaged by the locusts, these lands were almost always left in better shape than the crops were.

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

1. According to the passage, before the recommendations by the government entomologists, which of the following was true about farming west of the Mississippi River?

- A. Farmers focused primarily on growing wheat.
- B. Peas and beans had not yet been planted in the region.
- C. A relatively small portion of farmland was devoted to crops other than wheat.

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

- A. crude
- B. demanding
- C. productive
- D. vigorous
- E. rich

**passage 34**

In 1998 the United States Department of Transportation received nearly 10,000 consumer complaints about airlines; in 1999 it received over 20,000. Moreover, the number of complaints per

100,000 passengers also more than doubled. In both years the vast majority of complaints concerned flight delays, cancellations, mishandled baggage, and customer service. Clearly, therefore, despite the United States airline industry's serious efforts to improve performance in these areas, passenger dissatisfaction with airline service increased significantly in 1999.

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

- A. Although the percentage of flights that arrived on time dropped slightly overall, from 77 percent in 1998 to 76 percent in 1999, some United States airlines' 1999 on-time rate was actually better than their 1998 on-time rate
- B. The number of passengers flying on United States airlines was significantly higher in 1999 than in 1998.
- C. Fewer bags per 1,000 passengers flying on United States airlines were lost or delayed in 1999 than in 1998.
- D. The appearance in 1999 of many new Internet sites that relay complaints directly to the Department of Transportation has made filing a complaint about airlines much easier for consumers than ever before.
- E. Although the number of consumer complaints increased for every major United States airline in 1999, for some airlines the extent of the increase was substantial, whereas for others it was extremely small.

### passage 35

Nineteenth-century architect Eugène-Emmanuel Viollet-le-Duc contended that Paris's Notre-Dame cathedral, built primarily in the late twelfth century, was supported from the very beginning by a system of flying buttresses — a series of exterior arches (flyers) and their supports (buttresses) — which permitted the construction of taller vaulted buildings with slimmer walls and interior supports than had been possible previously. **Other commentators** insist, however, that Notre-Dame did not have flying buttresses until the thirteenth or fourteenth century, when they were added to update the building aesthetically and correct its structural flaws. Although post-twelfth-century modifications and renovations complicate efforts to resolve this controversy all pre-fifteenth-century flyers have been replaced, and the buttresses have been rebuilt and/or resurfaced—it is nevertheless possible to tell that both the nave and the choir, the church's two major parts, have always had flying buttresses. It is clear, now that nineteenth-century paint and plaster have been removed, that the nave's lower buttresses date from the twelfth century. Moreover, the choir's lower flyers have chevron (zigzag) decoration. Chevron decoration, which was characteristic of the second half of the twelfth century and was out of favor by the fourteenth century, is entirely absent from modifications to the building that can be dated with confidence to the thirteenth century.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
  - A. tracing the development of a controversy
  - B. discussing obstacles to resolving a controversy
  - C. arguing in support of one side in a controversy
  - D. analyzing the assumptions underlying the claims made in a controversy
  - E. explaining why evidence relevant to a controversy has been overlooked
2. The claim of the “other commentators” suggests that they believe which of the following about Notre-Dame?
  - A. It was the inspiration for many vaulted cathedrals built in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.
  - B. Its design flaws were not apparent until flying buttresses were added in the thirteenth or fourteenth century.
  - C. Its flying buttresses are embellished with decoration characteristic of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries
  - D. It had been modified in some respects before flying buttresses were added in the thirteenth or fourteenth century

E. It was originally constructed in an architectural style that was considered outmoded by the thirteenth or fourteenth century.

3. The author's argument concerning Notre-Dame's flying buttresses depends on which of the following assumptions about the choir's lower flyers?

- A. They accurately reproduce the decoration on the choir's original lower flyers.
- B. They have a type of decoration used exclusively for exterior surfaces
- C. They were the models for the choir's original upper flyers.
- D. They were the models for the nave's original lower flyers.
- E. They were constructed after the nave's flyers were constructed.

### passage 36

The average temperature of the lobster-rich waters off the coast of Foerkland has been increasing for some years. In warmer water, lobsters grow faster. In particular, lobster larvae take less time to reach the size at which they are no longer vulnerable to predation by young cod, the chief threat to their survival. Consequently, the survival rate of lobster larvae must be going up, and the lobster population in Foerkland's coastal waters is bound to increase.

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

- A. There are indications that in recent years the fishing fleet operating off the coast of Foerkland has been taking cod at an unsustainably high rate.
- B. The increase in water temperatures off Foerkland has not been as pronounced as the increase in average soil temperatures in Foerkland.
- C. Because of their speeded-up growth, lobsters now get large enough to be legal catch before they reach reproductive maturity.
- D. Even though lobsters grow faster in warmer waters, warmer waters have no effect on the maximum size to which a lobster can eventually grow.
- E. Cod are a cold-water species, and the increasing water temperatures have caused a northward shift in Foerkland's cod population.