Extended debate concerning the exact point of origin of individual folktales told by Afro-American slaves has unfortunately taken precedence over analysis of the tales' meaning and function. Cultural continuities with Africa were not dependent on importation and perpetuation of specific folktales in their pristine form. It is in the place that tales occupied in the lives of the slaves and in the meaning slaves derived from them that the clearest resemblances to African tradition can be found. Afro-American slaves did not borrow tales indiscriminately from the Whites among whom they lived. Black people were most influenced by those Euro-American tales whose functional meaning and aesthetic appeal had the greatest similarity to the tales with deep roots in their ancestral homeland. Regardless of where slave tales came from, the essential point is that, with respect to language, delivery, details of characterization, and plot, slaves quickly made them their own.

1. According to the author, most studies of folktales told by Afro-American slaves are inadequate because the studies
   (A) fail to recognize any possible Euro-American influence on the folktales
   (B) do not pay enough attention to the features of a folktale that best reveal an African influence
   (C) overestimate the number of folktales brought from Africa by the slaves
   (D) do not consider the fact that a folktale can be changed as it is retold many times
   (E) focus on the diverse and complex traditions of the slaves ancestral homeland

2. The author's main purpose is to
   (A) create a new field of study
   (B) discredit an existing field of study
   (C) change the focus of a field of study
   (D) transplant scholarly techniques from one field of study to another
   (E) restrict the scope of a burgeoning new field of study

Although scientists observe that an organism's behavior falls into rhythmic patterns, they disagree about how these patterns are affected when the organism is transported to a new environment. One experimenter, Brown, brought oysters from Connecticut waters to Illinois waters. She noted that the oysters initially opened their shells widest when it was high tide in Connecticut, but that after fourteen days their rhythms had adapted to the tide schedule in Illinois. Although she could not posit an unequivocal causal relationship between behavior and environmental change, Brown concluded that a change in tide schedule is one of several possible exogenous influences on the oysters' rhythms. Another experimenter, Hamner, however, discovered that hamsters from California maintain their original rhythms even at the South Pole. He concluded that endogenous influences seem to affect an organism's rhythmic behavior.

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

3. Which of the following could be considered an example or examples of endogenous influences on an organism?

   (A) Level of a hormone on a field mouse's readiness for mating
   (B) Temperature of a region on a bear's hibernation
   (C) Salt level of a river on a fish's migration

4. Which of the following statements best describes the conclusion drawn by Brown (lines 6-7)?

   (A) A change in tide schedule is the primary influence on an oyster's rhythms.
   (B) A change in tide schedule may be an important exogenous influence on an oyster's rhythms.
   (C) Exogenous influences, such as a change in tide schedule, seldom affect an oyster's rhythms.
   (D) Endogenous influences have no effect on an oyster's rhythms.
   (E) Endogenous influences are the only influences on an oyster's rhythms.

5. The passage suggests that Brown's study was similar to Hamner's in which of the following ways?

   I. Both experimenters discovered that a new environment had a significant effect on an organism's behavior rhythms.

   II. Both experimenters observed an organism's behavioral rhythms after the organism had been transported to a new environment.

   III. Both experimenters knew an organism's rhythmic patterns in its original environment.

   (A) I only
   (B) II only
   (C) I and II only
   (D) II and III only
   (E) I, II, and III

6. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken Brown's conclusion?

   (A) The oyster gradually closed their shells after high tide in Illinois had passed.
   (B) The oysters' behavioral rhythms maintained their adaptation to the tid
   (E) In an experiment similar to Brown's, a scientist was able to establish a clear causal relationship between environmental change and behavioral rhythms.