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填空部分（按照官方150真题出现次序排列）

1. This composer has never courted popularity: her rugged modernism seems to defy rather than _____ to the audience.

- A. ignore
- B. discount
- C. woo
- D. teach
- E. cow

2. The sight of a single actor portraying several characters in the same scene is no longer a shock to the average moviegoer, such special-effects trickery having become so _____.

- A. expensive
- B. specialized
- C. sinister
- D. commonplace
- E. unreliable

3. Early studies often concluded that the public was _____ the propagandistic influence of mass communications, but one recent study indicates that, on the contrary, mass communications seldom produce marked changes in social attitudes or actions.

- A. unaware of
- B. scornful of
- C. susceptible to
- D. unimpressed by
- E. coping with

4. The figure-skating pair's convincing victory last week was particularly (i)_____ to their rivals, who were in peak form and complained privately about the judging. That the pair won when their rivals were (ii)_____ too is also impressive.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. unsurprising	D. terrific
B. irksome	E. nervous
C. gratifying	F. inconsistent

5. In his initial works, the playwright made physical disease (i)_____ factor in the action; from this, his early critics inferred that he had a predilection for focusing on (ii)_____ subject matter.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. a pivotal	D. recondite
B. a nonexistent	E. uncomplicated
C. an obscure	F. morbid

6. We have yet to (i)_____ the assessment of Canada's biodiversity. Most of the vertebrates have been assessed, but our challenge will be the assessment of invertebrates and plants. This task is (ii)_____ not only because of the high number of species, but also because of the diversity, each species requiring a different approach.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. initiate	D. repetitious

B. complete	E. trivial
C. limit	F. daunting

7. The company's efforts to improve safety were apparently (i)_____, at least according to the company's own data, which showed that the (ii)_____ incidents with the potential to cause a serious accident declined significantly. Nevertheless, independent analysts argue that those statistics are (iii)_____. These analysts maintain that the company has consistently underestimated both the probability and the likely effects of accidents in the sensitive and poorly understood environment in which the company is operating.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. innovative	D. frequency of	G. deceptive
B. successful	E. impediments to	H. testable
C. frustrated	F. attention to	I. consistent

8. Researchers trying to make it possible to trace counterfeit documents to the printer that produced them are (i)_____ the fact that the rotating drums and mirrors inside laser printers are imperfect devices that leave unique patterns of banding in their output. Although these patterns are (ii)_____ to the naked eye, they can be (iii)_____ and analyzed by computer programs that the researchers have spent the past year devising.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. exploiting	D. invisible	G. detected
B. facing	E. obvious	H. implemented
C. manipulating	F. unappealing	I. generated

9. In her startlingly original writing, she went further than any other twentieth-century author in English (perhaps in any language) in (i)_____ literary language and form, (ii)_____ stylistic conventions, and (iii)_____ a rich and diverse structure of meaning.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. reinventing	D. undoing	G. replicating
B. canonizing	E. overpraising	H. borrowing
C. stabilizing	F. misunderstanding	I. introducing

10. The media once portrayed the governor as anything but ineffective; they now, however, make her out to be the epitome of _____ .

- A. fecklessness
- B. brilliance
- C. dynamism
- D. egoism
- E. punctiliousness

11. For most of the first half of the nineteenth century, science at the university was in _____ state, despite the presence of numerous luminaries.

- A. a scintillating
- B. a pathetic
- C. a controversial

- D. an incendiary
E. a veracious

12. In a recent history of the Renaissance, by showing how the artistic efflorescence of that era was (i)_____ linked to its commercial vitality, Jardine demonstrated that the spirit of acquisitiveness may be (ii)_____ that of cultural creativity.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. questionably	D. threatened by
B. intimately	E. inseparable from
C. skeptically	F. comparable to

13. The setting in which the concert took place (i)_____ : the group's performance was elegant and polished, but the sound, which seeped across the cold, unresonant high school auditorium, was oddly (ii)_____ , given the energy the players seemed to be putting into it.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. exacted a toll	D. clangorous
B. encouraged nervousness	E. tepid
C. solved a dilemma	F. inviting

14. The governor has long been obsessed with excising the media from the politician-public relationship. That's been the unifying aim of all her seemingly disconnected ventures since entering public life: a determination to (i)_____ , and eventually (ii)_____ , the media's hold on political communication.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. conceal	D. augment
B. erode	E. consolidate
C. rejuvenate	F. end

15. Female labor was essential to the growth of eighteenth-century European textile industries, yet it remains difficult to (i)_____ . Despite significant (ii)_____ in research about women, the role of female labor remains the single most glaring omission in most economic analyses of the history of European industrialization. Women far outnumbered men as workers in the textile industries, yet wage indices and discussions of growth, cost of living, and the like (iii)_____ about the male labor force.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. track	D. advances	G. incorporate data only
B. overestimate	E. gaps	H. suppress most information
C. ignore	F. disinterest	I. too rarely talk

16. It is a sad but just indictment of some high school history textbooks that they frequently report as (i)_____ claims that historians hotly debate or that are even completely (ii)_____ by (iii)_____ primary sources.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
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A. factual	D. resolved	G. dubious
B. controversial	E. corroborated	H. incomplete
C. sensational	F. contradicted	I. reliable

17. The reason minimum temperatures are going up more rapidly than maximums may involve cloud cover and evaporative cooling. Clouds tend to keep the days cooler by reflecting sunlight, and the nights warmer by (i)_____ loss of heat from Earth's surface. Greater amounts of moisture in the soil from additional precipitation and cloudiness (ii)_____ the daytime temperature increases because part of the solar energy is (iii)_____ the evaporation of that moisture.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. inhibiting	D. augment	G. intensified by
B. exacerbating	E. mask	H. unrelated to
C. replicating	F. restrain	I. used up in

18. In searching for norms in the sense of authoritative standards of what ought to be, rather than in the sense of what is average and thus can be considered normal, normative ethics aims to _____.

- A. predict
- B. mitigate
- C. question
- D. dictate
- E. personalize

19. When she first came to France from Bulgaria, she was hardly the _____ student she later made herself out to be, since she had access to considerable family wealth.

- A. naive
- B. precocious
- C. impecunious
- D. ambitious
- E. assiduous

20. Researchers have observed chimpanzees feigning injury in order to influence other members of the group, thus showing that the capacity to _____ is not uniquely human.

- A. cooperate
- B. instruct
- C. conspire
- D. dissemble
- E. dominate

21. Instant celebrity is often (i)_____ asset because if there is no (ii)_____ to interest the public—no stage or screen triumphs, no interesting books, no heroic exploits—people quickly become bored.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. a fleeting	D. competing attraction
B. an incomparable	E. continuity of exposure
C. an untapped	F. real achievement

22. At their best, (i)_____ book reviews are written in defense of value and in the tacit hope that the author, having had his or her (ii)_____ pointed out, might secretly agree that the book could be improved.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. abstruse	D. strengths
B. adverse	E. transgressions
C. hortatory	F. assumptions

23. The gaps in existing accounts of the playwright's life are not (i)_____, since much of the documentary evidence on which historians have relied is (ii)_____.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. trifling	D. credible
B. obvious	E. extant
C. implicit	F. incomplete

24. That today's students of American culture tend to (i)_____ classical music is understandable. In our own time, America's musical high culture has degenerated into a formulaic entertainment divorced from the contemporary moment. Thus, to miss out on what our orchestras are up to is not to (ii)_____ much. In the late Gilded Age, however, music was widely esteemed as the "queen of the arts." Classical music was in its American heyday, (iii)_____ the culture at large.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. promote	D. sacrifice	G. antagonistic toward
B. reinterpret	E. appreciate	H. generally rejected by
C. ignore	F. malign	I. centrally embedded in

25. The serious study of popular culture by intellectuals is regularly credited with having rendered obsolete a once-dominant view that popular culture is inherently inferior to high art. Yet this alteration of attitudes may be somewhat (i)_____. Although it is now academically respectable to analyze popular culture, the fact that many intellectuals feel compelled to rationalize their own (ii)_____ action movies or mass-market fiction reveals, perhaps unwittingly, their continued (iii)_____ the old hierarchy of high and low culture.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. counterproductive	D. penchant for	G. aversion to
B. underappreciated	E. distaste for	H. investment in
C. overstated	F. indifference to	I. misunderstanding of

26. Retrofitted with stabilizing devices, some of which _____ its aesthetics, the bridge has been reopened, no longer prone to excessive swaying but not quite the breathtaking structure it originally was.

- A. impair
- B. resist
- C. improve
- D. enhance
- E. restore

F. compromise

27. Although cosmic objects have struck Earth since the planet's very formation, humanity has only recently become aware of these events: two centuries ago the idea that objects orbiting the Sun could collide with Earth was widely _____ .

- A. ridiculed
- B. doubted
- C. disseminated
- D. promulgated
- E. marginalized
- F. disbelieved

28. That people _____ the musical features of birdsongs suggests that despite the vast evolutionary gulf between birds and mammals, songbirds and humans share some common auditory perceptual abilities.

- A. mimic
- B. recognize
- C. relish
- D. are confounded by
- E. can make out
- F. are puzzled by

29. Torpey's study has turned a seemingly _____ topic, the passport, into a fascinating one by making an original contribution to the sociology of the state.

- A. ironic
- B. banal
- C. provocative
- D. witty
- E. insipid
- F. stimulating

30. Britain is attractive to worldwide advertisers because it is _____ market, so there is no need to tailor advertisements for different parts of the country.

- A. a global
- B. an uncomplicated
- C. a vast
- D. a homogeneous
- E. a uniform
- F. an immense

31. The band's long-standing strategy of laying leisurely explorations atop a steady funk beat has proven to be surprisingly _____ : a concert in Cologne from 1972 sounds as if it could have taken place today.

- A. fortuitous
- B. foresighted
- C. prescient
- D. popular
- E. serendipitous
- F. lucrative

32. Factory production made an absence of imperfections so blandly commonplace that the _____ of hand-produced goods were now cherished where they once might have been shunned.

- A. advantages
- B. revivals
- C. benefits
- D. pretensions

- E. blemishes
- F. defects

33. Through its state associations, the American Medical Association controlled who could become a physician and dominated _____ professions like nursing and occupational therapy.

- A. commensurate
- B. proportionate
- C. kindred
- D. affiliated
- E. imperative
- F. voluntary

34. In a strong indication of the way the entire party is _____ the candidate with moderate credentials, the outspokenly conservative former mayor of a major city has promised to raise a substantial amount of money for the candidate's campaign.

- A. rallying behind
- B. incensed over
- C. undecided about
- D. mortified over
- E. embarrassed about
- F. coalescing around

35. Mr. Hirsch says he will aim to preserve the foundation's support of _____ thinkers, individuals who are going against the trends in a field or an acknowledged set of opinions.

- A. iconoclastic
- B. integrative
- C. doctrinaire
- D. heterodox
- E. dogmatic
- F. synthesizing

36. In France cultural subsidies are _____ : producers of just about any film can get an advance from the government against box-office receipts, even though most such loans are never fully repaid.

- A. ubiquitous
- B. invaluable
- C. sporadic
- D. scanty
- E. questionable
- F. omnipresent

37. The problem of avoiding duplicate names—such as for Internet domain names or for e-mail accounts—is particularly _____ when the name has to fit into a format that allows only a finite number of possibilities.

- A. meager
- B. acute
- C. agreeable
- D. severe
- E. beneficial
- F. productive

38. At nearly 450 pages, the novel is _____ : the author does not often resist the temptation to finish off a chapter, section, or even paragraph with some unnecessary flourish.

- A. instructive
- B. complex
- C. prolix

- D. educational
- E. long-winded
- F. explicit

39. If researchers can determine exactly what is wrong with people who suffer from this condition, they may be able to suggest drug therapies or other treatments that could _____ the effects of the damage.

- A. mitigate
- B. exacerbate
- C. specify
- D. identify
- E. ameliorate
- F. stabilize

40. Some analysts worry about consumers' perception that the electronics industry is always on the verge of major breakthroughs; that perception could hurt the industry by making consumers reluctant to buy products they believe will soon be _____ .

- A. incompatible
- B. devalued
- C. obsolete
- D. ubiquitous
- E. everywhere
- F. outmoded

41. After people began to make the transition from gathering food to producing food, human societies followed markedly _____ courses; some adopted herding, others took to tillage, and still others stuck to foraging.

- A. divergent
- B. rural
- C. novel
- D. unfamiliar
- E. disparate
- F. quotidian

42. In *The Simple Soybean*, the author is much less restrained in his enthusiasm for the bean's medical efficacy than he is in his technical writings, but he still cautions against treating soy as a _____.

- A. staple
- B. supplement
- C. herald
- D. panacea
- E. cure-all
- F. harbinger

43. Parkin's characterization of the movement as neoscholastic is too _____ to be accepted without further investigation.

- A. cursory
- B. detailed
- C. perfunctory
- D. biased
- E. self-evident
- F. complete

44. A recent study suggests that vitamin E supplements, despite widespread belief in their _____ , are no better than sugar pills for delaying the onset of the degenerative disease.

- A. potential

- B. misuse
- C. popularity
- D. efficacy
- E. prevalence
- F. usefulness

45. Despite her relaxed and flexible style, Ms. de la Fressange is _____ businesswoman who knows how to market her brand: herself.

- A. a ruthless
- B. a creative
- C. a canny
- D. an industrious
- E. a shrewd
- F. an effective

46. The name of the Sloane Matthew Library has long been _____; even longtime city residents assume it is a run-of-the-mill library, never suspecting what art treasures it contains.

- A. revered
- B. proposed
- C. misleading
- D. elevated
- E. intriguing

47. Although economic growth has conventionally been viewed as the _____ for poverty in underdeveloped regions, this prescription's negative environmental side effects are becoming a concern.

- A. culprit
- B. recipe
- C. panacea
- D. explanation
- E. refuge

48. Even as the economy struggled, the secretary stood by his _____ long-term outlook, saying that technology was allowing businesses to make deep-rooted improvements in their productivity, the best indicator of an economy's ability to grow.

- A. arcane
- B. sanguine
- C. equivocal
- D. ambivalent
- E. irresolute

49. The villas and compounds that proliferated during the building boom of the 1990s were (i)_____, far too (ii)_____ for people of average means.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. opulent	D. bucolic
B. eclectic	E. expensive
C. enigmatic	F. mundane

50. The governor has considerable political talents, but as a speaker he is far less (i)_____ than his opponent, whose oratorical skills are (ii)_____.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
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A. adroit	D. unpretentious
B. unconvincing	E. spurious
C. prolix	F. breathtaking

51. There is no point in combing through the director's work for hints of ideological significance. It is unnecessary: his ideology—Marxist, anti-imperialist, aligned with the perceived interests of the powerless and the marginal—is the (i)_____ of his films. The clarity and force of that ideology are considerable, but its (ii)_____ sometimes bothers critics, who often scold the director for lacking (iii)_____.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. hidden focus	D. bluntness	G. lucidity
B. chief impetus	E. obscurity	H. subtlety
C. murky lesson	F. feebleness	I. courage

52. As the finances of the energy-trading firm began unraveling, what eventually became (i)_____ was that the company had been concocting “value” out of thin air, thanks not to the trading strategies it promoted as visionary but to financial (ii)_____ that turned a once-solid entity into the most notorious (iii)_____ in an era of corporate scandals.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. vindicated	D. redemption	G. omission
B. unmistakable	E. responsibilities	H. boon
C. unverifiable	F. games	I. debacle

53. Kept (i)_____ by cloying commercial radio and clueless record executives, the American popular music scene has frequently depended on cities at the edges of the cultural map to provide a much-needed shot of (ii)_____. The momentary (iii)_____ what the next big thing is seems to come out of nowhere—as if someone blows a whistle only those in the know can hear, and suddenly record executives and journalists are crawling all over what had previously been an obscure locale.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. hidebound	D. originality	G. consensus about
B. liberated	E. truth	H. indifference to
C. obligated	F. orthodoxy	I. guarantee of

54. Family photos of the author suggest that she was _____ child: she seemed to wear a permanent frown.

- A. a sullen
- B. an amiable
- C. a surly
- D. a beautiful
- E. a prudent
- F. a stunning

55. Biologists agree that snakes descended from lizards, but exactly where this first happened has been a matter of debate since the 1800s, when two _____ theories emerged.

- A. complex
- B. competing
- C. dubious
- D. conclusive
- E. contending
- F. irrefutable

56. A particular bacterium that has never encountered a particular virus will usually succumb to it, a _____ that may, surprisingly, be beneficial to the colony in which the bacterium lives.

- A. susceptibility
- B. theory
- C. characteristic
- D. juxtaposition
- E. collision
- F. hypothesis

57. The remarkable thing about the mayoral race, in retrospect, is that so many people wanted the job of managing a municipality so obviously about to _____.

- A. materialize
- B. disintegrate
- C. crumble
- D. prosper
- E. flourish
- F. scuffle

58. It is a testimony to Roth's _____ that he could not quite bring himself to write a book as dull and flat as his original conception for his novel Everyman seemed to demand.

- A. persistence
- B. deterioration
- C. talent
- D. ambition
- E. decline
- F. genius

59. By recognizing commonalities among all the major political parties and by promoting a collaborative decision-making process, the prime minister has made good on his promise to cultivate a leadership style that emphasizes _____.

- A. growth
- B. politics
- C. ideology
- D. cooperation
- E. differentiation

60. In his unexpurgated autobiography, Mark Twain commented freely on the flaws and foibles of his country, making some observations so _____ that his heirs and editors feared they would damage Twain's reputation if not withheld.

- A. buoyant
- B. acerbic
- C. premonitory
- D. laudatory
- E. temperate

61. That the artist chose to remain in his hometown does not mean that he remained (i)_____ ; on the contrary, he (ii)_____ the international artistic movements of his day.

blank(i)

blank(ii)

A. provincial	D. knew nothing about
B. capricious	E. made light of
C. obstinate	F. kept abreast of

62. An innovation of the eighteenth-century cookbook writer Mary Cole was that in her work she (i)_____ the earlier books from which her recipes were drawn. Even in those numerous instances in which she had collated into a single version, which she could have called her own, the recipes of several earlier writers, she (ii)_____ them.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. preserved	D. took pains to cite
B. enhanced	E. sought to imitate
C. acknowledged	F. could not surpass

63. The lizards snapped up insects that are so (i)_____ that other potential predators avoid them. Among the lizards' prey were some beetles that they initially (ii)_____ because the insects were spraying their hot, irritant defense chemical at the time. Yet even these produced no apparent ill effects, since the lizards, having eaten, proceeded on their way (iii)_____ enough.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. rare	D. sought	G. erratically
B. nutritious	E. rejected	H. laboriously
C. noxious	F. resembled	I. nonchalantly

64. When the normally (i)_____ film director was interviewed, it was only the topic of her next movie that (ii)_____ her flow of words. Her (iii)_____ on that subject suggested that it was an unwelcome one.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. assiduous	D. diverted	G. taciturnity
B. loquacious	E. stanchd	H. alacrity
C. diffident	F. accentuated	I. rhapsody

65. Bureaucrats tend to (i)_____. So it is surprising that the European Commission is proposing to hand back some of its antitrust powers to national governments. Such a willingness to (ii)_____ power is quite (iii)_____. Perhaps the commission, so often a byword for meddling, bungling, and even corruption, is starting to put its house in order following the forced resignation of the previous lot of commissioners last year.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. value complex procedures	D. devolve	G. troubling
B. guard their authority jealously	E. misuse	H. encouraging
C. shirk many of their responsibilities	F. appropriate	I. predictable

66. In film studies—a visually oriented discipline that is _____ backlit close-ups, eyeline matches, and voyeuristic gazes—scholars have often been tone-deaf to the sounds of music.

- A. fixated on
- B. obsessed with
- C. unconcerned with
- D. amused by
- E. bothered by
- F. indifferent to

67. Consumers may think that genetic engineering of foods is something new, but humans have been modifying plants for ages; the _____ is not that new genes are introduced but that genes can now be moved from one species to another.

- A. novelty
- B. quandary
- C. advantage
- D. innovation
- E. discrepancy
- F. predicament

68. Although the compound is abundant in the environment at large, its presence in the air is not _____; only in the form of underwater sediment does it cause damage.

- A. trivial
- B. detectable
- C. deleterious
- D. substantive
- E. detrimental
- F. inconsequential

69. Deacon attempts what seems impossible: a book rich in scientific insights, in a demanding discipline, that nevertheless is accessible to _____.

- A. skeptics
- B. experts
- C. nonspecialists
- D. zealots
- E. authorities
- F. laypersons

70. Despite relying on the well-to-do for commissions, the portrait painter was no _____: he depicted the character of those he painted as he perceived it.

- A. hypocrite
- B. egotist
- C. sycophant
- D. adulator
- E. braggart
- F. coward

71. While not _____ the arguments in favor of the proposal for new highway construction, the governor nevertheless decided to veto the proposal.

- A. optimistic about
- B. convinced by
- C. happy with
- D. sanguine about
- E. unsympathetic to

72. The students' _____ natures were in sharp contrast to the imperturbable dispositions of their teacher.

- A. mercurial
- B. blithe
- C. phlegmatic
- D. apathetic
- E. cunning

73. The first major exhibits of modern art left the public (i)_____, its (ii)_____ intensified by the response of art critics, who stooped to vituperation to express their disgust with the new art.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. aghast	D. shock
B. bemused	E. apathy
C. unsurprised	F. empathy

74. While many outside the company attributed the company's success to its president's(i) _____, insiders realized that this success owed more to the president's inflexibility than to any (ii) _____ that the president might be supposed to have displayed.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. perseverance	D. obduracy
B. popularity	E. caprice
C. prescience	F. foresight

75. With the rate of technological (i)_____ accelerating—many people now consider a personal computer (ii)_____ after three years—the question of how to properly dispose of old equipment is no small matter.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. affordability	D. outdated
B. complexity	E. familiar
C. obsolescence	F. inestimable

76. In the nineteenth century the (i)_____ advanced mechanical printing techniques made it possible for newspaper owners to print newspapers cheaply and in mass quantities, but unlike many other mechanized industries, where machines (ii)_____ workers, the new printing machines required trained compositors to run them, thereby (iii)_____ the demand for skilled printing labor.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. wide application of	D. marginalized	G. ignoring
B. extensive resistance to	E. intrigued	H. anticipating
C. great expense of	F. isolated	I. increasing

77. It may be that a kind of pendulum is built into United States politics: if a particular interest group scores a major victory, its supporters (i)_____ and its adversaries (ii)_____ their efforts, so that the victory is soon (iii)_____.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
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A. consider new possibilities	D. abandon	G. reversed
B. grow complacent	E. redouble	H. augmented
C. become even more focused	F. defend	I. institutionalized

78. If big sums are to be spent on cleaning up environmental disasters, it is better to spend them on unglamorous but _____ problems such as unsanitary water in Third World countries.

- A. futile
- B. ephemeral
- C. pressing
- D. controversial
- E. transitory
- F. critical

79. The process of establishing a literary canon is seen by some as, in part, an attempt by certain scholars to make their own labors central and to relegate the work of others to _____ status.

- A. orthodox
- B. marginal
- C. mainstream
- D. definitive
- E. conditional
- F. peripheral

80. The mayor is more ideologically consistent than is widely believed: her long-term commitment to tax reform, for example, is not indicative of _____.

- A. perspicacity
- B. capriciousness
- C. callousness
- D. fickleness
- E. clearheadedness
- F. insensitivity

81. At first glance Watkins Park, with its meandering stream and its thicket of greenery, seems _____; however, upon closer inspection one is quickly reminded that the park is in the middle of a major city.

- A. bucolic
- B. remarkable
- C. urban
- D. noteworthy
- E. pastoral
- F. spurious

82. Although relying on much of the recent scholarship on the bison, Lott's book is a distinctly _____ and even idiosyncratic contribution to the field.

- A. derivative
- B. original
- C. innovative
- D. imitative
- E. insightful
- F. surprising

阅读部分（按照官方150真题出现次序排列）

passage 1

Ragwort was accidentally introduced to New Zealand in the late nineteenth century and, like so many invading foreign species, quickly became a pest. By the 1920s, the weed was rampant. What made matters worse was that its proliferation coincided with sweeping changes in agriculture and a massive shift from sheep farming to dairying.

Ragwort contains a battery of toxic and resilient alkaloids: even honey made from its flowers contains the poison in dilute form. Livestock generally avoid grazing where ragwort is growing, but they will do so once it displaces grass and clover in their pasture. Though sheep can eat it for months before showing any signs of illness, if cattle eat it they sicken quickly, and fatality can even result.

1. The passage suggests that the proliferation of ragwort was particularly ill-timed because it
- A. coincided with and exacerbated a decline in agriculture
 - B. took place in conditions that enabled the ragwort to spread faster than it otherwise would have done
 - C. led to an increase in the amount of toxic compounds contained in the plants
 - D. prevented people from producing honey that could be eaten safely
 - E. had consequences for livestock that were more dramatic than they otherwise would have been

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

2. The passage implies which of the following about the problems ragwort poses to dairy farmers?
- A. Milk produced by cows that eat ragwort causes illness in humans who drink it.
 - B. Ragwort can supplant the plants normally eaten by cattle.
 - C. Cattle, unlike sheep, are unable to differentiate between ragwort and healthy grazing.

passage 2

Despite the fact that the health-inspection procedures for catering establishments are more stringent than those for ordinary restaurants, more of the cases of food poisoning reported to the city health department were brought on by banquets served by catering services than were brought on by restaurant meals.

Which of the following, if true, helps explain the apparent paradox in the statement above?

- A. A significantly larger number of people eat in restaurants than attend catered banquets in any given time period.
- B. Catering establishments know how many people they expect to serve, and therefore are less likely than restaurants to have, and serve, leftover food, a major source of food poisoning.
- C. Many restaurants provide catering services for banquets in addition to serving individual meals.
- D. The number of reported food-poisoning cases at catered banquets is unrelated to whether the meal is served on the caterer's or the client's premises.
- E. People are unlikely to make a connection between a meal they have eaten and a subsequent illness unless the illness strikes a group who are in communication with one another.

passage 3

African American newspapers in the 1930s faced many hardships. For instance, knowing that buyers of African American papers also bought general-circulation papers, **advertisers** of consumer products often ignored African American publications.

Line Advertisers' discrimination did free the African American press from advertiser domination. Editors could print politically charged material more readily than could the large national dailies,

which depended on advertisers' ideological approval to secure revenues. Unfortunately, it also made the selling price of Black papers much higher than that of general-circulation dailies. Often as much as two-thirds of publication costs had to come from subscribers or subsidies from community politicians and other interest groups. And despite their editorial freedom, African American publishers often felt compelled to print a disproportionate amount of sensationalism, sports, and society news to boost circulation.

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

1. The passage suggests that if advertisers had more frequently purchased advertising in African American newspapers, then which of the following might have resulted?

- A. African American newspapers would have given more attention to sports and society news than they did.
- B. African American newspapers would have been available at lower prices than large national dailies were.
- C. African American newspapers would have experienced constraints on their content similar to those experienced by large national dailies.

2. The author of the passage suggests which of the following about the "advertisers" mentioned in the passage?

- A. They assumed that advertising in African American newspapers would not significantly increase the sales of their products.
- B. They failed to calculate accurately the circulation of African American newspapers.
- C. They did not take African Americans' newspaper reading into account when making decisions about where to advertise.
- D. They avoided African American newspapers partly because of their sensationalism.
- E. They tried to persuade African American newspapers to lower the rates charged for advertising.

passage 4

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

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

- A. There was a steady decline in the yearly revenues generated by the energy tax in Frieland.
- B. There was a steady decline in the total amount of energy consumed each year in Frieland.
- C. There was a steady increase in the use of renewable energy sources in Frieland.
- D. The revenues generated by the energy tax were used to promote the use of energy from renewable sources.
- E. The use of renewable energy sources in Frieland greatly increased relative to the use of nonrenewable energy.

passage 5

In a plausible but speculative scenario, oceanographer Douglas Martinson suggests that temperature increases caused by global warming would not significantly affect the stability of the Antarctic environment, where sea ice forms on the periphery of the continent in the autumn and winter and mostly disappears in the summer. True, less sea ice would form in the winter because global warming would cause temperatures to rise. However, Martinson argues, the effect of a warmer atmosphere may be offset as follows. The formation of sea ice causes the concentration of salt in surface waters to increase; less sea ice would mean a smaller increase in the concentration of salt. Less salty surface waters would be less dense and therefore less likely to sink and stir up deep water. The deep water, with all its stored heat, would rise to the surface at a slower rate.

Thus, although the winter sea-ice cover might decrease, the surface waters would remain cold enough so that the decrease would not be excessive.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is true of the surface waters in the current Antarctic environment?
 - A. They are more affected by annual fluctuations in atmospheric temperatures than they would be if they were less salty.
 - B. They are less salty than they would be if global warming were to occur.
 - C. They are more likely to sink and stir up deep waters than they would be if atmospheric temperatures were to increase.
 - D. They are able to offset some of the effects of global warming beyond the Antarctic region.
 - E. They are less affected by the temperature of deep water than they would be if atmospheric temperatures were to increase.
2. The passage suggests that Martinson believes which of the following about deep waters in the Antarctic region?
 - A. They rise to the surface more quickly than they would if global warming were to occur.
 - B. They store heat that will exacerbate the effects of increases in atmospheric temperatures.
 - C. They would be likely to be significantly warmed by an increase in atmospheric temperatures.
 - D. They would be more salty than they currently are if global warming were to occur.
 - E. They are less likely to be stirred up when surface waters are intensely salty than when surface waters are relatively unsalty.
3. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the sea ice that surrounds the Antarctic continent?
 - A. The amount of sea ice that forms in the winter has been declining.
 - B. Most of the sea ice that forms in the winter remains intact in the summer.
 - C. Even small changes in the amount of sea ice dramatically affect the temperature of the surface waters.
 - D. Changes in the amount of sea ice due to global warming would significantly affect the stability of the Antarctic environment.
 - E. Changes in the amount of sea ice affect the degree of saltiness of the surface waters.

passage 6

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

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

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

passage 7

While the best sixteenth-century Renaissance scholars mastered the classics of ancient Roman literature in the original Latin and understood them in their original historical context, most of the scholars' educated contemporaries knew the classics only from school lessons on selected Latin texts. These were chosen by Renaissance teachers after much deliberation, for works written by and for the sophisticated adults of pagan Rome were not always considered suitable for the Renaissance young: the central Roman classics refused (as classics often do) to teach appropriate morality and frequently suggested the opposite. Teachers accordingly made students' needs, not textual and historical accuracy, their supreme interest, chopping dangerous texts into short phrases, and using these to impart lessons extemporaneously on a variety of subjects, from syntax to science. Thus, I believe that a modern reader cannot know the associations that a line of ancient Roman poetry or prose had for any particular educated sixteenth-century reader.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with discussing the
 - A. unsuitability of the Roman classics for the teaching of morality
 - B. approach that sixteenth-century scholars took to learning the Roman classics
 - C. effect that the Roman classics had on educated people in the Renaissance
 - D. way in which the Roman classics were taught in the sixteenth century
 - E. contrast between the teaching of the Roman classics in the Renaissance and the teaching of the Roman classics today
2. The information in the passage suggests that which of the following would most likely result from a student's having studied the Roman classics under a typical sixteenth-century teacher?
 - A. The student recalls a line of Roman poetry in conjunction with a point learned about grammar.
 - B. The student argues that a Roman poem about gluttony is not morally offensive when it is understood in its historical context.
 - C. The student is easily able to express thoughts in Latin.
 - D. The student has mastered large portions of the Roman classics.
 - E. The student has a sophisticated knowledge of Roman poetry but little knowledge of Roman prose.
3. Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the assertion made in the passage concerning what a modern reader cannot know?
 - A. Some modern readers are thoroughly familiar with the classics of ancient Roman literature because they majored in classics in college or obtained doctoral degrees in classics.
 - B. Some modern readers have learned which particular works of Roman literature were taught to students in the sixteenth century.
 - C. Modern readers can, with some effort, discover that sixteenth-century teachers selected some seemingly dangerous classical texts while excluding other seemingly innocuous texts.
 - D. Copies of many of the classical texts used by sixteenth-century teachers, including marginal notes describing the oral lessons that were based on the texts, can be found in museums today.
 - E. Many of the writings of the best sixteenth-century Renaissance scholars have been translated from Latin and are available to modern readers.

passage 8

In humans, the pilomotor reflex leads to the response commonly known as goose bumps, and this response is widely considered to be vestigial—that is, something formerly having a greater physiological advantage than at present. It occurs when the tiny muscle at the base of a hair follicle contracts, pulling the hair upright. In animals with feathers, fur, or quills, this creates a layer of insulating warm air or a reason for predators to think twice before attacking. But human hair is too puny to serve these functions. Goose bumps in humans may, however, have acquired a **new role**. Like flushing—another thermoregulatory (heat-regulating) mechanism—goose bumps have become linked with emotional responses, notably fear, rage, or the pleasure of, say, listening to beautiful music. They may thus serve as a signal to others.

1. In explaining the “new role” that goose bumps in humans may have acquired, the author assumes which of the following?
 - A. Emotional responses in humans can be triggered by thermoregulatory mechanisms.
 - B. The perceptibility of emotional responses to other humans offers some kind of benefit.
 - C. If human hair were more substantial, goose bumps would not have acquired a new role.
 - D. Goose bumps in animals with feathers, fur, or quills may also be linked to emotional responses.
 - E. In humans, goose bumps represent an older physiological response than flushing.
2. Which of the following best describes the primary function of the next-to-last sentence (“Like . . . music”)?
 - A. It makes a distinction between two types of mechanisms.
 - B. It corrects a common misconception about the role of goose bumps in humans.
 - C. It suggests reasons for the connection between emotional responses and goose bumps in humans.
 - D. It suggests that flushing and goose bumps signal the same emotional state.
 - E. It helps explain a possible role played by goose bumps in humans.

passage 9

Frederick Douglass was unquestionably the most famous African American of the nineteenth century; indeed, when he died in 1895 he was among the most distinguished public figures in the United States. In his study of Douglass’ career as a major figure in the movement to abolish slavery and as a spokesman for Black rights, Waldo Martin has provoked controversy by contending that Douglass also deserves a prominent place in the intellectual history of the United States because he exemplified so many strands of nineteenth-century thought: romanticism, idealism, individualism, liberal humanism, and an unshakable belief in progress. But this very argument provides ammunition for those who claim that most of Douglass’ ideas, being so representative of their time, are now obsolete. Douglass’ vision of the future as a melting pot in which all racial and ethnic differences would dissolve into “a composite American nationality” appears from the pluralist perspective of many **present-day intellectuals** to be not only utopian but even wrongheaded. Yet there is a central aspect of Douglass’ thought that seems not in the least bit dated or irrelevant to current concerns. He has no rival in the history of the nineteenth-century United States as an insistent and effective critic of the doctrine of innate racial inequality. He not only attacked racist ideas in his speeches and writings, but he offered his entire career and all his achievements as living proof that racists were wrong in their belief that one race could be inherently superior to another.

While Martin stresses Douglass’ antiracist egalitarianism, he does not adequately explain how this aspect of Douglass’ thought fits in with his espousal of the liberal Victorian attitudes that many present-day intellectuals consider to be naive and outdated. The fact is that Douglass was attracted to these democratic-capitalist ideals of his time because they could be used to attack slavery and the doctrine of White supremacy. His favorite rhetorical strategy was to expose the hypocrisy of those who, while professing adherence to the ideals of democracy and equality of opportunity, condoned slavery and racial discrimination. It would have been strange indeed if he had not embraced liberal idealism, because it proved its worth for the cause of racial equality during the national crisis that eventually resulted in emancipation and citizenship for African Americans. These points may seem obvious, but had Martin given them more attention, his analysis might have constituted a more convincing rebuttal to those critics who dismiss Douglass’ ideology as a relic of the past. If one accepts the proposition that Douglass’ deepest commitment was to Black equality and that he used the liberal ideals of his time as weapons in the fight for that cause, then it is hard to fault him for seizing the best weapons at hand.

1. The passage as a whole can best be described as doing which of the following?
 - A. Explaining Douglass’ emergence as a major figure in the movement to abolish slavery

- B. Tracing the origins of Douglass' thought in nineteenth-century romanticism, idealism, and liberal humanism
- C. Analyzing Douglass' speeches and writings from a modern, pluralist perspective
- D. Criticizing Martin for failing to stress the contradiction between Douglass' principles and the liberal Victorian attitudes of his day
- E. Formulating a response to those who consider Douglass' political philosophy to be archaic and irrelevant
2. It can be inferred that the "present-day intellectuals" believe that
- A. although Douglass used democratic-capitalist ideas to attack slavery and racial inequality, he did not sincerely believe in those ideas
- B. the view that Douglass was representative of the intellectual trends of his time is obsolete
- C. Douglass' opposition to the doctrine of innate racial inequality is irrelevant to current concerns
- D. Douglass' commitment to Black equality does not adequately account for his naïve attachment to quaint liberal Victorian political views
- E. Douglass' goal of ultimately doing away with all racial and ethnic differences is neither achievable nor desirable
3. According to the passage, Douglass used which of the following as evidence against the doctrine of innate racial inequality?
- A. His own life story
- B. His vision of a composite American nationality
- C. The hypocrisy of self-professed liberal idealists
- D. The inevitability of the emancipation of African Americans
- E. The fact that most prominent intellectuals advocated the abolition of slavery
4. Each of the following is mentioned in the passage as an element of Douglass' ideology EXCEPT
- A. idealism
- B. egalitarianism
- C. capitalism
- D. pluralism
- E. humanism

passage 10

The plant called the scarlet gilia can have either red or white flowers. It had long been thought that hummingbirds, which forage by day, pollinate its red flowers and that hawkmoths, which forage at night, pollinate its white flowers. To try to show that this pattern of pollination by colors exists, scientists recently covered some scarlet gilia flowers only at night and others only by day: plants with red flowers covered at night became pollinated; plants with white flowers covered by day became pollinated.

Which of the following, if true, would be additional evidence to suggest that hummingbirds are attracted to the red flowers and hawkmoths to the white flowers of the scarlet gilia?

- A. Uncovered scarlet gilia flowers, whether red or white, became pollinated at approximately equal rates.
- B. Some red flowers of the scarlet gilia that remained uncovered at all times never became pollinated.
- C. White flowers of the scarlet gilia that were covered at night became pollinated with greater frequency than white flowers of the scarlet gilia that were left uncovered.
- D. Scarlet gilia plants with red flowers covered by day and scarlet gilia plants with white flowers covered at night remained unpollinated.
- E. In late August, when most of the hummingbirds had migrated but hawkmoths were still plentiful, red scarlet gilia plants produced fruit more frequently than they had earlier in the season.

passage 11

Supernovas in the Milky Way are the likeliest source for most of the cosmic rays reaching Earth. However, calculations show that supernovas cannot produce ultrahigh-energy cosmic rays (UHECRs), which have energies exceeding 10^{18} electron volts. It would seem sensible to seek the source of these in the universe's most conspicuous energy factories: quasars and gamma-ray bursts billions of light-years away from Earth. But UHECRs tend to collide with photons of the cosmic microwave background—pervasive radiation that is a relic of the early universe. The odds favor a collision every 20 million light-years, each collision costing 20 percent of the cosmic ray's energy. Consequently, no cosmic ray traveling much beyond 100 million light-years can retain the energy observed in UHECRs.

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

1. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would agree with which of the following about the origin of UHECRs that reach Earth?

- A. The origin is something other than supernovas in the Milky Way.
- B. The origin is most likely something other than very distant quasars or gamma-ray bursts.
- C. The origin is most likely no more than a little over 100 million light-years away from Earth.

2. In the context of the author's argument, the last sentence performs which of the following functions?

- A. It explains a criterion that was employed earlier in the argument.
- B. It shows that an apparently plausible position is actually self-contradictory.
- C. It is a conclusion drawn in the course of refuting a potential explanation.
- D. It overturns an assumption on which an opposing position depends.
- E. It states the main conclusion that the author is seeking to establish.

passage 12

The massive influx of women cyclists—making up at least a third of the total market— was perhaps the most striking and profound social consequence of the mid-1890s cycling boom. Although the new, improved bicycle had appealed immediately to a few privileged women, its impact would have been modest had it not attracted a greater cross section of the female population. It soon became apparent that many of these pioneer women bicyclists had not taken up the sport as an idle pastime. Rather, they saw cycling as a noble cause to be promoted among all women as a means to improve the general female condition. Not only would cycling encourage healthy outdoor exercise, they reasoned, it would also hasten long-overdue dress reform. To feminists, the bicycle affirmed nothing less than the dignity and equality of women.

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

1. Which of the following statements about women cyclists is supported by the passage?

- A. The newly improved bicycle of the mid-1890s appealed mostly to women in a privileged position.
- B. The great majority of women in the mid-1890s considered cycling an idle pastime.
- C. Women bicyclists promoted cycling as a healthy form of outdoor exercise.

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

2. Which of the following does the passage suggest about pioneer women cyclists?

- A. They saw cycling as a means to promote the advancement of women.
- B. They argued that cycling would encourage women to get involved in a variety of noble causes.
- C. They provided several reasons for a cross section of the female population to use the bicycle.

3. Which of the following best describes the function of the second sentence ("Although . . . population")?

- A. It corrects a common misconception regarding the use of the bicycle in the mid-1890s.

- B. It elaborates on a claim made in the previous sentence regarding a social consequence of the cycling boom.
- C. It provides a context in which to understand the increased popularity of bicycle riding among privileged women.
- D. It explains why cycling attracted such a significant cross section of women.
- E. It describes the demographic characteristics of the consumer market for bicycles in the mid-1890s.

passage 13

What causes a helix in nature to appear with either a dextral (right-handed, or clockwise) twist or a sinistral (left-handed, or counterclockwise) twist is one of the most intriguing puzzles in the science of form. Most spiral-shaped snail species are predominantly dextral. But at one time, handedness (twist direction of the shell) was equally distributed within some snail species that have become predominantly dextral or, in a few species, predominantly sinistral. What mechanisms control handedness and keep left-handedness rare?

It would seem unlikely that evolution should discriminate against sinistral snails if sinistral and dextral snails are exact mirror images, for any disadvantage that a sinistral twist in itself could confer on its possessor is almost inconceivable. But left- and right-handed snails are not actually true mirror images of one another. Their shapes are noticeably different. Sinistral rarity might, then, be a consequence of possible disadvantages conferred by these other **concomitant structural features**. In addition, perhaps left- and right-handed snails cannot mate with each other, having incompatible twist directions. Presumably an individual of the rarer form would have relative difficulty in finding a mate of the same hand, thus keeping the rare form rare or creating geographically separated right- and left-handed populations.

But this evolutionary mechanism combining dissymmetry, anatomy, and chance does not provide an adequate explanation of why right-handedness should have become predominant. It does not explain, for example, why the infrequent unions between snails of opposing hands produce fewer offspring of the rarer than the commoner form in species where each parent contributes equally to handedness. Nor does it explain why, in a species where one parent determines handedness, a brood is not exclusively right- or left-handed when the offspring would have the same genetic predisposition. In the European pond snail *Lymnaea peregra*, a predominantly dextral species whose handedness is maternally determined, a brood might be expected to be exclusively right- or left-handed—and this often occurs. However, some broods possess a few snails of the opposing hand, and in predominantly sinistral broods, the incidence of dextrality is surprisingly high.

Here, the evolutionary theory must defer to a theory based on an explicit developmental mechanism that can favor either right- or left-handedness. In the case of *Lymnaea peregra*, studies indicate that a dextral gene is expressed during egg formation; i.e., before egg fertilization, the gene produces a protein, found in the cytoplasm of the egg, that controls the pattern of cell division and thus handedness. In experiments, an injection of cytoplasm from dextral eggs changes the pattern of sinistral eggs, but an injection from sinistral eggs does not influence dextral eggs. One explanation for the differing effects is that all *Lymnaea peregra* eggs begin left-handed but most switch to being right-handed. Thus the path to a solution to the puzzle of handedness in all snails appears to be as twisted as the helix itself.

1. Which of the following would serve as an example of “concomitant structural features” that might disadvantage a snail of the rarer form?
- A. A shell and body that are an exact mirror image of a snail of the commoner form
- B. A smaller population of the snails of the rarer form
- C. A chip or fracture in the shell caused by an object falling on it
- D. A pattern on the shell that better camouflages it
- E. A smaller shell opening that restricts mobility and ingestion relative to that of a snail of the commoner form

2. The second paragraph of the passage is primarily concerned with offering possible reasons why
- A. it is unlikely that evolutionary mechanisms could discriminate against sinistral snails
 - B. sinistrality is relatively uncommon among snail species
 - C. dextral and sinistral populations of a snail species tend to intermingle
 - D. a theory based on a developmental mechanism inadequately accounts for the predominance of dextrality across snail species
 - E. dextral snails breed more readily than sinistral snails, even within predominantly sinistral populations
3. Which of the following accurately describes the relationship between the evolutionary and developmental theories discussed in the passage?
- A. Although the two theories reach the same conclusion, each is based on different assumptions.
 - B. They present contradictory explanations of the same phenomenon.
 - C. The second theory accounts for certain phenomena that the first cannot explain.
 - D. The second theory demonstrates why the first is valid only for very unusual, special cases.
 - E. They are identical and interchangeable in that the second theory merely restates the first in less technical terms.
4. It can be inferred from the passage that a predominantly sinistral snail species might stay predominantly sinistral for each of the following reasons EXCEPT for
- A. a developmental mechanism that affects the cell-division pattern of snails
 - B. structural features that advantage dextral snails of the species
 - C. a relatively small number of snails of the same hand for dextral snails of the species to mate with
 - D. anatomical incompatibility that prevents mating between snails of opposing hands within the species
 - E. geographic separation of sinistral and dextral populations

passage 14

X-ray examination of a recently discovered painting—judged by some authorities to be a self-portrait by Vincent van Gogh—revealed an underimage of a woman's face. Either van Gogh or another painter covered the first painting with the portrait now seen on the surface of the canvas. Because the face of the woman in the underimage also appears on canvases van Gogh is known to have painted, the surface painting must be an authentic self-portrait by van Gogh.

The conclusion is properly drawn if which of the following is assumed?

- A. If a canvas already bears a painted image produced by an artist, a second artist who uses the canvas to produce a new painting tends to be influenced by the style of the first artist.
- B. Many painted canvases that can be reliably attributed to van Gogh contain underimages of subjects that appear on at least one other canvas that van Gogh is known to have painted.
- C. Any painted canvas incorrectly attributed to van Gogh would not contain an underimage of a subject that appears in authentic paintings by that artist.
- D. A painted canvas cannot be reliably attributed to an artist unless the authenticity of any underimage that painting might contain can be reliably attributed to the artist.
- E. A painted canvas cannot be reliably attributed to a particular artist unless a reliable x-ray examination of the painting is performed.

passage 15

Despite hypotheses ranging from armed conflict to climate change, the abandonment of more than 600 Pueblo cliff dwellings in Mesa Verde by A.D. 1300 still puzzles archaeologists. Researchers analyzing refuse from one Pueblo community found remains of maize—a Pueblo crop—in 44 percent of samples from years when the community flourished, but in only 10 percent of samples from years near the time of depopulation, while the remains of wild plants increased significantly.

Bones found in the samples showed that the consumption of domesticated turkeys—which were fed maize—decreased from 55 to 14 percent, while there was a marked increase in wild-animal bones. These data suggest that near the end of the site’s occupation, villagers experienced substantial food shortages and adopted hunting-and-gathering strategies to compensate for crop failure.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is likely true regarding the consumption of wild plants in the Pueblo community investigated by researchers?
 - A. It decreased dramatically as the settlement began to decline.
 - B. It significantly affected the food supply of wild animals living nearby.
 - C. It increased as domesticated sources of food declined.
 - D. It represented a continuation of centuries-old traditions.
 - E. It fell markedly as the consumption of wild animals increased.
2. The research described in the passage most clearly supports which of the following claims about the abandonment of Mesa Verde?
 - A. It likely resulted from factors affecting crop viability.
 - B. It was more extensive than had previously been documented.
 - C. It may have been hastened by the abundance of wild animals in the area.
 - D. It has been misdated by previous archaeological research.
 - E. It happened more rapidly in certain Pueblo communities than in others.

passage 16

Although it is intuitively clear that an increase in antipredator behavior lowers an animal’s risk of predation when predators are present, such benefits are not easily **demonstrated**. One study that did so found that well-fed guppies are more alert for predators and are consequently less likely to be killed than are their hungry counterparts, which feed with greater intensity. It is also well documented that a decrease in activity lowers an animal’s risk of predation by reducing the probability of being detected or encountered by a predator. This effect was convincingly demonstrated by a study in which it was found that partially anesthetized tadpoles were less likely to be captured by dragonfly larvae than were unanesthetized tadpoles.

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

1. It can be inferred that the guppy study and the tadpole study, as they are described in the passage, differed in which of the following ways?
 - A. The animals less likely to become the victims of predators were the more active ones in the guppy study but were the less active ones in the tadpole study.
 - B. The animals less likely to become the victims of predators were those more alert to their surroundings in the guppy study but were the less alert ones in the tadpole study.
 - C. The situation created experimentally for the guppy study would be more likely to occur in the wild than would the situation created for the tadpole study.
2. In the context indicated, “demonstrated” most nearly means
 - A. explained
 - B. presented
 - C. shown
 - D. protested
 - E. justified

passage 17

Since the 1980s, **experts** have been claiming that the skill demands of today’s jobs have outstripped the skills workers possess. Moss and Tilly counter that worker deficiencies lie less in

job-specific skills than in such attributes as motivation, interpersonal skills, and appropriate work demeanor. However, Handel suggests that these perceived deficiencies are merely an age effect, arguing that workers pass through a phase of early adulthood characterized by weak attachment to their jobs. As they mature, workers grow out of casual work attitudes and adjust to the workplace norms of jobs that they are more interested in retaining. Significantly, complaints regarding younger workers have persisted for over two decades, but similar complaints regarding older workers have not grown as the earlier cohorts aged.

1. The passage suggests that Moss and Tilly are most likely to disagree with the “experts” about which of the following?
 - A. Whether the skills demanded by jobs in the labor market have changed since the 1980s
 - B. Whether employers think that job-specific skills are as important as such attributes as motivation and appropriate work demeanor
 - C. Whether workers in today’s labor market generally live up to the standards and expectations of employers
 - D. Whether adequate numbers of workers in the labor market possess the particular skills demanded by various different jobs
 - E. Whether most workers are motivated to acquire new skills that are demanded by the labor market
2. The last sentence serves primarily to
 - A. suggest that worker deficiencies are likely to become more pronounced in the future
 - B. introduce facts that Handel may have failed to take into account
 - C. cite evidence supporting Handel’s argument about workers
 - D. show that the worker deficiencies cited by Handel are more than an age effect
 - E. distinguish certain skills more commonly possessed by young workers from skills more commonly found among mature workers

passage 18

In the early twentieth century, the idea that pianists should be musician-scholars whose playing reflected the way composers wanted their music to sound replaced the notion that pianists should be virtuosos whose performances thrilled audiences with emotional daring and showy displays of technique. One important figure to emerge in the period, though a harpsichordist rather than a pianist, was Wanda Landowska (1879–1959). She demonstrated how the keyboard works of Baroque composers such as Bach, Handel, Scarlatti, and Couperin probably sounded in their own times. It would be a mistake to consider Landowska a classicist, however. She had been born in an age of Romantic playing dominated by Liszt, Leschetizky, and their pupils. Thus she grew up with and was influenced by certain Romantic traditions of performance, whatever the stringency of her musical scholarship; Landowska knew how to hold audiences breathless, and when she gave recitals, they responded with deathlike silence and rapt attention.

Her playing was Romantic, but it was at least as close in spirit to the style of playing intended by composers of the Baroque (1600–1750) and Classical (1750–1830) eras, as have been the more exacting but less emotionally resonant interpretations of most harpsichordists since Landowska. She had a miraculous quality of touch, a seemingly autonomous left hand; no artist in her generation could clarify with such deftness the polyphonic writing of the Baroque masters. And none could make their music so spring to life.

Her achievements were the result of a lifetime of scholarship, truly remarkable physical gifts, and resilient rhythm, all combined with excellent judgment about when not to hold the printed note sacrosanct. Of course, developing such judgment demanded considerable experience and imagination. She was a genius at underlining the dramatic and emotional content of a piece, and to do so, she took liberties, all kinds of liberties, while nevertheless preserving the integrity of a composer’s score. In short, her entire musical approach was Romantic: intensely personal, full of light and shade, never pedantic.

Thanks to Landowska, Bach's music (originally composed for the harpsichord) now sounded inappropriately thick when played on the piano. One by one, pianists stopped playing Bach's music as adapted for the piano by Liszt or by Tausig. Then they gradually stopped performing any kind of Baroque music on the piano, even Scarlatti's. The piano repertoire, it began to be felt, was extensive enough without reverting to transcriptions of Baroque music originally written for the harpsichord—and piano performances of Bach and Scarlatti were, despite the obvious similarities between the harpsichord and the piano, transcriptions, no matter how faithfully the original notes were played. In accordance with this kind of purism came an emphasis on studying composers' manuscript notations, a relatively new field of musicology that is flourishing even today.

1. The passage suggests that Landowska's playing embodied a rejection of which of the following?
 - A. Emotionally resonant interpretations of musical works.
 - B. An audience's complete silence during a performance.
 - C. Performances of previously obscure Baroque works.
 - D. The idea that a performer can correctly judge when not to hold the printed note sacrosanct.
 - E. Performances emphasizing showy displays of technique that compromise the integrity of a composer's original score.
2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the compositions of Scarlatti?
 - A. They were adapted by Liszt and Tausig.
 - B. They have not been transcribed faithfully.
 - C. They were not composed during the Baroque period.
 - D. They were composed for instruments other than piano.
 - E. They fell out of favor with most musicians in the early twentieth century.
3. The passage suggests that Landowska would probably have objected most strongly to which of the following?
 - A. A performance of a Bach keyboard piece played on the harpsichord.
 - B. A performance of a Handel organ piece on a Baroque pipe organ.
 - C. A modern composition written for a harpsichord and two pianos.
 - D. A piano solo in which the performer occasionally departs from the tempo indicated by the composer.
 - E. A performance of a piano and violin sonata in which the piano part is played on the harpsichord.
4. The author's assertion that Landowska should not be considered a classicist serves primarily to emphasize which of the following?
 - A. Landowska specialized in playing the works of composers of the Baroque era.
 - B. Landowska's repertoire included orchestral music only.
 - C. Landowska's musical performances were not devoid of emotion.
 - D. Landowska's repertoire emphasized works of long-lasting interest and value.
 - E. Landowska advocated the study of Classical style or form.

passage 19

Scientists formerly believed that the rocky planets—Earth, Mercury, Venus, and Mars—were created by the rapid gravitational collapse of a dust cloud, a deflation giving rise to a dense orb. That view was challenged in the 1960s, when studies of Moon craters revealed that these craters were caused by the impact of objects that were in great abundance about 4.5 billion years ago but whose number appeared to have quickly decreased shortly thereafter. This **observation** rejuvenated Otto Schmidt's 1944 theory of accretion. According to this theory, cosmic dust gradually lumped into ever-larger conglomerates: particulates, gravel, small and then larger balls, planetesimals (tiny planets), and, ultimately, planets. As the planetesimals became larger, their numbers decreased. Consequently, the number of collisions between planetesimals decreased.

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

1. The passage provides evidence that Schmidt would be likely to disagree with the theory presented in the first sentence over
- A. the length of time it took for the rocky planets to form.
 - B. the most likely causes of the Moon's impact craters.
 - C. the importance of cosmic dust as a seminal material in planetary formation.
2. Which of the following best describes the "observation" referred to in the passage?
- A. The rocky planets were created by the rapid gravitational collapse of a dust cloud.
 - B. Certain features on the Moon's surface are impact craters caused by collisions with objects such as planetesimals.
 - C. The rocky planets were formed by a slow accretion of cosmic dust into increasingly larger bodies.
 - D. The number of objects colliding with the Moon appears to have been high for a while and then rapidly diminished.
 - E. There are far fewer planetesimals in existence today than there were about 4.5 billion years ago.

passage 20

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

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

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

passage 21

What makes a worker ant perform one particular task rather than another? From the 1970s to the mid-1980s, researchers emphasized internal factors within individual ants, such as polymorphism, the presence in the nest of workers of different shapes and sizes, each suited to a particular task. Other elements then considered to have primary influence upon an ant's career were its age—it might change tasks as it got older—and its genetics. However, subsequent ant researchers have focused on external prompts for behavior. In advocating this approach, Deborah Gordon cites experiments in which intervention in a colony's makeup perturbed worker activity. By removing workers or otherwise altering the nest conditions, researchers were able to change the tasks performed by individual workers.

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

1. According to the passage, which of the following factors were considered from the 1970s to the mid-1980s to influence the division of labor among a colony's worker ants?
- A. Ants' inherited traits
 - B. The age of the ants
 - C. The ants' experiences outside the nest

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

2. It can be inferred from the passage that Gordon and earlier researchers would agree with which of the following statements about worker ants?

- A. Disruption of the nest can affect workers' roles.
- B. Genetics predominates over other factors in determining a worker ant's role.
- C. An individual worker's tasks can change during its lifetime.

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

3. The last sentence has which of the following functions in the passage?

- A. It explains how the experiments performed by Gordon differed from those performed by earlier researchers.
- B. It justifies the methodology of the experiments cited by Gordon.
- C. It gives details showing how the experiments cited by Gordon support her position.

passage 22

This passage is excerpted from material published in 2001.

In 1998 scientists using the neutrino detector in Kamioka, Japan, were able to observe several thousand neutrinos—elusive, tiny subatomic particles moving at nearly the speed of light and passing through almost everything in their path. The Kamioka findings have potentially far-reaching ramifications. They strongly suggest that the neutrino has mass, albeit an infinitesimal amount. Even a tiny mass means that neutrinos would outweigh all the universe's visible matter, because of their vast numbers. The findings also suggest that a given neutrino does not have one stable mass or one stable identity; instead it oscillates from one identity or "flavor" (physicists' term describing how neutrinos interact with other particles) to another. This oscillation may explain why, although the Sun is a large source of neutrinos, detectors capture far fewer solar neutrinos than the best theory of solar physics predicts: the neutrinos may be changing to flavors undetectable by detectors. Finally, while the standard particle-physics model—which describes all matter in terms of twelve fundamental particles and four fundamental forces—does not allow for neutrinos with mass, there are theories that do. Further experiments to confirm that neutrinos have mass could help physicists determine which, if any, of these theories is correct.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. evaluate the merits of a particular theory in light of new evidence
- B. discuss scientists' inability to account for certain unexpected
- C. discoveries C point out certain shortcomings in a long-standing theory
- D. compare several alternative explanations for a particular phenomenon
- E. consider some implications of certain scientific findings

2. According to the passage, one significant implication of the discovery that neutrinos have mass is that such a discovery would

- A. cast doubt on the solar origins of many of the neutrinos that reach Earth
- B. help to establish the validity of the standard particle-physics model
- C. indicate that most of the visible matter of the universe is composed of neutrinos
- D. entail that the total weight of all the visible matter in the universe is less than that of all the neutrinos in the universe
- E. mean that the speed with which neutrinos normally move can be slowed by certain types of matter

passage 23

Mayor: Four years ago when we reorganized the city police department in order to save money, critics claimed that the reorganization would make the police less responsive to citizens and would

thus lead to more crime. The police have compiled theft statistics from the years following the reorganization that show that the critics were wrong. There was an overall decrease in reports of thefts of all kinds, including small thefts.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously challenges the mayor's argument?

- A. When city police are perceived as unresponsive, victims of theft are less likely to report thefts to the police.
- B. The mayor's critics generally agree that police statistics concerning crime reports provide the most reliable available data on crime rates.
- C. In other cities where police departments have been similarly reorganized, the numbers of reported thefts have generally risen following reorganization.
- D. The mayor's reorganization of the police department failed to save as much money as it was intended to save.
- E. During the four years immediately preceding the reorganization, reports of all types of theft had been rising steadily in comparison to reports of other crimes.

passage 24

During the 1920s, most advocates of scientific management, Frederick Taylor's method for maximizing workers' productivity by rigorously routinizing their jobs, opposed the five-day workweek. Although scientific managers conceded that reducing hours might provide an incentive to workers, in practice they more often used pay differentials to encourage higher productivity. Those **reformers** who wished to embrace both scientific management and reduced hours had to make a largely negative case, portraying the latter as an antidote to the rigors of the former.

In contrast to the scientific managers, Henry Ford claimed that shorter hours led to greater productivity and profits. However, few employers matched either Ford's vision or his specific interest in mass marketing a product—**automobiles**—that required leisure for its use, and few unions succeeded in securing shorter hours through bargaining. **At its 1928 convention, the American Federation of Labor (AFL) boasted of approximately 165,000 members working five-day, 40-hour weeks.** But although this represented an increase of about 75,000 since 1926, about 70 percent of the total came from five extremely well-organized building trades' unions.

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

- A. The relative merits of two points of view regarding a controversy
- B. The potential benefits to workers in the 1920s of a change in employers' policies
- C. The reasons for a labor-management disagreement during the 1920s
- D. The status of a contested labor issue during the 1920s
- E. The role of labor unions in bringing about a reform

2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions "automobiles" primarily to suggest that

- A. Ford's business produced greater profits than did businesses requiring a workweek longer than five days
- B. Ford, unlike most other employers, encouraged his employees to use the products they produced
- C. Ford may have advocated shorter hours because of the particular nature of his business
- D. unions were more likely to negotiate for shorter hours in some businesses than in others
- E. automobile workers' unions were more effective than other unions in securing a five-day workweek

3. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would probably agree with which of the following claims about the boast referred to the highlighted sentence?

- A. It is based on a mistaken estimation of the number of AFL workers who were allowed to work a five-day, 40-hour week in 1928.
- B. It could create a mistaken impression regarding the number of unions obtaining a five-day, 40-hour week during the 1920s.

- C. It exaggerates the extent of the increase between 1926 and 1928 in AFL members working a five-day, 40-hour week.
- D. It overestimates the bargaining prowess of the AFL building trades' unions during the 1920s.
- E. It is based on an overestimation of the number of union members in the AFL in 1928.

4. According to the passage, the “reformers” claimed that

- A. neither scientific management nor reduced hours would result in an improvement in the working conditions of most workers
- B. the impact that the routinization of work had on workers could be mitigated by a reduction in the length of their workweek
- C. there was an inherent tension between the principles of scientific management and a commitment to reduced workweeks
- D. scientific managers were more likely than other managers to use pay differentials to encourage higher productivity
- E. reducing the length of the workweek would increase productivity more effectively than would increases in pay

passage 25

In November 1753, the British author Sarah Fielding accepted half the payment for her novel *The Cry* and asked that the other half, when due, go to her “or to whomsoever I shall appoint,” perhaps indicating that the remaining share was intended for someone else. Indeed, many think that the novel was a collaborative venture between Fielding and Jane Collier. This particular collaboration was likely enough, as the two were close friends with common interests. They wrote jointly authored letters, were both published authors with a lively interest in each other’s work, and were enthusiastic supporters of didacticism and innovation in fiction—central concerns of *The Cry*. However, contemporaries ascribed the work solely to Fielding, and there is nothing in the novel that is incompatible with Fielding’s other writings.

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

1. The passage presents which of the following as evidence in favor of Fielding and Collier’s having collaborated in writing *The Cry*?

- A. Their friendship
- B. Their joint authorship of correspondence
- C. Their approach to fiction

2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would agree with which of the following claims about *The Cry*?

- A. It develops themes commonly found in published works.
- B. It reflects an interest in the purposes to which fiction may be put.
- C. It contains elements that are incompatible with any of Collier’s solo writings.
- D. It shows that the extent of Collier and Fielding’s shared interests was not as wide as is generally thought.
- E. Parts of it were written jointly by Fielding and Collier.

passage 26

The binary planet hypothesis—that Earth and the Moon formed simultaneously by the accretion of smaller objects—does not explain why the Moon’s iron core is so small relative to the Moon’s total volume, compared with Earth’s core relative to Earth’s total volume. According to the giant-impact hypothesis, the Moon was created during a collision between Earth and a large object about the size of Mars. Computer simulations of this impact show that both of the objects would melt in the impact and the dense core of the impactor would fall as molten rock into the liquefied iron core of Earth. The ejected matter—mantle rock that had surrounded the cores of both objects—would be almost devoid of iron. This matter would become the Moon.

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

1. According to the passage, the binary planet hypothesis holds that

- A. Earth and the Moon were formed at the same time
- B. smaller objects joined together to form Earth and the Moon
- C. the Moon's core is the same absolute size as Earth's core

2. The giant-impact hypothesis as described in the passage answers all of the following questions EXCEPT:

- A. What happened to the rock that surrounded the impactor's core after the impactor hit Earth?
- B. What happened to the impactor's core after the impactor hit Earth?
- C. Where did the impactor that collided with Earth originate?
- D. Why is the Moon's iron core small relative to that of Earth?
- E. What was the size of the impactor relative to that of Mars?

3. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- A. The development of one theory into another is outlined.
- B. Two explanations are provided, both of which are revealed as inadequate.
- C. A theory is presented, and then evidence that undermines that theory is discussed.
- D. Similarities and differences between two theories are described.
- E. A flawed hypothesis is introduced, and then an alternative hypothesis is presented.

passage 27

Most recent work on the history of leisure in Europe has been based on the central hypothesis of a fundamental discontinuity between preindustrial and industrial societies. According to this view, the modern idea of leisure did not exist in medieval and early modern Europe: the modern distinction between the categories of work and leisure was a product of industrial capitalism. Preindustrial societies had festivals (together with informal and irregular breaks from work), while industrial societies have leisure in the form of weekends and vacations. The emergence of leisure is therefore part of the process of modernization. If this theory is correct, there is what Michel Foucault called a conceptual rupture between the two periods, and so the very idea of a history of leisure before the Industrial Revolution is an anachronism.

To reject the idea that leisure has had a continuous history from the Middle Ages to the present is not to deny that late medieval and early modern Europeans engaged in many pursuits that are now commonly considered leisure or sporting activities— jousting, hunting, tennis, card playing, travel, and so on—or that Europe in this period was dominated by a privileged class that engaged in these pursuits. What is involved in the discontinuity hypothesis is the recognition that the people of the Middle Ages and early modern Europe did not regard as belonging to a common category activities (hunting and gambling, for example) that are usually classified together today under the heading of leisure. Consider fencing: today it may be considered a “sport,” but for the gentleman of the Renaissance it was an art or science. Conversely, activities that today may be considered serious, notably warfare, were often described as pastimes.

Serious pitfalls therefore confront historians of leisure who assume continuity and who work with the modern concepts of leisure and sport, projecting them back onto the past without asking about the meanings contemporaries gave to their activities.

However, the discontinuity hypothesis can pose problems of its own. Historians holding this view attempt to avoid anachronism by means of a **simple dichotomy**, cutting European history into two eras, preindustrial and industrial, setting up the binary opposition between a “festival culture” and a “leisure culture.” The dichotomy remains of use insofar as it reminds us that the rise of industrial capitalism was not purely a phenomenon of economic history, but had social and cultural preconditions and consequences. The dichotomy, however, leads to distortions when it reduces a great variety of medieval and early modern European ideas, assumptions, and practices to the simple formula implied by the phrase “festival culture.”

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. refute the idea that the history of leisure is discontinuous
 - B. show why one of two approaches is more useful in studying the history of leisure
 - C. suggest the need for a new, more inclusive concept to replace the concept of leisure
 - D. trace the development of a theory about the history of leisure
 - E. point out the basis for, and the limits of, an approach to the history of leisure
2. The author of the passage asserts that the “dichotomy” can lead to which of the following?
 - A. Reliance on only one of several equally valid theoretical approaches
 - B. The imposition of modern conceptions and meanings on past societies
 - C. Failure to take into account the complexity of certain features of European culture
 - D. Failure to utilize new conceptual categories in the study of the history of leisure
 - E. Failure to take account of the distinction between preindustrial and industrial societies
3. According to the passage, the “simple dichotomy” is useful primarily because it serves as
 - A. a way of calling historians’ attention to certain facts about the Industrial Revolution
 - B. an antidote to the oversimplification encouraged by such terms as “festival culture”
 - C. a device for distinguishing between the work and the leisure activities of preindustrial Europeans
 - D. a way of understanding the privileged class of medieval Europe by viewing its activities in modern terms
 - E. a tool for separating social history, including the history of leisure, from economic history
4. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage as a whole?
 - A. Two hypotheses are discussed, and evidence in support of one is presented.
 - B. A hypothesis is presented and discussed, and a limitation to the hypothesis is identified.
 - C. A hypothesis is proposed, its supposed advantages are shown to be real, and its supposed disadvantages are shown to be illusory.
 - D. A problem is identified, two hypotheses are advanced to resolve it, and both are rejected.
 - E. A problem is identified, two resolutions are proposed, and a solution combining elements of both is recommended.

passage 28

James W. Coleman’s book on John Edgar Wideman’s literary career addresses the needs of a general, if well-read, public rather than the esoteric vanities of scholarly specialists, whom he neither ignores nor flatters. To assume the former audience was familiar with every work Wideman ever penned would have been pretentious. Instead, Coleman furnishes more than ample descriptive criticism and background information, avoiding the cryptic allusiveness that is favored by some academic critics but that discourages the undergraduate audience he likely envisioned. Unfortunately, this accent on bringing serious Wideman criticism to a broader audience often frustrates the reader who wishes that announced themes, techniques, and stylistic devices would not whisk by as quickly as world capitals on a **seven-day package tour of the globe**.

The reference to “a seven-day package tour of the globe” is most likely meant to suggest a treatment that is

- A. inclusive
- B. cursory
- C. focused
- D. broad based
- E. substantial

passage 29

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

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

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

passage 30

Experts have differed about where the genus *Varanus* (monitor lizards) originated. Because most existing species live in Australia, early researchers concluded that *Varanus* originated in Australia and subsequently island hopped westward along the Indo-Australian archipelago. Herpetologist Robert Mertens later argued that *Varanus* probably originated in the archipelago. Chromosomal analysis has since supported Mertens' contention, and in addition, **geologic evidence** points to a collision between the archipelago and the Australian landmass after *Varanus* evolved—a fact that could account for the genus' present distribution.

A related puzzle for scientists is the present distribution of *Varanus*' largest surviving species, the Komodo dragon. These carnivores live only on four small islands in the archipelago where, scientists note, the prey base is too small to support mammalian carnivores. But the Komodo dragon has recently been shown to manage body temperature much more efficiently than do mammalian carnivores, enabling it to survive on about a tenth of the food energy required by a mammalian carnivore of comparable size.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the geographical distribution of the Komodo dragon is
 - A. currently less restricted than it was at the time researchers first began investigating the origins of the genus *Varanus*
 - B. currently more restricted than it was at the time researchers first began investigating the origins of the genus *Varanus*
 - C. less restricted than is the distribution of the genus *Varanus* as a whole
 - D. more restricted than is the distribution of the genus *Varanus* as a whole
 - E. viewed as evidence in favor of the hypothesis that the genus *Varanus* originated in the Indo-Australian archipelago
2. Which of the following elements in the debate over the origin of *Varanus* is NOT provided in the passage?
 - A. The evidence that led Mertens to argue that *Varanus* originated in the Indo-Australian archipelago
 - B. The evidence that led early researchers to argue that *Varanus* originated in Australia
 - C. A possible explanation of how *Varanus* might have spread to the Indo-Australian archipelago if it had originated in Australia
 - D. A possible explanation of how *Varanus* might have spread to Australia if it had originated in the Indo-Australian archipelago
 - E. An indication of the general present-day distribution of *Varanus* species between Australia and the Indo-Australian archipelago
3. It can be inferred that which of the following is true of the "geologic evidence"?

- A. It was first noted by Mertens as evidence in favor of his theory about the origins of Varanus.
- B. It cannot rule out either one of the theories about the origins of Varanus discussed in the passage.
- C. It accounts for the present distribution of the Komodo dragon.
- D. It has led to renewed interest in the debate over the origins of Varanus.
- E. It confirms the conclusions reached by early researchers concerning the origins of Varanus.

passage 31

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

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

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