

The Official Guide for GMAT Q | Test Preparation Ebooks and S | GRE General Test

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ETS GRE

My Answer Correct Answer Explanation

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Section 2 of 5 | Review Mode: Question 1 of 20

Select one entry for the blank. Fill the blank in the way that best completes the text.

Ethologists are now seriously considering crediting some nonhuman animals not just with raw, basic emotional states but also with _____ ones, including envy and empathy.

inappropriate
interchangeable
predictable
mundane
subtler

Select one answer choice.



My Answer

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Explanation

Question Explanation

The sentence has to do with ethologists' views on the emotional states of nonhuman animals. The words "not just with raw, basic emotional states" followed by the words "but also with" indicate that what goes in the blank must be a word describing emotional states that are more sophisticated than merely basic ones. Neither "inappropriate" nor "interchangeable" would describe such states. Similarly, emotional states that are "predictable" or "mundane" would not be more complex than merely basic ones.

Thus the correct answer is **subtler**.

Difficulty level: 2 (1 = easy, 5 = hard)

the text.

basic emotional states

Select one answer choice.



My Answer

Correct Answer

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Section 2 of 5 | Review Mode: Question 2 of 20

Select one entry for the blank. Fill the blank in the way that best completes the text.

Wolfe credited Talese with stirring a revolution, a pronouncement that cannot be considered _____, so groundbreaking was Talese's method of framing and developing his factual short stories.

hyperbolic
paradoxical
inevitable
complimentary
warranted

Select one answer choice.



My Answer

Correct Answer

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Explanation

Question Explanation

The sentence has to do with Wolfe's views on Talese, a writer. The words "cannot be considered" immediately before the blank suggest that it must be filled by a word that does not apply to the rather bold "pronouncement" that Talese's work stirred a "revolution." The pronouncement is affirmed by the assertion in the second half of the sentence that Talese's method of developing short stories has been "groundbreaking." Hence, the answer choice must present a likely misinterpretation of the bold pronouncement offered by Wolfe. The answer choice that best does this in the context of the sentence as a whole is the word "hyperbolic."

Thus the correct answer is **hyperbolic**.

Difficulty level: 3 (1 = easy, 5 = hard)

the text.

, so

Select one answer choice.



My Answer

Correct Answer

Explanation

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Section 2 of 5 | Review Mode: Question 3 of 20

For each blank select one entry from the corresponding column of choices. Fill all blanks in the way that best completes the text.

No one would suggest that we might enhance our democracy simply by tuning in to the infinity of conversations eternally buzzing away among us, or, by the same token, that we might (i)_____ our politics simply by encouraging more talk. In the era of the Internet, no further (ii)_____ loquaciousness is necessary.

Blank (i)

calibrate
retrench
improve

Blank (ii)

incitement to
polarization of
restriction on

Select one entry from each column.



My Answer

Correct Answer

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Explanation

Question Explanation

The phrase “by the same token” in the middle of the first sentence, which has to do with a possible enhancement to “our democracy,” indicates that the second part of the sentence will be in some way parallel with the first part. The best answer choice for the first blank is the word “improve,” which is similar in meaning to the word “enhance.” The first sentence asserts that we would not expect to enhance our democracy simply by listening to more conversations. The second sentence amplifies this point by referring to the Internet, where the previously mentioned “infinity of conversations” evidently occurs. Since the author clearly feels that these Internet-based conversations are not especially productive, the phrase that makes the most sense in the second blank is “incitement to.”

Thus the correct answer is **improve** and **incitement to**.

Difficulty level: 3 (1 = easy, 5 = hard)

ks in the way that

of conversations
es simply by
cessary.

Select one entry from each column.



My Answer

Correct Answer

Explanation

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Section 2 of 5 | Review Mode: Question 4 of 20

For each blank select one entry from the corresponding column of choices. Fill all blanks in the way that best completes the text.

The natural landscape on which we live represents a temporary (i)_____ building and destroying forces. Erosional forces are powerful enough to reduce all the continents to broad, rolling plains in only a few million years. In most places, however, this reduction is (ii)_____ tectonic and volcanic forces.

Blank (i)

resistance to
cessation of
compromise between

Blank (ii)

evident in
prevented by
attributable to

Select one entry from each column.



My Answer

Correct Answer

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Explanation

Question Explanation

In order to understand the first sentence, which is about the relationship between “building and destroying forces” in the natural landscape, we have to look at what follows it: a sentence having to do with “erosional forces,” which wear away the land. The word “however” in the third sentence signals some contrast to these erosional forces—something that counters the reduction that has been described in the preceding sentence. Of the choices for the first blank, neither the phrase “resistance to” nor the phrase “cessation of” describes the counterbalancing relationship between forces that build and those that destroy. The phrase “compromise between” does suggest such a relationship and thus is the correct answer to the first blank. The second sentence emphasizes the potential of erosion to erase landscape features, to “reduce” the continents to “broad, rolling plains.” This reducing force contrasts with the “tectonic and volcanic forces,” which shift and augment the landscape, mentioned in the third sentence. The contrast points to the phrase “prevented by” as the best answer choice for the second blank.

Thus the correct answer is **compromise between** and **prevented by**.

Difficulty level: 4 (1 = easy, 5 = hard)

ks in the way that

roying forces. Erosional
lion years. In most

Select one entry from each column.



My Answer

Correct Answer

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Section 2 of 5 | Review Mode: Question 5 of 20

For each blank select one entry from the corresponding column of choices. Fill all blanks in the way that best completes the text.

The trade in scientific literature in nineteenth-century Germany was so robust that publishers constantly worried about (i)_____ of new titles, an anxiety that gave even relatively undistinguished authors, who made their living writing technical treatises, (ii)_____.

Blank (i)

prices
supplies
embargoes

Blank (ii)

limited public relevance
enviable scholarly credentials
strong bargaining positions

Select one entry from each column.



My Answer

Correct Answer

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Explanation

Question Explanation

The publishers mentioned in the sentence have a worry related to the “robust” trade in scientific literature. That worry, in turn, has implications for “even relatively undistinguished authors” of such literature. Trade that is “so robust” requires a steady stream of merchandise, and this requirement could, in turn, give rise to a concern about running out of merchandise. Thus, the best answer choice for the first blank is “supplies.” We can infer that the publishers’ urgent need for a steady supply of material to publish gave authors, even “undistinguished” ones, unusual leverage, resulting in their “strong bargaining positions.” Both “embargoes” and “prices” have some appeal for the first blank, and yet neither is satisfactory. There is nothing in the sentence that hints at the possibility of an embargo being imposed, and it is implausible to think that, with trade being “so robust,” an embargo (i.e., a restriction on trade) would be a source of constant worry. Similarly, prices could conceivably have some effect on the supply of new titles, but without knowing more about how the authors of these treatises were compensated, there’s no reason to think that “an anxiety” regarding prices would give authors a strong bargaining position.

Thus the correct answer is **supplies** and **strong bargaining positions**.

Difficulty level: 4 (1 = easy, 5 = hard)

in the way that

antly worried
made their living

Select one entry from each column.



My Answer

Correct Answer

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Section 2 of 5 | Review Mode: Question 6 of 20

For each blank select one entry from the corresponding column of choices. Fill all blanks in the way that best completes the text.

Although the body of work by pre-Islamic Arabic poet al-Khansā' consists almost exclusively of elegies, it would be (i)_____ to draw from this fact inferences about the poet's personal preoccupations: elegy was the predominant genre for women poets of her time, providing al-Khansā' a way to demonstrate her (ii)_____ a set of generic conventions. If the convention for women was to write elegies and al-Khansā' wanted to be a (iii)_____ poet, then she would produce a great number of elegies.

Blank (i)

imperative
overreaching
tempting

Blank (ii)

disdain for
facility with
dependence on

Blank (iii)

recognized
radical
unique

Select one entry from each column.



My Answer

Correct Answer

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Explanation

Question Explanation

The first sentence has to do with the elegiac work of the pre-Islamic Arab poet al-Khansā'. Since the second half of the sentence tells us that "elegy was the predominant genre for women poets" when al-Khansā' was writing, her composition of elegies cannot be assumed to reflect her "personal preoccupations" but is more likely to represent her response to cultural expectations. Therefore, it would not be "imperative" or "tempting" to draw inferences about her personal interests from this body of poems: to draw any such inferences would be unfounded. Thus, the best answer choice for the first blank is "overreaching." Because elegy was the conventional genre for women poets, al-Khansā' could, by writing in that form, demonstrate her skill in using those conventions. Thus the best answer choice for the second blank is the phrase "facility with." Turning to the third blank, we can see that al-Khansā', by demonstrating her ability to work adroitly within elegy's generic conventions, would not show herself to be either "radical" or "unique." Rather, she could show expertise that could win her a readership and make her "recognized."

Thus the correct answer is **overreaching, facility with, and recognized**.

Difficulty level: 4 (1 = easy, 5 = hard)

in the way that

elegies, it would
was the predominant
set of generic
poet, then

(iii)

ized

al

ue

Select one entry from each column.



My Answer

Correct Answer

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Section 2 of 5 | Review Mode: Question 7 of 20

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

In 1909, based on his knowledge of the densities that whitetail deer could reach and of the size of their range, Seton estimated precolonial North America's whitetail population at 20 million. More recent estimates have been made using more sophisticated techniques. In addition to using better computing techniques, these estimates used Native American population sizes, as well as the numbers of animals Native Americans needed over the course of the year for their survival. Assuming that their hunting was sustainable (which is reasonable, given how long Native Americans had been hunting deer), this gives a minimum size for the population. Together with a better understanding of the whitetails' range, these new estimates point to whitetail populations in the region of 23.6 to 32.8 million animals.

The author mentions the length of time Native Americans had been hunting deer primarily in order to

- support a particular line of reasoning
- challenge the relevance of certain data
- contrast two methods for arriving at a population estimate
- account for a change in population size
- note a factor about which researchers cannot be certain

Select one answer choice.

 My Answer Correct Answer

Explanation

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Explanation

Passage Description

The passage concerns efforts to estimate the size of the whitetail deer population in precolonial North America, including one estimate made in 1909 and some more recent ones based on more sophisticated techniques.

Question Explanation

The question asks why the author mentions the length of time that Native Americans had been hunting deer, a subject the author touches on in the course of explaining how more recent estimates of whitetail populations were arrived at. **Choice 1**, which describes this element of the passage as serving to “support a particular line of reasoning,” is correct, since the author’s discussion of the reasonableness of the assumption that Native American deer hunting was sustainable is supported by the highlighted portion. The author is not challenging the relevance of any data (Choice 2). The author does discuss different methods for arriving at a population estimate (Choice 3) but there are probably more than two such estimates, and Native American hunting is not mentioned in order to contrast one with another. Native American hunting is mentioned neither to account for a change in population size (Choice 4) nor to note a factor about which researchers cannot be certain (Choice 5).

Difficulty level: 1 (1 = easy, 5 = hard)

Native Americans had been

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n data

g at a population estimate

on size

chers cannot be certain

Select one answer choice.



My Answer

Correct Answer

Explanation

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Section 2 of 5 | Review Mode: Question 8 of 20

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

In 1909, based on his knowledge of the densities that whitetail deer could reach and of the size of their range, Seton estimated precolonial North America's whitetail population at 20 million. More recent estimates have been made using more sophisticated techniques. In addition to using better computing techniques, these estimates used Native American population sizes, as well as the numbers of animals Native Americans needed over the course of the year for their survival. Assuming that their hunting was sustainable (which is reasonable, given how long Native Americans had been hunting deer), this gives a minimum size for the population. Together with a better understanding of the whitetails' range, these new estimates point to whitetail populations in the region of 23.6 to 32.8 million animals.

The passage suggests which of the following about Seton's estimate of the precolonial whitetail deer population in North America?

- It proposed a possible minimum but not a possible maximum population for whitetail deer.
- It was based on an understanding of the whitetails' range that was less accurate than the one informing more recent estimates.
- It challenged previous assumptions about the densities that whitetail deer could sustain over long periods.
- It established new methods of estimating the size of animal populations that were adopted by later researchers.
- It turned out to be fairly accurate despite being partly based on inaccurate assumptions about Native American hunting practices.

Select one answer choice.



My Answer

Correct Answer

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Explanation

Passage Description

The passage concerns efforts to estimate the size of the whitetail deer population in precolonial North America, including one estimate made in 1909 and some more recent ones based on more sophisticated techniques.

Question Explanation

The question asks what the passage implies about Seton's estimate. The passage tells us that Seton based his estimate on two factors: "the densities that whitetail deer could reach" and "the size of their range." In the final sentence of the passage, we learn that "a better understanding of the whitetails' range" allowed subsequent researchers to come to an estimate that differed from Seton's. Thus **Choice 2**, which says that Seton's understanding of the whitetails' range was "less accurate than the one informing more recent estimates," is correct. Seton's estimate did not propose a minimum whitetail population size (Choice 1). The passage does not tell us anything about "previous assumptions" (Choice 3) nor does it suggest that Seton's method was "new" or subsequently influential (Choice 4). Since Seton did not base his assumption on any information about Native American hunting, Choice 5 is incorrect.

Difficulty level: 2 (1 = easy, 5 = hard)

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ion in North America?

but not a possible maximum

g of the whitetails' range that was
ming more recent estimates.

ons about the densities that
er long periods.

imating the size of animal
by later researchers.

despite being partly based on
Native American hunting

Select one answer choice.



My Answer

Correct Answer

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Section 2 of 5 | Review Mode: Question 9 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

This passage is adapted from material published in 2006.

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

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

According to the passage, compared to critics trained in "historicist and feminist criticism," earlier critics of Austen were

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

Select one answer choice.



My Answer

Correct Answer

Explanation

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Section 2 of 5 | Review Mode: Question 9 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

participate in the Romantic “spirit of the age” but instead embraced an alternative ideology that Mellor labels “feminine Romanticism.”

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

The present essay seeks to contribute to this goal of firmly integrating Austen within the Romantic movement and canon. It does so by pointing out affinities between Austen and a writer with whom she has not commonly been associated: John Keats. Most comparisons of Austen and the Romantic poets have focused on Wordsworth and Byron, whose works we know she read. Although Austen could not have read Keats’s poems, which only began to appear in print during the last years of her life, and there is no evidence that Keats knew Austen’s novels, a number of important similarities can be noted in these writers’ works that provide further evidence to link Austen with the Romantic movement, especially the period of second-generation Romanticism when all of her novels were published.

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

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

Select one answer choice.



My Answer

Correct Answer

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Explanation

Passage Description

The passage discusses novelist Jane Austen's relationship to the literary movement known as Romanticism and summarizes different positions critics have taken over whether Austen should be considered as quite distinct from Romantic writers or as having an affinity with them.

Question Explanation

The question asks how earlier critics compare with those trained in historicist and feminist criticism. The passage says that historicist and feminist critics "challenged many previous characterizations of Austen as detached from the major social, political, and aesthetic currents of her time." The correct answer is therefore **Choice 1**, which says that the earlier critics were more likely to represent Austen "as isolated from the major intellectual currents of her period." Choice 2, saying that the early critics saw Austen as departing from Augustan thought, is incorrect, since the passage says that "in the past," critics saw Austen's novels as following an "Augustan mode." The passage does not suggest that the early critics found connections between Austen and the Romantic poets (Choice 3) or that they were "less likely" than historicist and feminist critics to neglect the influence of Romanticism on Austen (Choice 4). The passage does not touch on whether these critics wrote about Austen's relationship with her female counterparts, making Choice 5 incorrect.

Difficulty level: 1 (1 = easv. 5 = hard)

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

o critics trained in "historicism" of Austen were
isolated from the major intellectual
departing from Augustan modes of
between her novels and Romantic
use of Romantic ideology on her
between Austen and her female

Select one answer choice.

 My Answer Correct Answer

Explanation

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Section 2 of 5 | Review Mode: Question 10 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

This passage is adapted from material published in 2006.

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

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

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

The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements about the concept of "feminine Romanticism"?

- It does little to alleviate Austen's vexed relationship to Romanticism.
- It segregates her from male writers whose poetry is central to the Romantic period.
- It implies that Austen eventually embraced the Romantic ideology.

Select one or more answer choices.



My Answer

Correct Answer

Explanation

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Explanation

The passage discusses novelist Jane Austen's relationship to the literary movement known as Romanticism and summarizes different positions critics have taken over whether Austen should be considered as quite distinct from Romantic writers or as having an affinity with them.

Correct Answer

Choices 1 and 2 are both correct.

Question Explanation

The question asks the reader to infer how the author of the passage views Anne Mellor's concept of "feminine Romanticism," which is mentioned at the end of the first paragraph.

Choice 1, which states that the concept does little to alleviate Austen's vexed relationship to Romanticism, is correct: the reference to "feminine Romanticism" arises in the course of a discussion of critics who distinguish Austen from her male contemporaries. Critic Anne Mellor, we are told, sees Austen as aligned not with her male counterparts but with "an alternative ideology" referred to as "feminine Romanticism." We can infer that the author of the passage does not find this argument to resolve the question of Austen's relationship to Romanticism, since the passage goes on to propose and explore other ideas.

Choice 2, which states that the concept segregates Austen from male Romantic writers, is correct. It is evident that the author sees Mellor's separate, "feminine" category of Romanticism as an "alternative ideology" that distinguishes Austen from male Romantic poets.

Choice 3, which states that the concept implies that Austen eventually embraced the Romantic ideology, is incorrect. There is nothing in the concept of "feminine Romanticism," as described by the author, that implies that Austen came to adopt the Romantic ideology.

William Galperin, and William Deresiewicz) that in various ways treat Austen as a Romantic writer and together signal a shift in the tendency to segregate the major novelist of the age from the major poets.

Select one or more answer choices.



My Answer

Correct Answer

Explanation

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Section 2 of 5 | Review Mode: Question 11 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

This passage is adapted from material published in 2006.

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

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

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

- It emphasizes the widespread interest in connections between Austen and the Romantic poets.
- It concedes a methodological limitation in the prevailing approach to characterizing Austen's relationship to Romanticism.
- It reconciles contrasting views about Austen's relationship to Romanticism.
- It questions the validity of the claims made in the previous paragraph.
- It acknowledges some exceptions to the critical trend described in the first paragraph.

Select one answer choice.

 My Answer Correct Answer

Explanation

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Explanation

Passage Description

The passage discusses novelist Jane Austen's relationship to the literary movement known as Romanticism and summarizes different positions critics have taken over whether Austen should be considered as quite distinct from Romantic writers or as having an affinity with them.

Question Explanation

The highlighted sentence that begins the second paragraph follows a discussion in the first paragraph of earlier critics who saw Austen as distinct from male Romantic writers and concedes that some critics have seen Austen as having "affinities" with one or more male Romantics. Thus, the correct answer is **Choice 5**, which mentions "exceptions to the critical trend described in the first paragraph." The sentence does not refer to a "widespread" interest or tendency among critics (Choice 1) nor does it concede a "methodological limitation" to a critical approach (Choice 2). The sentence does not reconcile "contrasting views" (Choice 3), since it is part of a discussion that simply elaborates contrasting views. The sentence does not question the validity of any previous claims, making Choice 4 incorrect.

Difficulty level: 4 (1 = easy, 5 = hard)

William Galperin, and William Deresiewicz) that in various ways treat Austen as a Romantic writer and together signal a shift in the tendency to segregate the major novelist of the age from the major poets.

function of the highlighted a whole?

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the critical trend described in

Select one answer choice.

 My Answer Correct Answer

Explanation

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Section 2 of 5 | Review Mode: Question 12 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

innovation, the naturalization of belief in a developing self, as characterizes Wordsworth's poetry and other key works from the period. Recently, three books have appeared (by Clara Tuite, William Galperin, and William Deresiewicz) that in various ways treat Austen as a Romantic writer and together signal a shift in the tendency to segregate the major novelist of the age from the major poets.

The present essay seeks to contribute to this goal of firmly integrating Austen within the Romantic movement and canon. It does so by pointing out affinities between Austen and a writer with whom she has not commonly been associated: John Keats. Most comparisons of Austen and the Romantic poets have focused on Wordsworth and Byron, whose works we know she read. Although Austen could not have read Keats's poems, which only began to appear in print during the last years of her life, and there is no evidence that Keats knew Austen's novels, a number of important similarities can be noted in these writers' works that provide further evidence to link Austen with the Romantic movement, especially the period of second-generation Romanticism when all of her novels were published.

According to the passage, the "present essay" parallels Siskin's study in which of the following ways?

- It aims to challenge Austen's position in the Romantic movement by showing connections between Austen and an Augustan poet.
- It aims to situate Austen within the Romantic movement by studying connections between Austen and a Romantic male novelist.
- It aims to characterize Austen as a second-generation Romantic writer by showing how Austen participated in the naturalization of belief in a developing self.
- It aims to situate Austen within the Romantic movement by studying connections between Austen's writings and those of a Romantic poet.
- It aims to break new ground in Austen studies by studying the influence on Austen's work of a second-generation Romantic writer.

Select one answer choice.

 My Answer Correct Answer

Explanation

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Explanation

Passage Description

The passage discusses novelist Jane Austen's relationship to the literary movement known as Romanticism and summarizes different positions critics have taken over whether Austen should be considered as quite distinct from Romantic writers or as having an affinity with them.

Question Explanation

The question asks about parallels between the "present essay" and Siskin's study. The "present essay" aims to show affinities between Austen and Romantic poet John Keats. Siskin, as discussed in the second paragraph, argued for a connection between Austen's ideas and those of William Wordsworth, another Romantic poet. Thus, the correct answer is **Choice 4**, which mentions connections between Austen's writings and those of a Romantic poet. The "present essay" does not seek to tie Austen to "an Augustan poet" (Choice 1) or a "Romantic male novelist" (Choice 2). While the "present essay" does concern relationships between Austen's ideas and those of "second-generation" Romantic writers (Choice 3), it does not go so far as to characterize Austen herself as a second-generation Romantic. Choice 5 is incorrect, since the passage tells us that there is no evidence of Keats knowing Austen's novels, and the "present essay" does not make the case that Austen influenced Keats.

Difficulty level: 2 (1 = easy, 5 = hard)

"say" parallels Siskin's study

in the Romantic movement
Austen and an Augustan poet.

Romantic movement by
ten and a Romantic male

second-generation Romantic
icipated in the naturalization

Romantic movement by
ten's writings and those of a

Austen studies by studying the
cond-generation Romantic

Select one answer choice.



My Answer

Correct Answer

Explanation

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Section 2 of 5 | Review Mode: Question 13 of 20

Select the two answer choices that, when used to complete the sentence, fit the meaning of the sentence as a whole and produce completed sentences that are alike in meaning.

Some historians of science maintain that the gulf between successive scientific paradigms is so _____ that scientists adhering to the new model find it all but impossible to understand what their predecessors could have been thinking.

- great
- inconsequential
- profound
- imponderable
- quantifiable
- trivial

Select two answer choices.



My Answer

Correct Answer

Explanation

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Explanation

Question Explanation

The sentence is about a gulf between scientific paradigms that, in the view of some historians of science, virtually prevents scientists who adhere to one paradigm from being able to comprehend the mindset of earlier scientists who adhered to a different paradigm. This gulf has such an extreme effect that it could readily be called “great” or “profound.” We would not describe such a gulf as being either “inconsequential” or “trivial.” Neither “imponderable” nor “quantifiable” can be paired with another answer choice to create a similar sentence, and neither fits the context, making both incorrect.

Thus the correct answer is **great** (Choice 1) and **profound** (Choice 3).

Difficulty level: 2 (1 = easy, 5 = hard)

Select two answer choices.

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Section 2 of 5 | Review Mode: Question 14 of 20

Select the two answer choices that, when used to complete the sentence, fit the meaning of the sentence as a whole and produce completed sentences that are alike in meaning.

In conversations with Vivian, one received the impression that she had access to an infinite store of _____, short, pithy, and wise.

- dictums
- bromides
- monologues
- aphorisms
- theorems
- platitudes

Select two answer choices.



My Answer

Correct Answer

Explanation

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Explanation

Question Explanation

The sentence tells us that Vivian's conversation is full of a particular kind of utterance, one that is "short, pithy, and wise." "Dictums" are sayings or maxims and "aphorisms" are terse sayings expressing a truism; these two words fit the meaning of the sentence and produce similar sentences when placed in the blank. The words "bromides" and "platitudes" are also similar in meaning, but since both words describe trite pronouncements, they do not meet the requirement of being "wise." Neither "monologues" nor "theorems" are inherently "pithy" or "wise."

Thus the correct answer is **dictums** (Choice 1) and **aphorisms** (Choice 4).

Difficulty level: 5 (1 = easy, 5 = hard)

Select two answer choices.



My Answer

Correct Answer

Explanation

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Section 2 of 5 | Review Mode: Question 15 of 20

Select the two answer choices that, when used to complete the sentence, fit the meaning of the sentence as a whole and produce completed sentences that are alike in meaning.

Though often conflated by outsiders at the time, the Beat poetry scene and the folk-music revival were actually in many ways _____, despite sharing certain ancestral connections in the Depression-era Left.

- unappreciated
- countercultural
- antagonistic
- influential
- neglected
- opposed

Select two answer choices.



My Answer

Correct Answer

Explanation

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Explanation

Question Explanation

The sentence has to do with an ostensible connection between the Beat poetry scene and the folk-music revival. The words “Though often conflated” at the beginning of the sentence, followed later by the words “were actually,” signal that the sentence contains an opposition. The Beat poetry scene and the folk-music revival were often “conflated” or lumped together. This conflation, the sentence suggests, is erroneous: the two cultural phenomena “were actually in many ways” the opposite of aligned. The words “unappreciated” and “neglected” are similar in meaning, but they do not have an oppositional relationship to “conflated.” By the same token, neither “countercultural” nor “influential” contrasts with “conflated.”

Thus the correct answer is **antagonistic** (Choice 3) and **opposed** (Choice 6).

Difficulty level: 5 (1 = easy, 5 = hard)

the
were
-era Left.

Select two answer choices.



My Answer

Correct Answer

Explanation

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Section 2 of 5 | Review Mode: Question 16 of 20

Select the two answer choices that, when used to complete the sentence, fit the meaning of the sentence as a whole and produce completed sentences that are alike in meaning.

Klein argues that the official version of healthy living peddled by public health institutions and the commercial interests surrounding them is _____, as it constitutes a veritable assault on the actual health of society.

- impractical
- hypocritical
- noxious
- draconian
- deleterious
- stringent

Select two answer choices.



My Answer

Correct Answer

Explanation

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Explanation

Question Explanation

Klein is described as arguing that “the official version of healthy living” actually constitutes an assault on the health of society. This would point to “noxious” and “deleterious,” both of which mean “harmful,” as likely answer choices. A version of healthy living that was “draconian” or “stringent” would not necessarily be harmful, nor would one that was “impractical” or “hypocritical.”

Thus the correct answer is **noxious** (Choice 3) and **deleterious** (Choice 5).

Difficulty level: 5 (1 = easy, 5 = hard)

Select two answer choices.



My Answer

Correct Answer

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Section 2 of 5 | Review Mode: Question 17 of 20

Question 17 is based on this passage.

In Bronze Age farm fields near the ancient circle of stones at Stonehenge, the furrows were found plowed at right angles to an imaginary line to the place where the Sun rises on the shortest day of the year. Some of the major stones at Stonehenge are also aligned, apparently intentionally, with that point on the horizon. Since these fields date from shortly after Stonehenge was completed, the plowing was probably consciously guided according to systematic observation of the Sun's position.

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

- The landscape in which these fields were situated made it more difficult to plow in the direction in which the furrows were plowed than in other directions.
- The direction of the plowing on any other Bronze Age farm fields near Stonehenge cannot be determined because of the deep plowing that has taken place in modern times.
- Bronze Age farmers had primitive plows that were not capable of turning over soils heavier than those in the fields near Stonehenge.
- The Bronze Age farm fields near Stonehenge were laid out in clusters that were not immediately next to other such clusters.
- Even before Stonehenge was built, farmers in the area could have made a practice of observing the Sun's position at various times of year.

Select one answer choice.



My Answer

Correct Answer

Explanation

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Explanation

Passage Description

The passage describes the Bronze Age practice of plowing fields near the ancient circle of stones at Stonehenge in a direction that is consistent with the direction in which many of those stones are aligned.

Question Explanation

One of the five answer choices makes a claim that would, if true, lend support to the argument that the direction of furrows in Bronze Age fields near Stonehenge was probably determined by systematic observation of the Sun's position. The correct answer is **Choice 1**. Without further information, the most plausible explanation of the practice of plowing in a given direction is that it is easiest to do so. But if the claim made by **Choice 1** is accurate, it provides additional information that renders the explanation based on minimizing effort less plausible and one based on the Sun's position more so. If the landscape in which the fields were situated made it harder to plow in the direction of the furrows, which is what **Choice 1** indicates, then the people who did the plowing must have been motivated by something other than a concern for minimizing effort. Choice 5 has some appeal, in that it does refer to the "practice of observing the Sun's position at various times of the year." The argument, however, is about the plowing being guided by the Sun's position on a particular day—the shortest day of the year—a position that is emphasized by the alignment of some of the major stones at Stonehenge. The dating of the fields under discussion to shortly after the completion of Stonehenge also suggests that the farmers and the designers of Stonehenge shared an interest in the Sun's position on that particular day.

Difficulty level: 5 (1 = easy, 5 = hard)

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next to other such clusters.

farmers in the area could have
un's position at various times

Select one answer choice.



My Answer

Correct Answer

Explanation

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Section 2 of 5 | Review Mode: Question 18 of 20

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

The Hohokam people, who once occupied a vast region of what is now Arizona, left behind the remains of the largest system of irrigation canals in pre-Columbian North America. Knowing that other irrigation-reliant societies possessed hierarchical, centralized political systems, some scholars infer that the Hohokam also had centralized political authority. They argue that hierarchically supervised cooperation would have been required to construct the canals and that extensive coordination of effort was probably needed to maintain canals that served more than one town. These scholars see further evidence of centralized leadership in the imposing architectural features, such as residential compounds and ball courts, of many Hohokam towns. But anthropologist Shepard Krech questions the necessity of a connection between irrigation and centralized authority and also points out that the archaeological record contains no unambiguous evidence of a Hohokam society organized as a multitown community dependent on a single network of canals. Furthermore, Krech argues that while canal construction involves a substantial initial effort, routine maintenance does not necessarily require a large workforce, as can be inferred from the activities of a present-day Arizona people, the Akimel O'odham, who may be descendants of the Hohokam.

According to the passage, the “scholars” base their view about the political system of the Hohokam in part on

- estimations of the number of towns once occupied by the Hohokam
- evidence concerning the political systems of indigenous peoples in other parts of Arizona
- knowledge about the political systems of other societies that have depended on irrigation
- evidence that Hohokam residential compounds and ball courts were probably constructed by the same builders who constructed the Hohokam canals
- a distinction between the size of a workforce required to build a large canal system and the size of a workforce required to maintain such a system

Select one answer choice.



My Answer

Correct Answer

Explanation

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Explanation

Passage Description

The passage discusses scholars' views about whether the society of the ancient Hohokam people, who created a vast system of irrigation canals, was hierarchically organized with a centralized political authority.

Question Explanation

The scholars, based on their knowledge of the political systems of "other irrigation-reliant societies," infer that the Hohokam had a centralized political system. In the scholars' view, the passage tells us, such centralized authority would have been necessary to organize the canals' construction and maintenance. Thus, the correct answer is **Choice 3**, which mentions knowledge of other irrigation-dependent societies. Estimates of the number of Hohokam towns are not mentioned as part of the scholars' reasoning, ruling out Choice 1. Choice 2 is incorrect because the scholars do not base their view on comparisons of the Hohokam with indigenous groups in Arizona but rather with societies (not necessarily in Arizona) that employed extensive irrigation systems. We do not know if the scholars had any evidence about which builders were responsible for which structures, ruling out Choice 4. And Choice 5 is incorrect because the scholars do not base their view on any distinctions between the workforces involved in building as opposed to maintaining canals.

Difficulty level: 1 (1 = easy, 5 = hard)

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a workforce required to

Select one answer choice.

 My Answer Correct Answer

Explanation

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Section 2 of 5 | Review Mode: Question 19 of 20

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

The Hohokam people, who once occupied a vast region of what is now Arizona, left behind the remains of the largest system of irrigation canals in pre-Columbian North America. Knowing that other irrigation-reliant societies possessed hierarchical, centralized political systems, some scholars infer that the Hohokam also had centralized political authority. They argue that hierarchically supervised cooperation would have been required to construct the canals and that extensive coordination of effort was probably needed to maintain canals that served more than one town. These scholars see further evidence of centralized leadership in the imposing architectural features, such as residential compounds and ball courts, of many Hohokam towns. But anthropologist Shepard Krech questions the necessity of a connection between irrigation and centralized authority and also points out that the archaeological record contains no unambiguous evidence of a Hohokam society organized as a multitown community dependent on a single network of canals. Furthermore, Krech argues that while canal construction involves a substantial initial effort, routine maintenance does not necessarily require a large workforce, as can be inferred from the activities of a present-day Arizona people, the Akimel O'odham, who may be descendants of the Hohokam.

It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions residential compounds and ball courts primarily in order to

- indicate the probable size of many Hohokam towns
- suggest that the Hohokam probably had centralized political authority
- point out that certain architectural features are often associated with irrigation-reliant societies
- present examples of a type of evidence that some scholars use to support a particular conclusion about the political organization of the Hohokam
- point out archaeological findings that are more relevant to the study of Hohokam political organization than are the remains of irrigation canals

Select one answer choice.

 My Answer Correct Answer

Explanation

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Explanation

Passage Description

The passage discusses scholars' views about whether the society of the ancient Hohokam people, who created a vast system of irrigation canals, was hierarchically organized with a centralized political authority.

Question Explanation

The author mentions residential compounds and ball courts in the course of discussing some scholars' view that the Hohokam had a centralized political organization, noting that some scholars see these architectural features as evidence of centralization. Thus, the correct answer is **Choice 4**, which mentions a type of evidence used by some scholars to support a conclusion about the political organization of the Hohokam. Since the passage itself does not endorse this interpretation of the evidence, Choice 2, which implies that it does, is incorrect. The residential compounds and ball courts are not mentioned in order to establish the size of Hohokam towns (Choice 1) nor to make a generalization about the kinds of features typically found in irrigation-reliant societies (Choice 3). Neither are these features mentioned in order to compare them to irrigation canals with regard to their usefulness as evidence about political organization (Choice 5).

Difficulty level: 2 (1 = easy, 5 = hard)

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order to

Hohokam towns

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Select one answer choice.

 My Answer Correct Answer

Explanation

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Section 2 of 5 | Review Mode: Question 20 of 20

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

The Hohokam people, who once occupied a vast region of what is now Arizona, left behind the remains of the largest system of irrigation canals in pre-Columbian North America. Knowing that other irrigation-reliant societies possessed hierarchical, centralized political systems, some scholars infer that the Hohokam also had centralized political authority. They argue that hierarchically supervised cooperation would have been required to construct the canals and that extensive coordination of effort was probably needed to maintain canals that served more than one town. These scholars see further evidence of centralized leadership in the imposing architectural features, such as residential compounds and ball courts, of many Hohokam towns. But anthropologist Shepard Krech questions the necessity of a connection between irrigation and centralized authority and also points out that the archaeological record contains no unambiguous evidence of a Hohokam society organized as a multitown community dependent on a single network of canals. Furthermore, Krech argues that while canal construction involves a substantial initial effort, routine maintenance does not necessarily require a large workforce, as can be inferred from the activities of a present-day Arizona people, the Akimel O'odham, who may be descendants of the Hohokam.

- Krech refers to “the archaeological record” most likely in order to
- call into question the view that the Hohokam probably relied on centralized political authority to build and maintain their system of canals
 - indicate the relevance of the possible relationship between the Akimel O'odham and the Hohokam to conclusions about Hohokam political organization
 - help support the assertion that the Hohokam left behind the remains of the largest irrigation system in pre-Columbian North America
 - suggest that routine maintenance of canals does not necessarily require a large workforce
 - point out that hierarchically supervised cooperation would have been required to construct the Hohokam canals

Select one answer choice.



My Answer

Correct Answer

Explanation

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Explanation

Passage Description

The passage discusses scholars' views about whether the society of the ancient Hohokam people, who created a vast system of irrigation canals, was hierarchically organized with a centralized political authority.

Question Explanation

Krech opposes the view of those scholars who infer from the archaeological record that the Hohokam must have had a centralized government. The scholars' view is based in part on the assumption that the Hohokam's expansive network of irrigation canals must have required centralized authority. Krech, by contrast, considers this assumption dubious on the grounds that the evidence, including the evidence from the "archaeological record," is inconclusive. Thus, **Choice 1**, which has to do with calling into question the scholars' view, is the correct answer. Krech does not refer to the archaeological record in connection with the Akimel O'odham people (Choice 2) nor to support a claim about the size of the Hohokam irrigation system (Choice 3). Krech makes no claim about the workforce needed to maintain canals (Choice 4) and actually opposes the view that hierarchical supervision was necessary to construct the Hohokam canal system (Choice 5).

Difficulty level: 2 (1 = easy, 5 = hard)

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sed cooperation would have
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Select one answer choice.