# 4 Consolidated Industry in the United States

**Para. 1**

Laws of incorporation passed in the United States in the 1830s and 1840s made it easier for business organizations to raise money by selling stock to members of the public. The ability to sell stock to a broader public made it possible for entrepreneurs to gather vast sums of capital and undertake large projects. This led to the emergence of modern corporations as a major force in the United States after 1865. These large, national business enterprises needed more systematic administrative structures. As a result, corporate leaders introduced a set of managerial techniques that relied on systematic division of responsibilities, a carefully designed hierarchy of control, careful cost-accounting procedures, and perhaps above all a new breed of business executive: the middle manager, who formed a layer of command between workers and owners. Efficient administrative capabilities helped make possible another major feature of the modern corporation: consolidation (combining many things into one).

1. **Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.**
2. Corporate leaders expanded the role of middle managers, who now had the responsibility to introduce systematic techniques of cost-accounting and a carefully designed hierarchy of control
3. Corporate leaders replaced the former hierarchy of control with a new system, the main advantage of which was that it divided responsibilities among middle managers.
4. Corporate leaders were transformed into middle managers as a result of innovations such as the systematic division of responsibilities and the introduction of careful cost-accounting procedures.
5. Corporate leaders introduced a variety of innovative managerial techniques, the most important probably being the middle manager, a new executive layer below owners.

**Para. 2**

Businessmen created large, consolidated organizations primarily through two methods. One was horizontal integration—the combining of multiple firms engaged in the same enterprise into a single corporation. The consolidation of many different railroad lines into one company was an example. Another method, which became popular in the 1890s, was vertical integration—the taking over of all the different businesses on which a company relied for its primary function. Thus, Carnegie steel controlled mines and railroads as well as steel mills.

1. **Why does the author provide the information that” Carnegie Steel controlled mines and railroads as well as steel mills”?**
2. To challenge the idea that railroads generally integrated horizontally
3. To help explain vertical integration by providing an example of a company using it
4. To help explain how a company’s primary function influenced the method of integration it used
5. To show that vertical integration was a much more effective technique for consolidation than horizontal integration was

**Para. 3**

The most celebrated corporate empire of the late nineteenth century was John D. Rockefeller’s Standard Oil. Shortly after 1865, Rockefeller launched a refining company in Cleveland, Ohio, and immediately began trying to eliminate his competition. Allying himself with other wealthy capitalists, he proceeded methodically to buy out competing refineries. ◼ In 1870, he formed the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, which in a few years had acquired twenty of the twenty-five refineries in Cleveland, as well as plants in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore. ◼ He built his own barrel factories, warehouses, and pipelines. ◼ Standard Oil owned its own railroad freight cars and developed its own marketing organization. ◼ By the 1880s, Rockefeller had established such dominance within the petroleum industry that to much of the nation he served as a leading symbol of monopoly.

1. **The word “launched” in the passage is closest in meaning to**
2. bought B. expanded C. inherited D. started
3. **The word “methodically” in the passage is closest in meaning to**
4. aggressively B. rapidly C. secretly D. systematically
5. **According to paragraph 3, which of the following was true of John D. Rockefeller?**
6. He acquired most of the oil refineries in Cleveland, Ohio.
7. He bought some companies solely because they made supplies for competing oil refineries.
8. He limited sales of Standard Oil petroleum to companies associated with competing refineries.
9. He built many more new oil refineries than he bought.
10. **According to paragraph 3, the Standard Oil Company of Ohio owned all of the following EXCEPT:**
11. a marketing organization
12. railroad freight cars
13. railroad lines
14. barrel factories
15. **Look at the four squares [◼ ] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.**

**In addition to expanding horizontally, Rockefeller’s company expanded vertically as well.**

【A】In 1870, he formed the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, which in a few years had acquired twenty of the twenty-five refineries in Cleveland, as well as plants in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore.【B】He built his own barrel factories, warehouses, and pipelines.【C】Standard Oil owned its own railroad freight cars and developed its own marketing organization.【D】By the 1880s, Rockefeller had established such dominance within the petroleum industry that to much of the nation he served as a leading symbol of monopoly.

**Para. 4**

Rockefeller and other industrialists saw consolidation as a way to cope with what they believed was the greatest curse of the modern economy. “cutthroat competition.” Most businessmen claimed to believe in free enterprise and a competitive marketplace, but in fact they feared that substantial competition could result in instability and ruin for all. As the movement toward consolidation accelerated, new vehicles emerged to facilitate it. The railroads began with so-called pool arrangements—informal agreements among various companies to stabilize rates and divide markets. But if even a few firms in an industry were unwilling to cooperate (as was almost always the case), the pool arrangements collapsed. The failure of the pools led to new techniques of consolidation. At first, the most successful such technique was the creation of the “trust”—pioneered by Standard Oil in the early 1880s and perfected by the banker J. P. Morgan. Under a trust agreement, stockholders in individual corporations transferred their stocks to a small group of trustees in exchange for shares in the trust itself. Owners of trust certificates often had no direct control over the decisions of the trustees, they simply received a share of the profits of the combination. The trustees themselves, on the other hand, might literally own only a few companies but could exercise effective control over many.

1. **The word “accelerated” in the passage is closest in meaning to**
2. became common B. gained acceptance C. speeded up D. began
3. **The word “perfected” in the passage is closest in meaning to**
4. improved B. adopted C. made popular D. made profitable
5. **According to paragraph 4, many industrialists in the 1880s worried that**
6. pool arrangements would divide markets
7. new vehicles for pool arrangements would fail
8. too much competition would destroy the modern economy
9. trusts would be unable to exert adequate control over companies
10. **According to paragraph 4, which of the following was a problem with pool arrangements?**
11. They were effective only with railroads.
12. They could succeed only if all the firms in an industry cooperated.
13. They were effective only in situations where rates had already been stabilized.
14. They could be implemented only in industries with a large number of firms
15. **It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that trusts were more successful than pool arrangements at**
16. exercising effective control over the participating companies
17. excluding less profitable companies
18. allowing small stockholders to participate in decision making
19. limiting the amount of money paid to the owners of individual corporations

**Para. 5**

In 1889, the state of New Jersey helped produce a third form of consolidation by changing its laws of incorporation to permit companies to buy up the stock of other companies. Other states soon followed. These changes made the trust unnecessary and permitted actual corporate mergers. Rockefeller, for example, quickly relocated Standard Oil to New Jersey and created there what became known as a holding company—a central corporate body that would buy up the stock of various members of the Standard Oil trust and establish direct, formal ownership of the corporations in the trust.

1. **According to paragraph 5, why did Rockefeller move Standard Oil to New Jersey?**
2. To be in a better position to pressure the state to change its laws of incorporation
3. To increase the number of corporations under his control in the Standard Oil trust
4. To raise the needed amounts of money for the establishment of his new holding company
5. To acquire direct, legal ownership of the corporations in the Standard Oil trust
6. **Directions:** **An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because the express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. This question is worth 2 points.**

**Laws of the United States in the 1830s and 1840s led to the emergence of large corporations.**

1. Large businesses developed more efficient administrative structures, which allowed them to consolidate through horizontal integration, vertical integration, or both.
2. Even though consolidation initially developed in manufacturing, it was J. P. Morgan in the banking industry who came up with the most successful consolidation technique.
3. The most famous corporation was Rockefeller’s Standard Oil, which acquired many competing businesses and controlled its supply sources, eventually establishing itself as a holding company.
4. In order to limit competition as effectively as they could, industrialists created pool arrangements and then later trusts and holding companies.
5. The rise of corporations as the dominant force in the American economy forced certain states to pass new laws that resulted in direct state control over consolidation.
6. Corporate consolidation was an extremely complex process, and required enormous amounts of capital for carrying out various integration procedures.

# 5 The Brain Size of Bottlenose Dolphins

**Para. 1**

Large brain size does not always mean that an animal is highly intelligent. Brain size is necessarily associated with overall body size, with large animals having large brains and small animals having small brains. ◼ However, it is still necessary for there to be some minimum amount of circuitry (brain cells and processes) present for a species to have the potential to be highly intelligent, whatever way the term intelligence is defined. ◼ A measure of relative brain size that has been applied to a variety of species is the encephalization quotient (EQ), the ratio of brain mass to body size. ◼ The EQ is calculated by measuring the relative size of different body parts over a wide range of species. ◼ An EQ of 1.0 means that the brain is exactly the size one would expect for an animal of a particular size, an EQ higher than 1.0 means that a species is relatively brainy.

1. **According to paragraph 1, what does it mean for an animal to have an EQ higher than 1.0?**
2. Its brain has more mass than similarly sized brains of other animals.
3. Its brain is larger than expected for the animal’s overall body size.
4. Its brain is larger than that of most other animals.
5. Its brain is larger than that of any animal with an EQ of less than 1.0.
6. **Look at the four squares [◼ ] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.**

**This requirement suggests that having a brain that is large relative to an animal’s size might be a clue to greater intelligence.**

【A】However, it is still necessary for there to be some minimum amount of circuitry (brain cells and processes) present for a species to have the potential to be highly intelligent, whatever way the term intelligence is defined. 【B】 A measure of relative brain size that has been applied to a variety of species is the encephalization quotient (EQ), the radio of brain mass to body size. 【C】 The EQ is calculated by measuring the relative size of different body parts over a wide range of species. 【D】An EQ of 1.0 means that the brain is exactly the size one would expect for an animal of a particular size, an EQ higher than 1.0 means that a species is relatively brainy.

**Para. 2**

Bottlenose dolphins have a very high EQ, about 2.8 or higher. Thus, dolphin brains are not simply absolutely large: they are relatively very large as well. Humans, by the way, have extremely high EQ values, estimated to be in the neighborhood 7.5, making our species the brainiest in existence. Nonetheless, it is worth noting that EQ levels in several species of odontocetes (toothed whales, dolphins, and porpoises) are significantly higher than is the case for any primate except our own species. The EQ value for a species relates to a number of general measures of cognitive processing ability in different mammals, as well as to a number of life history patterns in mammals. EQ may be correlated with life span, home-range size, and social systems that characterize a particular species. Oddly enough, the relationships found between EQ and other factors in primates and some other mammals do not appear to apply as well to cetaceans (whales, dolphins, and porpoises), including the bottlenose dolphin.

1. **Paragraph 2 supports which of the following statements about the EQ levels of various animals?**
2. Bottlenose dolphins have higher EQ levels than other odoncetes do
3. The EQ levels of bottlenose dolphins are more closely associated with their life history patterns than the EQ levels of primates are.
4. Bottlenose dolphins belong to a group of animals whose EQ levels are higher than those of any primate except humans.
5. The brains of bottlenose dolphins are larger for these dolphins’ size than brains of humans are for humans’ size.
6. **Which of the following is NOT identified in paragraph 2 as a factor that may be correlated with EQ?**
7. The species’ social organization
8. The species’ ecological role in the environment
9. The extent of the range that species members need for daily activities
10. The number of years that species members live on average
11. **Paragraph 2 answers which of the following questions about EQ?**
12. Which life history patterns correlate best with EQ values in whales, dolphins, and porpoises?
13. Is the EQ of bottlenose dolphins significantly higher than that of other dolphins?
14. What are the differences in EQ levels among different species of odontocetes?
15. Do the same factors that correlate with EQ in primates correlate well with EQ in bottlenose dolphins?

**Para. 3**

The reasons for the larger-than-normal brain of the bottlenose dolphin (and indeed of small odontocetes in general) are not clearly understood. To navigate and detect prey, dolphins emit calls into the environment and then listen to the echoes of the calls that return from nearby objects, a process known as echolocation. Among the more plausible suggestions for large brain size are that the complexity of processing high-frequency echolocation information requires the development of large centers in the cerebral hemispheres, and/or that the degree of sociality exhibited by many species, in which individual animals recognize and have particular long- and short-term relationships with a number of other individuals, has favored the evolutionary development of a large, complex brain. Some authors develop a strong case that extreme development of the auditory (hearing) system may be the primary reason for the dolphin’s large brain. This opinion is supported by observations that the auditory regions of the dolphin brain are 7 to 250 times larger than the equivalent regions of the human brain and by observations of very fast auditory brain stem responses to sounds. It should be noted, however, that sperm whales are very social and good echolocators (that is, good at locating objects by emitting sounds and detecting the reflections given back), yet their EQ values are low—only about 0.3. Even some small, less social odontocetes such as Indus river dolphins echolocate well but do not possess the exceptionally large brains that bottlenose dolphins do.

1. **The word “detect” in the passage is closest in meaning to**
2. follow B. capture C. sense D. surprise
3. **Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.**
4. It is plausible that the development of high-frequency echolocation, large centers in the cerebral hemispheres, and/or a high degree of sociality may have contributed to the development of large brains.
5. For an animal to recognize and have long- and short-term relationships with a number of other individuals, the animals must develop large centers in the cerebral hemispheres.
6. Processing high-frequency echolocation information may have required a large, complex brain that already had the capacity to develop and recognize long- and short-term social relationships with multiple other individuals.
7. The demands of processing high frequency echolocation information and/or a high degree of sociality may have favored the evolutionary development of a large, complex brain.
8. **According to paragraph 3, what evidence suggests that extreme development of the auditory system may be the primary reason for the dolphin’s large brain?**
9. Other odontocetes with highly developed auditory systems also have large brains
10. Social animals, such as dolphins, require highly developed auditory systems, which tend to be associated with large brains
11. The echolocation system used by dolphins is possible only with a highly developed auditory system and a correspondingly large brain
12. The auditory regions of dolphins’ brains are much larger than those of human brains
13. **Why does the author include the information that “some small, less social odontocetes such as Indus river dolphins echolocate well but do not possess the exceptionally large brains that bottlenose dolphins do”?**
14. To argue that in odontocetes, sociality determines whether an animal has a large brain
15. To argue that echolocation does not necessarily involve exceptionally fast auditory brain stem responses to sounds
16. To help explain why effective echolocation does not necessarily require extreme development of the auditory system
17. To provide evidence that weakens the theory that the large brains of bottlenose dolphins are explained by their need to echolocate.

**Para. 4**

Noted biologist Peter Tyack has studies dolphin brains and argues persuasively that large brains evolved in dolphins to permit complex social functions. As is the case with certain primates, bottlenose dolphins and certain other large-brained odontocetes have developed societies in which there exists a balance between cooperation and competition among particular individuals. The social politics of chimpanzees and dolphins show some remarkable similarities, especially in terms of the importance of social relations extending far beyond the mother-offspring relationship to include individuals of both sexes across the age range. The development of such complex societies may have favored the evolution of large brain size.

1. **The word “persuasively” in the passage is closest in meaning to**
2. consistently
3. convincingly
4. repeatedly
5. intelligently
6. **According to paragraph 4, what is true about bottlenose dolphin societies?**
7. There is far more cooperation than competition among individuals
8. Long-term social relationships tend to exist primarily between individuals of the same sex and similar ages.
9. They are similar to chimpanzee societies in terms of the types of social relationships that exist.
10. They are far more complex than the societies of any other species of odontocetes

**Para. 5**

The reason that dolphins have a large brain continues to be somewhat elusive but there must be a reason, since maintenance of brain tissue is metabolically expensive. The adult human brain, for example, may only represent 2 percent of the body weight, but it can account for nearly 20 percent of the metabolic rate (the energy used).

1. **The word “elusive” in the passage is closest in meaning to**
2. hard to prove
3. hard to identify
4. misunderstood
5. controversial
6. **The phrase “maintenance of” in the passage is closest in meaning to**
7. developing
8. supporting
9. connecting
10. stimulating
11. **Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because the express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. This question is worth 2 points.**

**EQ，the ratio of brain mass to body size, has been applied to a variety of species, including Bottlenose Dolphins.**

1. Bottlenose dolphins have a high EQ, a measure of the ratio of brain mass to body mass that correlates with various cognitive abilities and possibly with life-history patterns in animals.
2. The need to process high-frequency sounds for echolocation has been offered as an explanation for bottlenose dolphins’ unusually large brains, but not all good echolocators have high EQs.
3. The brain size of bottlenose dolphins is strongly correlated with the amount of cooperation and competition in relationships outside the mother-offspring relationship.
4. Scientists are now using findings from their studies of bottlenose dolphins to determine the connection between the presence of a large brain and the potential for intelligence in other species.
5. Bottlenose dolphins, like certain other large-brained animals, have complex social relationships, so their large, metabolically expensive brains may have evolved partly to permit complex social functioning.
6. Biologists disagree about whether the larger-than-usual brain of the bottlenose dolphin makes it more intelligent or more metabolically efficient than other mammals with less brain mass.

# 6 Domestication

**Para. 1**

About 10,000 years ago, after nearly 4 million years of human evolution and over 100,000 years of successful foraging for food, human beings, although isolated, nearly simultaneously developed a subsistence strategy that involved domesticated plants and animals. Why? ◼ Some scholars seek a single, universal explanation that would be valid for all cases of domestication. ◼ Thus, it has been argued that domestication is the outcome of population pressure, as the increasing hunting-and-gathering human population overwhelmed the existing food resources. ◼ Others point to climate change or famine, as the post-glacial climate got drier. ◼ Increasing archaeological research has made it clear, however, that the evidence in favor of any single-cause, universally applicable explanation is not strong.

1. **The word “isolated” in the passage is closest in meaning to**
2. highly productive
3. separated from one another
4. cooperative with each other
5. self-sufficient
6. **The word “overwhelmed” in the passage is closest in meaning to**
7. was too large for
8. consumed
9. added to
10. Replaced
11. **According to paragraph 1, all of the following have been proposed as the primary cause of the development of subsistence strategies that involved domestication EXCEPT:**
12. growing population pressure on existing food sources
13. the drying of the climate
14. the movement of human populations to new parts of the world
15. Famine
16. **Look at the four squares [◼ ] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.**

**Scholars have developed a number of hypotheses to explain the historical origins of agriculture.**

【A】Some scholars seek a single, universal explanation that would be valid for all cases of domestication. 【B】Thus, it has been argued that domestication is the outcome of population pressure, as the increasing hunting-and-gathering human population overwhelmed the existing food resources. 【C】Others point to climate change or famine, as the post-glacial climate got drier. 【D】Increasing archaeological research has made it clear, however, that the evidence in favor of any single-cause, universally applicable explanation is not strong.

**Para. 2**

Some scholars have proposed universally applicable explanations that take several different phenomena into account. One such explanation, called the broad-spectrum foraging argument (the argument that humans employed a subsistence strategy based on obtaining a wide range of plants and animals), is based on a reconstruction of the environmental situation that followed the retreat of the most recent glaciers. The very large animals of the Ice Age began to die out and were replaced by increased numbers of smaller animals. As sea levels rose to cover the continental shelves, fish and shellfish became more plentiful in the warmer, shallower waters. The effects on plants were equally dramatic, as forests and woodlands expanded into new areas. Consequently, scholars argue, people had to change their diets from big-game hunting to broad-spectrum foraging for plants and animals by hunting, fishing, and gathering. This broadening of the economy is said to have led to a more secure subsistence base, the emergence of sedentary communities, and a growth in population. In turn, population growth pressured the resource base of the area, and people were forced to eat so-called third-choice, foods, particularly wild grain, which was difficult to harvest and process but which responded to human efforts to increase yields.

1. **Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.**
2. Human efforts to increase yields of wild grains relieved the pressure population growth put on the resource base of the area.
3. The resource base of the area was pressured by population growth because third-choice foods were difficult to harvest and process.
4. Although wild grains responded to human efforts to increase yields, they were third-choice foods because they were difficult to harvest and process.
5. Population growth put pressure on available food resources, forcing people to eat foods that were less preferred but that responded to human efforts to increase yields.
6. **According to paragraph 2, the broad-spectrum foraging argument holds that humans shifted from big-game hunting to a hunter-gatherer lifestyle primarily because**
7. they had begun developing more sedentary communities
8. populations required a broader range of food sources
9. it was easier and more effective to hunt smaller animals
10. the very large Ice Age animals had begun to die out

**Para. 3**

Although the broad-spectrum foraging argument seems to describe plant domestication in the New World, the most recent evidence from ancient southwestern Asia does not support it. There is also evidence for the development of broad-spectrum foraging in Europe, but domestication did not follow. Rather, domesticated crops were brought into Europe by people from southwestern Asia—where the broad-spectrum revolution had not occurred.

1. **According to paragraph 3, there is evidence that broad-spectrum foraging**
2. was introduced into Europe by people coming from southwestern Asia
3. never developed in ancient southwestern Asia
4. became well established in Europe only shortly before domestication developed there
5. developed independently in Europe and in southwestern Asia
6. **The main purpose of paragraph 3 in the passage’s discussion of domestication is to**
7. illustrate why the broad-spectrum argument cannot be applied universally as an explanation of domestication
8. support the importance of broad-spectrum foraging in contributing to the development of domestication in the New World
9. call into question the idea that the more to broad-spectrum foraging ever led to the development of domestication
10. help explain why domestication and broad-spectrum foraging developed simultaneously

**Para. 4**

A very different argument comes from Barbara Bender, who argues that before farming began, there was competition between local groups to achieve dominance over each other through feasting and the expenditure of resources on ritual and exchange, engaging in a kind of prehistoric arms race. To meet increasing demands for food and other resources, land use was intensified, and the development of food production followed.

1. **According to the Barbara Bender, what caused prehistoric people to experience “increasing demands for food and other resources”?**
2. The manner in which they used land
3. Their failure to have developed farming
4. Competition among groups to control one another
5. Poor food-production techniques, which led to low yields

**Para. 5**

This argument clearly emphasizes social factors, rather than environmental or technical factors, and takes a localized, regional approach. It is supported by ethnography (direct and systematic observations of a human culture) concerning competitive exchange activities, such as the potlatch (traditional celebrations in which groups gather and give gifts) of the indigenous inhabitants of the northwest coast of North America. These people were foragers in a rich environment that enabled them to settle in relatively permanent villages without farming or herding. Competition among neighboring groups led to ever-more elaborate forms of competitive exchange, with increasingly large amounts of food and other goods being given away at each subsequent potlatch. As suggestive as Bender’s argument is, however, it is difficult to find evidence for competitive feasting in archaeological remains.

1. **The word “relatively” in the passage is closest in meaning to**
2. comparatively B. consistently C. completely D. Clearly
3. **According to paragraph 5, the potlatch activities support which of the following ideas?**
4. Foragers were able to live in permanent villages without farming.
5. Social factors such as the competitive exchange of food may have led to domestication.
6. Competition among neighboring groups made a foraging way of life preferable to domestication.
7. Increasingly large amounts of food were easily available for competitive exchange.

**Para. 6**

Recently, archaeologists have avoided grand theories claiming that a single, universal process was responsible for domestication wherever it occurred. Many prefer to take a regional approach, searching for causes particular to one area that may or may not apply to other areas. Currently, the most powerful explanations seem to be multiple-strand theories that consider the combined local effects of climate, environment, population, technology, social organization, and diet on the emergence of domestication.

1. **The word “particular” in the passage is closest in meaning to**
2. specific
3. related
4. important
5. Limited
6. **Paragraph 6 supports which of the following ideas about recent theories of the development of domestication?**
7. They are based on the assumption that the causes of domestication are easier to identify in some areas than in others.
8. They focus on identifying the single process that was primarily responsible for domestication in any particular region.
9. They assume that the causes of domestication varied according to different regions.
10. They tend to be poorly supported by archaeological evidence
11. **Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because the express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. This question is worth 2 points.**

**About 10,000 years ago, humans living in very different parts of the world nearly simultaneously began domesticating plants and animals.**

1. Some theories aim to explain the emergence of domestication everywhere—either by a single cause or by the interaction of several phenomena—but none are well supported by the evidence.
2. One scholar does not attribute domestication to environmental or technical factors, arguing instead that it can be explained by a need for ever increasing amounts of food for competitive feasting.
3. One assumption that all domestication theories have in common is that humans began the process that resulted in domestication only because of pressure from growing population.
4. According to the broad-spectrum foraging argument, domestication was developed by human groups to provide a subsistence base that would permit the development of sedentary communities.
5. Theories that take a regional approach to the development of domestication are able to take social factors into account rather than being limited to archaeological evidence.
6. Currently, the most powerful theories focus on a particular area and try to explain the emergence of domestication there by the combined local effect of climate, environment, population, and other factors.