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OG-1

Passage 1

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

1. The passage addresses which of the following issues related to Glass's use of popular elements in his classical compositions?
 - A. How it is regarded by listeners who prefer rock to the classics
 - B. How it has affected the commercial success of Glass's music
 - C. Whether it has contributed to a revival of interest among other composers in using popular elements in their compositions
 - D. Whether it has had a detrimental effect on Glass's reputation as a composer of classical music
 - E. Whether it has caused certain of Glass's works to be derivative in quality
2. The passage suggests that Glass's work displays which of the following qualities?
 - A. A return to the use of popular music in classical compositions
 - B. An attempt to elevate rock music an artistic status more closely approximating that of classical music
 - C. A long-standing tendency to incorporate elements from two apparently disparate musical styles
3. Select the sentence that distinguishes two ways of integrating rock and classical music.

Passage 2

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

1. The passage above emphasizes which of the following points about mediators?
 - A. They should try to form no opinions of their own about any issue that is related to the dispute.
 - B. They should not agree to serve unless they are committed to maintaining a stance of impartiality.

- C. They should not agree to serve unless they are equally acceptable to all parties to a dispute.
- D. They should feel free to take sides in the dispute right from the start, provided that they make their biases publicly known.
- E. They should reserve the right to abandon their impartiality so as not to be open to the charge of having been deceitful.

Passage 3

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

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

Passage 4

While most scholarship on women's employment in the United States recognizes that the Second World War (1939–1945) dramatically changed the role of women in the workforce, these studies also acknowledge that few women remained in manufacturing jobs once men returned from the war. But in agriculture, unlike other industries where women were viewed as temporary workers, women's employment did not end with the war. Instead, the expansion of

agriculture and a steady decrease in the number of male farmworkers combined to cause the industry to hire more women in the postwar years.

Consequently, the 1950s saw a growing number of women engaged in farm labor, even though rhetoric in the popular media called for the return of women to domestic life.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the manufacturing and agricultural sectors in the United States following the Second World War differed in which of the following respects?

- A. The rate of expansion in each sector
- B. The percentage of employees in each sector who were men
- C. The trend in the wages of men employed in each sector
- D. The attitude of the popular media toward the employment of women in each sector
- E. The extent to which women in each sector were satisfied with their jobs

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

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

Passage 5

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

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

1. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with

- A. discussing different approaches biologists have taken to testing theories about the distribution of plants in Hawaii
- B. discussing different theories about the transport of plant seeds to Hawaii

- C. discussing the extent to which air currents are responsible for the dispersal of plant seeds to Hawaii
 - D. resolving a dispute about the adaptability of plant seeds to bird transport
 - E. resolving a dispute about the ability of birds to carry plant seeds long distances
2. The author mentions the results of flotation experiments on plant seeds most probably in order to
- A. support the claim that the distribution of plants in Hawaii is the result of the long-distance dispersal of seeds
 - B. lend credibility to the thesis that air currents provide a method of transport for plant seeds to Hawaii
 - C. suggest that the long-distance dispersal of seeds is a process that requires long periods of time
 - D. challenge the claim that ocean currents are responsible for the transport of plant seeds to Hawaii
 - E. refute the claim that Hawaiian flora evolved independently from flora in other parts of the world

Passage 6

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

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

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

1. The author of the passage suggests that *A Dream* falls short in which of the following respects?
- A. It does not appear to recognize that representations of reality can be unreliable.
 - B. It seems to focus on stylistic variety at the expense of accuracy of detail.
 - C. It offers a wealth of detail without sufficient critical examination of that detail.
2. Which of the following best describes the function of the second sentence ("*A Dream* . . . essayists") in the context of the passage as a whole?
- A. To give examples of how *A Dream* presents fascinating portraits that display awareness of the tenuous nature of representations of reality
 - B. To elaborate on how *A Dream* fulfills the author's childhood criteria for a pleasurable book
 - C. To suggest that the author enjoyed *A Dream* for reasons more sophisticated than the reasons she enjoyed certain books as a child
 - D. To illustrate ways in which the author finds *A Dream* to be inadequate in certain critical

senses

E. To imply that *A Dream* is too varied in focus to provide a proper contextualization of the biographical details it offers

Passage 7

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

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

Passage 8

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

Pessen does present a quantity of examples, together with some refreshingly intelligible statistics, to establish the existence of an inordinately wealthy class. Though active in commerce or the professions, most of the wealthy were not self-made but had inherited family fortunes. In no sense mercurial, these great fortunes survived the financial panics that destroyed lesser ones. Indeed, in several cities the wealthiest one percent constantly increased its share until by 1850 it owned half of the community's wealth. Although these observations are true, Pessen overestimates their importance by concluding from them that the undoubted progress toward inequality in the late eighteenth century continued in the Jacksonian period and that the United States was a class-ridden, plutocratic society even before industrialization.

1. According to the passage, Pessen indicates that all of the following were true of the very wealthy in the United States between 1825 and 1850 EXCEPT:
 - A. They formed a distinct upper class.
 - B. Many of them were able to increase their holdings.
 - C. Some of them worked as professionals or in business.
 - D. Most of them accumulated their own fortunes.
 - E. Many of them retained their wealth in spite of financial upheavals.

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

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

Passage 9

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

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

The elements of intelligence and consciousness come together marvelously to produce different styles in predator and prey. Herbivores and carnivores develop different kinds of attention related to escaping or chasing. Although in both kinds of animal, arousal stimulates the production of adrenaline and norepinephrine by the adrenal glands, the effect in herbivores is primarily fear, whereas in carnivores the effect is primarily aggression. For both, arousal attunes the animal to what is ahead. Perhaps it does not experience forethought as we know it, but the animal does experience something like it. The predator is searchingly aggressive, inner-directed, tuned by the nervous system and the adrenal hormones, but aware in a sense closer to human consciousness than, say, **a hungry lizard's** instinctive snap at a passing beetle. Using past events as a framework, the large mammal predator is working out a relationship between

movement and food, sensitive to possibilities in cold trails and distant sounds—and yesterday's unforgotten lessons. The herbivore prey is of a different mind. Its mood of wariness rather than searching and its attitude of general expectancy instead of anticipating are silk-thin veils of tranquility over an explosive endocrine system.

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

Passage 10

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

1. Which of the following statements directly contradicts the information presented above?
 - A. The number of farmers in the general population increased slightly in the

30 years between 1850 and 1880.

B. The rate of growth of the United States labor force and the rate of growth of the general population rose simultaneously in the 30 years between 1850 and 1880.

C. The proportion of farmers in the United States labor force remained constant in the 30 years between 1850 and 1880.

D. The proportion of farmers in the United States labor force decreased from 64 percent in 1850 to 49 percent in 1880.

E. The proportion of farmers in the general population increased from 68 percent in 1850 to 72 percent in 1880.

Passage 11

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

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

A. A higher percentage of total agricultural acreage was fallow in the United States than in the Soviet Union.

B. The United States had more fallow acreage than planted acreage.

C. Fewer total acres of available agricultural land were fallow in the Soviet Union than in the United States.

D. The Soviet Union had more planted acreage than fallow acreage.

E. The Soviet Union produced a greater volume of crops than the United States produced.

Passage 12

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

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

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

following?

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

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

2. It can be inferred that the greenhouse roof is designed to allow for which of the following?
- A. The avoidance of intense solar heat inside the greenhouse
 - B. The entry of sunlight into the greenhouse to make the plants grow
 - C. The mixture of heated air with greenhouse air to enhance the collection of moisture

Passage 13

Many critics of Emily Brontë's novel *Wuthering Heights* see its second part as a counterpoint that comments on, if it does not reverse, the first part, where a romantic reading receives more confirmation. Seeing the two parts as a whole is encouraged by the novel's sophisticated structure, revealed in its complex use of narrators and time shifts.

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

1. According to the passage, which of the following is a true statement about the first and second parts of *Wuthering Heights*?

- A. The second part has received more attention from critics.
- B. The second part has little relation to the first part.
- C. The second part annuls the force of the first part.
- D. The second part provides less substantiation for a romantic reading.
- E. The second part is better because it is more realistic.

2. Which of the following inferences about Henry James's awareness of novelistic construction is best supported by the passage?

- A. James, more than any other novelist, was aware of the difficulties of novelistic construction.
- B. James was very aware of the details of novelistic construction.
- C. James's awareness of novelistic construction derived from his reading of Brontë.
- D. James's awareness of novelistic construction has led most commentators to see unity in his individual novels.
- E. James's awareness of novelistic construction precluded him from violating the unity of his novels.

3. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree that an interpretation of a novel should
- A. not try to unite heterogeneous elements in the novel
 - B. not be inflexible in its treatment of the elements in the novel
 - C. not argue that the complex use of narrators or of time shifts indicates a sophisticated structure
 - D. concentrate on those recalcitrant elements of the novel that are outside the novel's main structure
 - E. primarily consider those elements of novelistic construction of which the author of the novel was aware

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

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

Passage 14

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

The *tlamatinime* (those who know) were able to use this rich stock of abstract terms to express the nuances of their thought. They also availed themselves of other forms of expression with metaphorical meaning, some probably original, some derived from Toltec **coinages**. Of these forms, the most characteristic in Nahuatl is the juxtaposition of two words that, because they are synonyms, associated terms, or even contraries, complement each other to evoke one single idea. Used metaphorically, the juxtaposed terms connote specific or essential traits of the being they refer to, introducing a mode of poetry as an almost habitual form of expression.

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

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage regarding present-day research relating to Nahuatl?
- A. Some record or evidence of the thought of the *tlamatinime* is available.
 - B. For at least some Nahuatl expressions, researchers are able to trace their derivation from another ancient American language.
 - C. Researchers believe that in Nahuatl, abstract universal concepts are always expressed metaphorically.
2. Select the sentence in the passage in which the author introduces a specific Nahuatl mode of

expression that is not identified as being shared with certain European languages.

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

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

Passage 15

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

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

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

Passage 16

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

To obtain empirical data regarding the energy costs of singing, Thomas examined the relationship between song rate and overnight changes in body mass of male nightingales. Birds store energy as subcutaneous fat deposits or “body reserves”; changes in these reserves can be reliably estimated by measuring changes in body mass. If singing has important energy costs,

nightingales should lose more body mass on nights when their song rate is high. Thomas found that nightingales reached a significantly higher body mass at dusk and lost more mass overnight on nights when their song rate was high.

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

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

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

2. The passage implies that during the day before a night on which a male nightingale's song rate is high, that nightingale probably does which of the following?
 - A. Expends less of its reserves on thermoregulation than on other days
 - B. Stores more energy as body reserves than on other days
 - C. Hides to avoid predators
3. Select the sentence in the first or second paragraph that presents empirical results in support of a hypothesis about the energy costs of singing.

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

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

Passage 17

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

1. Which of the following, if true, best reconciles the apparent discrepancy presented in the passage?
- A. Many climbers, lulled into a false sense of security, use the new equipment to attempt climbing feats of which they are not capable.
 - B. Some mountain-climbing injuries are caused by unforeseeable weather conditions.
 - C. Mountain climbing, although a dangerous sport, does not normally result in injury to the experienced climber.
 - D. In the past ten years there have been improvements in mountain-climbing techniques as well as in mountain-climbing equipment.
 - E. Although the rate of mountain-climbing injuries has increased, the rate of mountain-climbing deaths has not changed.

Passage 18

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

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

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

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

Passage 19

When marine organisms called phytoplankton photosynthesize, they absorb carbon dioxide dissolved in seawater, potentially causing a reduction in the concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide, a gas that contributes to global warming. However, phytoplankton flourish only in surface waters where iron levels are sufficiently high. Martin therefore hypothesized that adding iron to iron-poor regions of the ocean could help alleviate global warming. While experiments subsequently confirmed that such a procedure increases phytoplankton growth, field tests have shown that such growth does not significantly lower atmospheric carbon dioxide. When phytoplankton utilize carbon dioxide for photosynthesis, the carbon becomes a building block for organic matter, but the carbon leaks back into the atmosphere when **predators** consume the phytoplankton and respire carbon dioxide.

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

1. It can be inferred from the passage that Martin's hypothesis includes which of the following elements?
- A. A correct understanding of how phytoplankton photosynthesis utilizes carbon dioxide
 - B. A correct prediction about how the addition of iron to iron-poor waters would affect phytoplankton growth
 - C. An incorrect prediction about how phytoplankton growth would affect the concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide
2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions predators primarily in order to
- A. help explain why Martin's hypothesis is incorrect
 - B. identify one effect of adding iron to iron-poor waters
 - C. indicate how some carbon dioxide is converted to solid organic matter
 - D. help account for differences in the density of phytoplankton between different regions of the

ocean

E. point out a factor that was not anticipated by the scientists who conducted the field tests mentioned in the passage

Passage 20

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

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

Passage 21

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

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

1. Which of the following statements about Voltaire's *Elements of the Philosophy of Newton* can be inferred from the passage?
 - A. Voltaire's literary stature helped secure a large audience for this attempt to popularize Newton's ideas.
 - B. Voltaire's status as a nonscientist was an advantage in this effort to bring Newtonian science to the attention of the general public.
 - C. The frontispiece of the book implies that Voltaire's understanding of Newton's ideas was not achieved without assistance.

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

Passage 22

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

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

A. The lack of attention devoted to *The Quest of the Silver Fleece* can be attributed to the fact that it was DuBois' first novel.

B. Among DuBois' novels, *The Quest of the Silver Fleece* is unusual in that it has received scant attention from scholars.

C. *The Quest of the Silver Fleece* has at least one feature that typically would attract the attention of literary scholars.

D. *The Quest of the Silver Fleece*, given its subtle exploration of race, is probably the best novel written by DuBois.

E. Much of the scholarly work that has focused on *The Quest of the Silver Fleece* has been surprisingly critical of it.

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

A. scholars will find that DuBois' novels are more relevant to current concerns than is his work as philosopher, historian, and editor

B. more scholarly attention will be paid to *The Quest of the Silver Fleece* than to DuBois' other novels

C. DuBois' novels will come to overshadow his work as philosopher, historian, and editor

D. DuBois' novels may eventually attract greater scholarly interest than they have to date

E. it will be shown that DuBois' work as philosopher, historian, and editor had an important influence on his work as novelist

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

A. The perfunctoriness of much of the critical work devoted to DuBois' novels

B. The nature of DuBois' engagement with the issue of race in *The Quest of the Silver Fleece*

C. Whether DuBois' novels are of high quality and relevant to current concerns

D. The relationship between DuBois the novelist and DuBois the philosopher, historian, and editor

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

Passage 23

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

1. According to the passage, Titan differs atmospherically from Ganymede and Callisto because of a difference in
- A. rate of heat loss
 - B. proximity to the Sun
 - C. availability of methane and ammonia
 - D. distance from its planet
 - E. size

Passage 24

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

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

Passage 25

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

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

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

1. The passage indicates that Cressy would agree with which of the following statements about the organizers among the English immigrants to New England in the 1630s?
 - A. Some of them offered a religious explanation for their immigration.
 - B. They did not offer any reasons for their immigration until some time after they had immigrated.
 - C. They were more likely than the average immigrant to be motivated by material considerations.
2. Select the sentence that provides Cressy's opinion about what motivated English immigrants to go to New England in the 1630s.
3. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with
 - A. summarizing the findings of an investigation
 - B. analyzing a method of argument
 - C. evaluating a point of view
 - D. hypothesizing about a set of circumstances
 - E. establishing categories

OG-2

Passage 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Passage 2

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

These researchers also claim that improvements of memory overnight can be explained by the mere passage of time, rather than attributed to sleep. But recent **studies** of memory performance after sleep — including one demonstrating that sleep stabilizes declarative

memories from future interference caused by mental activity during wakefulness — make this claim unsustainable. **Certainly there are memory consolidation processes that occur across periods of wakefulness, some of which neither depend on nor are enhanced by sleep.** But when sleep is compared with wakefulness, and performance is better after sleep, then some benefit of sleep for memory must be acknowledged.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. present the evidence that supports a particular claim regarding REM sleep and memory
 - B. describe how various factors contribute to the effect of sleep on memory
 - C. argue against a particular position regarding sleep's role in memory
 - D. summarize the most prevalent theory regarding sleep and memory
 - E. defend the importance of the consolidation of declarative memory

2. According to the author of the passage, which of the following generalizations about memory and sleep is true?
 - A. There are some memory-consolidation processes that have nothing to do with sleep.
 - B. Sleep is more important to the consolidation of declarative memory than to the consolidation of other types of memory.
 - C. REM sleep is more important to memory consolidation than is non-REM sleep.
 - D. There are significant variations in the amount of sleep that people require for the successful consolidation of memory.
 - E. It is likely that memory is more thoroughly consolidated during wakefulness than during sleep.

3. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence (“Certainly . . . sleep”)?
 - A. It provides the reasoning behind a claim about the role of sleep in memory consolidation.
 - B. It explains why a previous claim about sleep and memory is unsustainable.
 - C. It demonstrates why wakefulness is central to the process of declarative memory consolidation.
 - D. It emphasizes the limited role sleep plays in the process of declarative memory consolidation.
 - E. It concedes that the consolidation of declarative memory does not depend entirely on one factor.

4. The importance of the “study” is that it
 - A. reveals the mechanism by which declarative memory is stabilized during sleep
 - B. identifies a specific function that sleep plays in the memory-consolidation process
 - C. demonstrates that some kinds of mental activity can interfere with memory consolidation
 - D. suggests that sleep and wakefulness are both important to memory consolidation
 - E. explains how the passage of time contributes to memory consolidation

Passage 3

Astronomers found a large body orbiting close to the star Upsilon Andromedae. The

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

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

- A. The smaller a planet orbiting a star is, and the farther away it is from the star, the less likely it is to be discovered.
- B. If a planet's orbit is disturbed, the planet can be drawn by gravity toward the star it is orbiting.
- C. The largest of the bodies orbiting Upsilon Andromedae is the farthest away from the star, and the smallest is the nearest.
- D. It is likely that there are many stars, in addition to Upsilon Andromedae and the Sun, that are orbited by more than one smaller body.
- E. In most cases of companion stars, the smaller companion is much fainter than the larger star.

Passage 4

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

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

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

Passage 5

The attribution of early-nineteenth-century English fiction is **notoriously problematic**. Fewer than half of new novels published in Britain between 1800 and 1829 had the author's

true name printed on the title page. Most of these titles have subsequently been attributed, either through the author's own acknowledgment of a previously anonymous or pseudonymous work, or through bibliographical research. One important tool available to researchers is the list of earlier works "by the author" often found on title pages. But such lists are as likely to create new confusion as they are to solve old problems. Title pages were generally prepared last in the publication process, often without full authorial assent, and in the last-minute rush to press, mistakes were frequently made.

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

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

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

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

Passage 6

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

1. In the context in which it appears, "shades" most nearly means
 - A. reminders
 - B. nuances
 - C. obscurities
 - D. coverings
 - E. degrees

2. The passage suggests that a writer's use of nouns that have multiple definitions can have which of the following effects on the relationship between writer and reader?
- A. It can encourage the reader to consider how the writer's life might have influenced the work.
 - B. It can cause the reader to become frustrated with the writer's failure to distinguish between subtle shades of meaning.
 - C. It can allow the reader to discern in a work certain meanings that the writer did not foresee.
 - D. It allows the writer to provide the reader with clues beyond the word itself in order to avoid ambiguity.
 - E. It allows the writer to present unfamiliar ideas to the reader more efficiently.

Passage 7

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

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

The researchers characterized episodes of variation in southwestern environments by frequency: low-frequency environmental processes occur in cycles longer than one human generation, which generally is considered to last about 25 years, and high-frequency processes have shorter cycles. The researchers pointed out that low-frequency processes, such as fluctuations in stream flow and groundwater levels, would not usually be apparent to human populations. In contrast, high-frequency fluctuations such as seasonal temperature variations are observable and somewhat predictable, so that groups could have adapted their behaviors accordingly. When the researchers compared sequences of sociocultural change in the Western Pueblo region with episodes of low- and high-frequency environmental variation, however, they found no simple correlation between environmental process and sociocultural change or persistence.

Although early Pueblo peoples did protect themselves against environmental risk and uncertainty, they responded variously on different occasions to similar patterns of high-frequency climatic and environmental change. The researchers identified seven major adaptive responses, including increased mobility, relocation of permanent settlements, changes in subsistence foods, and reliance on trade with other groups. These findings suggest that groups'

adaptive choices depended on cultural and social as well as environmental factors and were flexible strategies rather than uncomplicated reactions to environmental change. Environmental conditions mattered, but they were rarely, if ever, sufficient to account for sociocultural persistence and change. Group size and composition, culture, contact with other groups, and individual choices and actions were — barring catastrophes such as floods or earthquakes — more significant for a population's survival than were climate and environment.

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

Passage 8

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

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

1. The passage mentions which of the following as being a characteristic of seasonal ice?
 - A. It is similar in appearance to perennial ice.
 - B. It is typically filled with fine, veinlike channels.
 - C. It tastes saltier than perennial ice.
2. In the context in which it appears, “fine” most nearly means
 - A. acceptable
 - B. elegant
 - C. precise
 - D. pure
 - E. small

Passage 9

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

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

1. According to the passage, before the recommendations by the government entomologists, which of the following was true about farming west of the Mississippi River?
 - A. Farmers focused primarily on growing wheat.

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

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

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

Passage 10

In 1998 the United States Department of Transportation received nearly 10,000 consumer complaints about airlines; in 1999 it received over 20,000. Moreover, the number of complaints per 100,000 passengers also more than doubled. In both years the vast majority of complaints concerned flight delays, cancellations, mishandled baggage, and customer service. Clearly, therefore, despite the United States airline industry’s serious efforts to improve performance in these areas, passenger dissatisfaction with airline service increased significantly in 1999.

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

Passage 11

Nineteenth-century architect Eugène-Emmanuel Viollet-le-Duc contended that Paris’s Notre-Dame cathedral, built primarily in the late twelfth century, was supported from the very beginning by a system of flying buttresses — a series of exterior arches (flyers) and their supports (buttresses) — which permitted the construction of taller vaulted buildings with slimmer walls and interior supports than had been possible previously. **Other commentators** insist, however, that Notre-Dame did not have flying buttresses until the thirteenth or fourteenth century, when they were added to update the building aesthetically and correct its structural flaws. Although post-twelfth-century modifications and renovations complicate efforts to

resolve this controversy — all pre-fifteenth-century flyers have been replaced, and the buttresses have been rebuilt and/or resurfaced — it is nevertheless possible to tell that both the nave and the choir, the church's two major parts, have always had flying buttresses. It is clear, now that nineteenth-century paint and plaster have been removed, that the nave's lower buttresses date from the twelfth century. Moreover, the choir's lower flyers have chevron (zigzag) decoration. Chevron decoration, which was characteristic of the second half of the twelfth century and was out of favor by the fourteenth century, is entirely absent from modifications to the building that can be dated with confidence to the thirteenth century.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. tracing the development of a controversy
 - B. discussing obstacles to resolving a controversy
 - C. arguing in support of one side in a controversy
 - D. analyzing the assumptions underlying the claims made in a controversy
 - E. explaining why evidence relevant to a controversy has been overlooked
2. The claim of the "other commentators" suggests that they believe which of the following about Notre-Dame?
 - A. It was the inspiration for many vaulted cathedrals built in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.
 - B. Its design flaws were not apparent until flying buttresses were added in the thirteenth or fourteenth century.
 - C. Its flying buttresses are embellished with decoration characteristic of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.
 - D. It had been modified in some respects before flying buttresses were added in the thirteenth or fourteenth century.
 - E. It was originally constructed in an architectural style that was considered outmoded by the thirteenth or fourteenth century.
3. The author's argument concerning Notre-Dame's flying buttresses depends on which of the following assumptions about the choir's lower flyers?
 - A. They accurately reproduce the decoration on the choir's original lower flyers.
 - B. They have a type of decoration used exclusively for exterior surfaces.
 - C. They were the models for the choir's original upper flyers.
 - D. They were the models for the nave's original lower flyers.
 - E. They were constructed after the nave's flyers were constructed.

Passage 12

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

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

Passage 13

In *Raisin in the Sun*, Lorraine Hansberry does not reject integration or the economic and moral promise of the American dream; rather, she remains loyal to this dream while looking, realistically, at its incomplete **realization**. Once we recognize this dual vision, we can accept the play's ironic nuances as deliberate social commentaries by Hansberry rather than as the "unintentional" irony that Bigsby attributes to the work. Indeed, a curiously persistent refusal to credit Hansberry with a capacity for intentional irony has led some **critics** to interpret the play's thematic conflicts as mere confusion, contradiction, or eclecticism. Isaacs, for example, cannot easily reconcile Hansberry's intense concern for her race with her ideal of human reconciliation. But the play's complex view of Black self-esteem and human solidarity as compatible is no more "contradictory" than Du Bois' famous, well-considered ideal of ethnic self-awareness coexisting with human unity, or Fanon's emphasis on an ideal internationalism that also accommodates national identities and roles.

1. The author of the passage would probably consider which of the following judgments to be most similar to the reasoning of the "critics"?
- A. The world is certainly flat; therefore, the person proposing to sail around it is unquestionably foolhardy.
 - B. Radioactivity cannot be directly perceived; therefore, a scientist could not possibly control it in a laboratory.
 - C. The painter of this picture could not intend it to be funny; therefore, its humor must result from a lack of skill.
 - D. Traditional social mores are beneficial to culture; therefore, anyone who deviates from them acts destructively.
 - E. Filmmakers who produce documentaries deal exclusively with facts; therefore, a filmmaker who reinterprets particular events is misleading us.
2. In which sentence of the passage does the author provide examples that reinforce an argument against a critical response cited earlier in the passage?
- A. The first sentence ("In *Raisin*...realization")

- B. The second sentence (“Once we...work”)
 - C. The third sentence (“Indeed...eclecticism”)
 - D. The fourth sentence (“Isaacs...reconciliation”)
 - E. The fifth sentence (“But the...roles”)
3. In the context in which it appears, “realization” most nearly means
- A. understanding
 - B. accomplishment
 - C. depiction
 - D. recognition
 - E. discovery

Passage 14

According to the conventional view, serfdom in nineteenth-century Russia inhibited economic growth. In this view Russian peasants’ status as serfs kept them poor through burdensome taxes in cash, in labor, and in kind; through restrictions on mobility; and through various forms of coercion. Melton, however, argues that serfdom was perfectly compatible with economic growth, because many Russian serfs were able to get around landlords’ **rules and regulations. If serfs could pay for passports, they were usually granted permission to leave the estate.** If they could pay the fine, they could establish a separate household; and if they had the resources, they could hire laborers to cultivate the communal lands, while they themselves engaged in trade or worked as migrant laborers in cities.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the “rules and regulations” affecting serfdom in Russia involved
- A. responsibility for the work needed to accomplish certain defined tasks
 - B. restrictions on freedom of movement
 - C. limitations on the ability to set up an independent household
2. The sentence “If serfs ... estate” has which of the following functions in the passage?
- A. It provides support for an argument presented in the preceding sentence.
 - B. It provides evidence that helps undermine a view introduced in the first sentence.
 - C. It raises a question that the succeeding sentence will resolve.

Passage 15

Rain-soaked soil contains less oxygen than does drier soil. The roots of melon plants perform less efficiently under the low-oxygen conditions present in rainsoaked soil. When the efficiency of melon roots is impaired, the roots do not supply sufficient amounts of the proper nutrients for the plants to perform photosynthesis at their usual levels. It follows that melon plants have a lower-than-usual rate of photosynthesis when their roots are in rain-soaked soil. When the photosynthesis of the plants slows, sugar stored in the fruits is drawn off to supply the plants with energy. Therefore, ripe melons harvested after a prolonged period of heavy rain

should be less sweet than other ripe melons.

1. In the argument given, the two portions in boldface play which of the following roles?
 - A. The first states the conclusion of the argument as a whole; the second provides support for that conclusion.
 - B. The first provides support for the conclusion of the argument as a whole; the second provides evidence that supports an objection to that conclusion.
 - C. The first provides support for an intermediate conclusion that supports a further conclusion stated in the argument; the second states that intermediate conclusion.
 - D. The first serves as an intermediate conclusion that supports a further conclusion stated in the argument; the second states the position that the argument as a whole opposes.
 - E. The first states the position that the argument as a whole opposes; the second supports the conclusion of the argument.

Passage 16

In the 1980s, neuroscientists studying the brain processes underlying our sense of conscious will compared subjects' judgments regarding their subjective will to move (W) and actual movement (M) with objective electroencephalographic activity called readiness potential, or RP. As expected, W preceded M: subjects consciously perceived the intention to move as preceding a conscious experience of actually moving. This might seem to suggest an appropriate correspondence between the sequence of subjective experiences and the sequence of the underlying events in the brain. But researchers actually found a surprising **temporal** relation between subjective experience and objectively measured neural events: in direct contradiction of the classical conception of free will, neural preparation to move (RP) preceded conscious awareness of the intention to move (W) by hundreds of milliseconds.

1. Based on information contained in the passage, which of the following chains of events would most closely conform to the classical conception of free will?
 - A. W followed by RP followed by M
 - B. RP followed by W followed by M
 - C. M followed by W followed by RP
 - D. RP followed by M followed by W
 - E. RP followed by W and M simultaneously
2. In the context in which it appears, "temporal" most nearly means
 - A. secular
 - B. mundane
 - C. numerical
 - D. physiological
 - E. chronological
3. The author of the passage mentions the classical conception of free will primarily in order to
 - A. argue that earlier theories regarding certain brain processes were based on false assumptions

- B. suggest a possible flaw in the reasoning of neuroscientists conducting the study discussed in the passage
- C. provide a possible explanation for the unexpected results obtained by neuroscientists
- D. cast doubt on neuroscientists' conclusions regarding the temporal sequence of brain processes
- E. indicate the reason that the results of the neuroscientists' study were surprising

Passage 17

In early-twentieth-century England, it was fashionable to claim that only a completely new style of writing could **address** a world undergoing unprecedented transformation—just as one literary critic recently claimed that only the new “aesthetic of exploratory excess” can **address** a world under- going well, you know. Yet in early-twentieth century England, T. S. Eliot, a man fascinated by the “presence” of the past, wrote the most innovative poetry of his time. The lesson for today’s literary community seems obvious: a reorientation toward tradition would benefit writers no less than readers. But if our writers and critics indeed respect the novel’s rich tradition (as they claim to), then why do they disdain the urge to tell an exciting story?

1. The author of the passage suggests that present-day readers would particularly benefit from which of the following changes on the part of present-day writers and critics?
 - A. An increased focus on the importance of engaging the audience in a narrative
 - B. Modernization of the traditional novelistic elements already familiar to readers
 - C. Embracing aspects of fiction that are generally peripheral to the interest of readers
 - D. A greater recognition of how the tradition of the novel has changed over time
 - E. A better understanding of how certain poets such as Eliot have influenced fiction of the present time
2. In the context of the passage as whole, “address” is closest in meaning to
 - A. reveal
 - B. belie
 - C. speak to
 - D. direct attention toward
 - E. attempt to remediate

Passage 18

Electric washing machines, first introduced in the United States in 1925, significantly reduced the amount of time spent washing a given amount of clothes, yet the average amount of time households spent washing clothes increased after 1925. This increase is partially accounted for by the fact that many urban households had previously sent their clothes to professional laundries. But the average amount of time spent washing clothes also increased for rural households with no access to professional laundries.

1. Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain why the time spent washing clothes

increased in rural areas?

- A. People with access to an electric washing machine typically wore their clothes many fewer times before washing them than did people without access to electric washing machines.
- B. Households that had sent their clothes to professional laundries before 1925 were more likely than other households to purchase an electric washing machine when they became available.
- C. People living in urban households that had previously sent their clothes to professional laundries typically owned more clothes than did people living in rural households.
- D. The earliest electric washing machines required the user to spend much more time beside the machine than do modern electric washing machines.
- E. In the 1920s and 1930s the proportion of rural households with electricity was smaller than the proportion of urban households with electricity.

Passage 19

The nearly circular orbits of planets in our solar system led scientists to expect that planets around other stars would also reside in circular orbits. However, most known extrasolar planets reside in highly elongated, not circular, orbits. Why? The best clue comes from comets in our solar system. Comets formed in circular orbits but were gravitationally flung into their present-day elliptical orbits when they ventured too close to planets. Astronomers suspect that pairs of planets also engage in this **slingshot activity**, leaving them in disturbed, elliptical orbits. If two planets form in close orbits, one will be scattered inward (toward its star), the other outward. They will likely then travel close enough to neighboring planets to disturb their orbits also.

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

1. According to the passage, which of the following factors help account for the elliptical shape of the orbits of extrasolar planets?
 - A. The planets' formation in close proximity to other planets
 - B. The gravitational influence of planets whose original orbits have been disturbed
 - C. The gravitational influence of comets

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

2. The passage suggests that two planets formed in close orbits that engaged in "slingshot activity" would be likely to
 - A. deflect away from each other
 - B. change the shape of each other's orbit
 - C. affect the orbits of any neighboring planets

Passage 20

Even after numerous products made with artificial sweeteners became available, sugar consumption per capita continued to rise. Now manufacturers are introducing fat-free versions of various foods that they claim have the taste and texture of the traditional high-fat versions.

Even if the manufacturers' claim is true, given that the availability of sugar-free foods did not reduce sugar consumption, it is unlikely that the availability of these fat-free foods will reduce fat consumption.

1. Which of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the argument?
 - A. Several kinds of fat substitute are available to manufacturers, each of which gives a noticeably different taste and texture to products that contain it.
 - B. The products made with artificial sweeteners did not taste like products made with sugar.
 - C. The foods brought out in sugar-free versions did not generally have reduced levels of fat, but many of the fat-free versions about to be introduced are low in sugar.
 - D. People who regularly consume products containing artificial sweeteners are more likely than others to consume fat-free foods.
 - E. Not all foods containing fat can be produced in fat-free versions.

Passage 21

Recent studies of sediment in the North Atlantic's deep waters reveal possible cyclical patterns in the history of Earth's climate. The rock fragments in these sediments are too large to have been transported there by ocean currents; they must have reached their present locations by traveling in large icebergs that floated long distances from their point of origin before melting. Geologist Gerard

Bond noticed that some of the sediment grains were stained with iron oxide, evidence that they originated in locales where glaciers had overrun outcrops of red sandstone. Bond's detailed analysis of deep-water sediment cores showed changes in the mix of sediment sources over time: the proportion of these red-stained grains fluctuated back and forth from lows of 5 percent to highs of about 17 percent, and these fluctuations occurred in a nearly regular 1,500-year cycle.

Bond hypothesized that the alternating cycles might be evidence of changes in ocean-water circulation and therefore in Earth's climate. He knew that the sources of the red-stained grains were generally closer to the North Pole than were the places yielding a high proportion of "clean" grains. At certain times, apparently, more icebergs from the Arctic Ocean in the far north were traveling south well into the North Atlantic before melting and shedding their sediment.

Ocean waters are constantly moving, and water temperature is both a cause and an effect of this movement. As water cools, it becomes denser and sinks to the ocean's bottom. During some periods, the bottom layer of the world's oceans comes from cold, dense water sinking in the far North Atlantic. This causes the warm surface waters of the Gulf Stream to be pulled northward. Bond realized that during such periods, the influx of these warm surface waters into northern regions could cause a large proportion of the icebergs that bear red grains to melt before traveling very far into the North Atlantic. But sometimes the ocean's dynamic changes, and waters from the Gulf Stream do not travel northward in this way. During these periods, surface waters in the North Atlantic would generally be colder, permitting icebergs bearing red-stained grains to travel farther south in the North Atlantic before melting and depositing their sediment.

The onset of the so-called Little Ice Age (1300-1860), which followed the Medieval Warm

Period of the eighth through tenth centuries, may represent the most recent time that the ocean's dynamic changed in this way. If ongoing climate-history studies support Bond's hypothesis of 1,500-year cycles, scientists may establish a major natural rhythm in Earth's temperatures that could then be extrapolated into the future. Because the midpoint of the Medieval Warm Period was about A.D. 850, an extension of Bond's cycles would place the midpoint of the next warm interval in the twenty-fourth century.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the rock fragments contained in the sediments studied by Bond?
 - A. The majority of them are composed of red sandstone.
 - B. They must have reached their present location over 1,500 years ago.
 - C. They were carried by icebergs to their present location.
 - D. Most of them were carried to their present location during a warm period in Earth's climatic history.
 - E. They are unlikely to have been carried to their present location during the Little Ice Age.
2. In the final paragraph of the passage, the author is concerned primarily with
 - A. answering a question about Earth's climatic history
 - B. pointing out a potential flaw in Bond's hypothesis
 - C. suggesting a new focus for the study of ocean sediments
 - D. tracing the general history of Earth's climate
 - E. discussing possible implications of Bond's hypothesis
3. According to the passage, Bond hypothesized that which of the following circumstances would allow red-stained sediment grains to reach more southerly latitudes?
 - A. Warm waters being pulled northward from the Gulf Stream
 - B. Climatic conditions causing icebergs to melt relatively quickly
 - C. Icebergs containing a higher proportion of iron oxide than usual
 - D. The formation of more icebergs than usual in the far north
 - E. The presence of cold surface waters in the North Atlantic
4. It can be inferred from the passage that in sediment cores from the North Atlantic's deep waters, the portions that correspond to the Little Ice Age
 - A. differ very little in composition from the portions that correspond to the Medieval Warm Period
 - B. fluctuate significantly in composition between the portions corresponding to the 1300s and the portions corresponding to the 1700s
 - C. would be likely to contain a proportion of red-stained grains closer to 17 percent than to 5 percent
 - D. show a much higher proportion of red-stained grains in cores extracted from the far north of the North Atlantic than in cores extracted from further south
 - E. were formed in part as a result of Gulf Stream waters having been pulled northward

Passage 22

As an example of the devastation wrought on music publishers by the photocopier, one executive noted that for a recent choral festival with 1,200 singers, the festival's organizing committee purchased only 12 copies of the music published by her company that was performed as part of the festival.

1. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the support the example lends to the executive's contention that music publishers have been devastated by the photocopier?
 - A. Only a third of the 1,200 singers were involved in performing the music published by the executive's company.
 - B. Half of the singers at the festival had already heard the music they were to perform before they began to practice for the festival.
 - C. Because of shortages in funding, the organizing committee of the choral festival required singers to purchase their own copies of the music performed at the festival.
 - D. Each copy of music that was performed at the festival was shared by two singers.
 - E. As a result of publicity generated by its performance at the festival, the type of music performed at the festival became more widely known.

Passage 23

A tall tree can transport a hundred gallons of water a day from its roots deep underground to the treetop. Is this movement propelled by pulling the water from above or pushing it from below? The pull mechanism has long been favored by most scientists. First proposed in the late 1800s, the theory relies on a property of water not commonly associated with fluids: its tensile strength. Instead of making a clean break, water evaporating from treetops tugs on the remaining water molecules, with that tug extending from molecule to molecule all the way down to the roots. The tree itself does not actually push or pull; all the energy for lifting water comes from the sun's evaporative power.

1. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?
 - A. The pull theory is not universally accepted by scientists.
 - B. The pull theory depends on one of water's physical properties.
 - C. The pull theory originated earlier than did the push theory.
2. The passage provides information on each of the following EXCEPT
 - A. when the pull theory originated
 - B. the amount of water a tall tree can transport
 - C. the significance of water's tensile strength in the pull theory
 - D. the role of the sun in the pull theory
 - E. the mechanism underlying water's tensile strength

Passage 24

While the influence of British magazines in shaping public opinion predates the nineteenth century, it was during the 1800s that mass distribution became possible and an explosion in periodical readership occurred, vastly increasing magazines' opinion-shaping powers. The role of magazines as arbiters of nineteenth-century taste is seen in their depictions of the London theater. The magazines **accorded** some legitimacy to East End working-class theaters that mirrored the format of the fashionable West End theaters serving middle- and upper-class audiences. However, the magazines also depicted music halls—which competed for patronage with all theaters—as places where crass entertainment corrupted spectators' taste and morals. Finally, they suggested that popular demand for substandard fare created a market unfriendly to higher expressions of dramatic art.

1. The author of the passage attributes the influence of British periodicals in shaping public opinion in the nineteenth century in part to
 - A. a growing public interest in reading opinion pieces
 - B. an increase in the relative number of readers from the middle and upper classes
 - C. changes in the way in which magazines were distributed
 - D. magazines' increased coverage of theater and popular entertainment
 - E. changes in magazine format that attracted a wider readership
2. The author of the passage mentions East End working-class theaters primarily in order to
 - A. illustrate a point about the ability of magazines to sway public opinion
 - B. contrast the kinds of entertainment presented in East End and West End theaters
 - C. make a point about how spectators' tastes influenced the offerings at different kinds of theaters
 - D. explain how magazines chose which kinds of entertainment to cover
 - E. identify factors that helped make certain theaters fashionable
3. In the context in which it appears, "accorded" most nearly means
 - A. reconciled
 - B. revealed
 - C. granted
 - D. verified
 - E. maintained

Passage 25

Historian F. W. Maitland observed that legal documents are the best—indeed, often the only—available evidence about the economic and social history of a given period. Why, then, has it taken so long for historians to focus systematically on the civil (noncriminal) law of early modern (sixteenth- to eighteenth-century) England? Maitland offered one reason: the subject requires researchers to “master an extremely formal system of pleading and procedure.” Yet the complexities that confront those who would study such materials are not wholly different from those recently surmounted by historians of criminal law in England during the same period. Another possible explanation for historians' neglect of the subject is their **widespread**

assumption that most people in early modern England had little contact with civil law. If that were so, the history of legal matters would be of little relevance to general historical scholarship. But recent research suggests that civil litigation during the period involved artisans, merchants, professionals, shopkeepers, and farmers, and not merely a narrow, propertied, male elite. Moreover, the later sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries saw an extraordinary explosion in civil litigation by both women and men, making this the most litigious era in English history on a per capita basis.

1. The passage suggests that the history of criminal law in early modern England differs from the history of civil law during that same period in that the history of criminal law
 - A. is of more intellectual interest to historians and their readers
 - B. has been studied more thoroughly by historians
 - C. is more relevant to general social history
 - D. involves the study of a larger proportion of the population
 - E. does not require the mastery of an extremely formal system of procedures
2. The author of the passage mentions the occupations of those involved in civil litigation in early modern England most likely in order to
 - A. suggest that most historians' assumptions about the participants in the civil legal system during that period are probably correct
 - B. support the theory that more people participated in the civil legal system than the criminal legal system in England during that period
 - C. counter the claim that legal issues reveal more about a country's ordinary citizens than about its elite
 - D. illustrate the wide range of people who used the civil legal system in England during that period
 - E. suggest that recent data on people who participated in early modern England's legal system may not be correct
3. The author of the passage suggests which of the following about the "widespread assumption"?
 - A. Because it is true, the history of civil law is of as much interest to historians focusing on general social history as to those specializing in legal history.
 - B. Because it is inaccurate, the history of civil law in early modern England should enrich the general historical scholarship of that period.
 - C. It is based on inaccurate data about the propertied male elite of early modern England.
 - D. It does not provide a plausible explanation for historians' failure to study the civil law of early modern England.
 - E. It is based on an analogy with criminal law in early modern England.

Passage 26

Geese can often be seen grazing in coastal salt marshes. Unfortunately, their intense grazing removes the grassy covering, exposing marsh sediment; this increases evaporation,

which in turn increases salt concentration in marsh sediments. Because of this increased concentration, regrowth of plants is minimal, leading to increased erosion, which leads to a decrease in the fertile topsoil, leading to even less regrowth. In time, the salt marsh becomes a mudflat. This process challenges one of the most widely held beliefs about the dynamics of salt-marsh ecosystems: supposedly, consumers such as geese do not play a large role in controlling the productivity of marsh systems. Rather, the **standard view** claims, marshes are controlled by bottom-up factors, such as nutrients and physical factors.

1. The author discusses “the standard view” most likely in order to identify a view that
 - A. explains the occurrence of the chain of events described in the passage
 - B. provides a summary of the chain of events described in the passage
 - C. is called into question by the chain of events described in the passage
 - D. advocates reassessment of the widely held belief described in the passage
 - E. is undermined by the widely held belief described in the passage
2. According to the passage, which of the following is a widely held belief about geese?
 - A. They are not often seen grazing in coastal salt marshes.
 - B. They are not the primary consumers in salt-marsh ecosystems.
 - C. They play only a minor role in the productivity of salt-marsh ecosystems.
 - D. They are the primary determinants of which resources will thrive in coastal salt marshes.
 - E. They control the productivity of salt-marsh ecosystems through a bottom-up process.

Passage 27

Last year, Mayor Stephens established a special law-enforcement task force with the avowed mission of eradicating corruption in city government. The mayor’s handpicked task force has now begun prosecuting a dozen city officials. Since all of these officials were appointed by Mayor Bixby, Mayor Stephens’ predecessor and longtime political foe, it is clear that those being prosecuted have been targeted because of their political affiliations.

1. Which of the following, if true, most weakens the editorial’s argument?
 - A. Complaints of official corruption in city government have decreased since the anticorruption task force began operating.
 - B. Former mayor Bixby did not publicly oppose Mayor Stephens’ establishment of the anticorruption task force.
 - C. Almost all of the officials who have served in city government for any length of time are appointees of Mayor Bixby.
 - D. All of the members of the anticorruption task force had other jobs in city government before the task force was formed.
 - E. During the last mayoral election campaign, then-Mayor Bixby hotly disputed the current mayor’s claim that there was widespread corruption in city government.

Passage 28

The decrease in responsiveness that follows continuous stimulation (adaptation) is common to all sensory systems, including olfaction. With continued exposure to chronically present ambient odors, individuals' perception of odor intensity is greatly reduced. Moreover, these perceptual changes can be profound and durable. It is commonly reported that following extended absences from the odorous environment, reexposure may still fail to elicit perception at the original intensity.

Most **research on olfactory adaptation** examines relatively transient changes in stimulus detection or perceived intensity—rarely exceeding several hours and often less—but because olfactory adaptation can be produced with relatively short exposures, these durations are sufficient for investigating many parameters of the phenomenon. However, exposures to odors in natural environments often occur over far longer periods, and the resulting adaptations may differ qualitatively from short-term olfactory adaptation. For example, studies show that even brief periods of odorant stimulation produce transient reductions in receptors in the olfactory epithelium, a process termed “**receptor fatigue**.” Prolonged odor stimulation, however, could produce more long-lasting reductions in response, possibly involving structures higher in the central nervous system pathway.

1. According to the passage, the phenomenon of olfactory adaptation may cause individuals who are reexposed to an odorous environment after an extended absence to
 - A. experience a heightened perception of the odor
 - B. perceive the odor as being less intense than it was upon first exposure
 - C. return to their original level of perception of the odor
 - D. exhibit a decreased tolerance for the odorous environment
 - E. experience the phenomenon of adaptation in other sensory systems
2. The passage asserts which of the following about the exposures involved in the “research on olfactory adaptation”?
 - A. The exposures are of long enough duration for researchers to investigate many aspects of olfactory adaptation.
 - B. The exposures have rarely consisted of reexposures following extended absences from the odorous environment.
 - C. The exposures are intended to reproduce the relatively transient olfactory changes typical of exposures to odors in natural environments.
 - D. Those exposures of relatively short duration are often insufficient to produce the phenomenon of receptor fatigue in study subjects.
 - E. Those exposures lasting several hours produce reductions in receptors in the olfactory epithelium that are similar to the reductions caused by prolonged odor stimulation.
3. The author of the passage discusses “receptor fatigue” primarily in order to
 - A. explain the physiological process through which long-lasting reductions in response are thought to be produced
 - B. provide an example of a process that subjects would probably not experience during a prolonged period of odorant stimulation
 - C. help illustrate how the information gathered from most olfactory research may not be

- sufficient to describe the effects of extended exposures to odors
- D. show how studies of short-term olfactory adaptation have only accounted for the reductions in response that follow relatively brief absences from an odorous environment
- E. qualify a statement about the severity and duration of the perceptual changes caused by exposure to chronically present ambient odors

Passage 29

Among academics involved in the study of Northern Renaissance prints (reproducible graphic artworks), an **orthodox position** can be said to have emerged. This position regards Renaissance prints as **passive** representations of their time—documents that reliably record contemporary events, opinions, and beliefs—and therefore as an important means of accessing the popular contemporary consciousness. In contrast, pioneering studies such as those by

Scribner and Moxey take a strikingly different approach, according to which Northern Renaissance prints were purposeful, active, and important shaping forces in the communities that produced them. Scribner, for example, contends that religious and political prints of the German Reformation (ca.1517–1555) functioned as popular propaganda: tools in a vigorous campaign aimed at altering people’s behavior, attitudes, and beliefs.

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

1. The passage suggests that an adherent to the “orthodox position” would agree with which of the following statements?
 - A. Northern Renaissance prints should be regarded as passive representations of their time.
 - B. Northern Renaissance prints were part of a campaign aimed at altering contemporary thinking.
 - C. Northern Renaissance prints provide reliable records of contemporary events, opinions, and beliefs.
2. Replacement of the word “passive” which of the following words results in the least change in meaning for the passage?
 - A. disinterested
 - B. submissive
 - C. flaccid
 - D. supine
 - E. unreceptive

Passage 30

Recently an unusually high number of dolphins have been found dead of infectious diseases, and most of these had abnormally high tissue concentrations of certain compounds that, even in low concentrations, reduce dolphins’ resistance to infection. The only source of these compounds in the dolphins’ environment is boat paint. Therefore, since dolphins rid their bodies of the compounds rapidly once exposure ceases, their mortality rate should decline

rapidly if such boat paints are banned.

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

- A. The levels of the compounds typically used in boat paints today are lower than they were in boat paints manufactured a decade ago.
- B. In high concentrations, the compounds are toxic to many types of marine animals.
- C. The compounds break down into harmless substances after a few months of exposure to water or air.
- D. High tissue levels of the compounds have recently been found in some marine animals, but there is no record of any of those animals dying in unusually large numbers recently.
- E. The compounds do not leach out of the boat paint if the paint is applied exactly in accordance with the manufacturer's directions.

Passage 31

The work of English writer Aphra Behn (1640–1689) changed markedly during the 1680s, as she turned from writing plays to writing prose narratives. According to literary critic Rachel Carnell, most scholars view this change as primarily motivated by financial considerations: earning a living by writing for the theatre became more difficult in the 1680s, so Behn tried various other types of prose genres in the hope of finding another lucrative medium. In fact, a long epistolary scandal novel that she wrote in the mid-1680s sold quite well. Yet, as Carnell notes, Behn did not repeat this approach in her other prose works; instead, she turned to writing shorter, more serious novels, even though only about half of these were published during her lifetime. Carnell argues that Behn, whose stage productions are primarily comedies, may have turned to an emerging literary form, the novel, in a conscious attempt to criticize, and subvert for her own ends, the conventions and ideology of a well-established form of her day, the dramatic tragedy.

Carnell acknowledges that Behn admired the skill of such contemporary writers of dramatic tragedy as John Dryden, and that Behn's own comic stage productions displayed the same partisanship for the reigning Stuart monarchy that characterized most of the politically oriented dramatic tragedies of her day. However, Carnell argues that Behn took issue with the way in which these writers and plays defined the nature of tragedy. As prescribed by Dryden, tragedy was supposed to concern a heroic man who is a public figure and who undergoes a fall that evokes pity from the audience. Carnell points out that Behn's tragic novels focus instead on the plight of little-known women and the private world of the household; even in her few novels featuring male protagonists, Behn insists on the importance of the crimes these otherwise heroic figures commit in the domestic sphere. Moreover, according to Carnell, Behn questioned the view promulgated by monarchist dramatic tragedies such as Dryden's: that the envisioned "public" political ideal—passive obedience to the nation's king—ought to be mirrored in the private sphere, with family members wholly obedient to a male head of household. Carnell sees Behn's novels not only as rejecting the model of patriarchal and hierarchical family order, but also as warning that insisting on such a parallel can result in real tragedy befalling the members of the domestic sphere. According to Carnell, Behn's choice of literary form underscores the differences between her own approach to crafting a tragic story

and that taken in the dramatic tragedies, with their **artificial distinction** between the public and private spheres. Behn's novels engage in the political dialogue of her era by demonstrating that the good of the nation ultimately encompasses more than the good of the public figures who rule it.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. tracing how Behn's view of the nature of tragedy changed over time
 - B. explaining one author's view of Behn's contribution to the development of an emerging literary form
 - C. differentiating between the early and the late literary works of Behn
 - D. contrasting the approaches to tragedy taken by Behn and by Dryden
 - E. presenting one scholar's explanation for a major development in Behn's literary career
2. The passage suggests that Carnell sees Behn's novels featuring male protagonists as differing from dramatic tragedies such as Dryden's featuring male protagonists in that the former
 - A. depict these characters as less than heroic in their public actions
 - B. emphasize the consequences of these characters' actions in the private sphere
 - C. insist on a parallel between the public and the private spheres
 - D. are aimed at a predominantly female audience
 - E. depict family members who disobey these protagonists
3. The passage suggests that Carnell believes Behn held which of the following attitudes about the relationship between the private and public spheres?
 - A. The private sphere is more appropriate than is the public sphere as the setting for plays about political events.
 - B. The structure of the private sphere should not replicate the hierarchical order of the public sphere.
 - C. Actions in the private sphere are more fundamental to ensuring the good of the nation than are actions in the public sphere.
 - D. Crimes committed in the private sphere are likely to cause tragedy in the public sphere rather than vice versa.
 - E. The private sphere is the mirror in which issues affecting the public sphere can most clearly be seen.
4. It can be inferred from the passage that the "artificial distinction" refers to the
 - A. practice utilized in dramatic tragedies of providing different structural models for the public and the private spheres
 - B. ideology of many dramatic tragedies that advocate passive obedience only in the private sphere and not in the public sphere
 - C. convention that drama ought to concern events in the public sphere and that novels ought to concern events in the private sphere
 - D. assumption made by the authors of conventional dramatic tragedies that legitimate tragic action occurs only in the public sphere
 - E. approach taken by the dramatic tragedies in depicting male and female characters differently,

depending on whether their roles were public or private

Passage 32

Computers cannot accurately predict climate change unless the mathematical equations fed into them adequately capture the natural meteorological processes they are intended to simulate. Moreover, there are processes that influence climate, such as modifications in land use, that scientists do not know how to simulate. The failure to incorporate such a process into a computer climate model can lead the model astray because a small initial effect can initiate a feedback cycle: a perturbation in one variable modifies a second variable, which in turn **amplifies** the original disturbance. An increase in temperature, for example, can boost the moisture content of the atmosphere, which then causes further warming because water vapor is a greenhouse gas.

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

1. The passage mentions which of the following as adversely affecting the accuracy of computer predictions of climate change?

- A. Failure to allow for some of the processes that influence climate
- B. Mathematical equations that do not accurately reflect natural phenomena
- C. An overestimate of the role of feedback cycles

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

- A. exacerbates
- B. explicates
- C. expatiates
- D. adds detail to
- E. makes louder

Passage 33

Extensive housing construction is underway in Pataska Forest, the habitat of a large population of deer. Because deer feed at the edges of forests, these deer will be attracted to the spaces alongside the new roads being cut through Pataska Forest to serve the new residential areas. Consequently, once the housing is occupied, the annual number of the forest’s deer hit by cars will be much higher than before construction started.

1. Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?

- A. The number of deer hit by commercial vehicles will not increase significantly when the housing is occupied.
- B. Deer will be as attracted to the forest edge around new houses as to the forest edge alongside roads.
- C. In years past, the annual number of deer that have been hit by cars on existing roads through Pataska Forest has been very low.

- D. The development will leave sufficient forest to sustain a significant population of deer.
- E. No deer hunting will be allowed in Pataska Forest when the housing is occupied.

Passage 34

While chocolate was highly esteemed in Mesoamerica, where it originated, its adoption in Europe was initially slow. There is a common belief that Europeans needed to “transform” chocolate to make it appetizing. However, while Spaniards did put sugar, which was unknown to indigenous Americans, into chocolate beverages, this additive was not completely innovative. Mesoamericans were already sweetening chocolate with honey, and the step from honey to sugar—increasingly more available than honey because of expanding sugar plantations in the Americas—is a small one. Likewise, although Spaniards adjusted Mesoamerican recipes by using European spices, the spices chosen suggest an attempt to replicate harder-to-find native flowers. There is no indication the Spaniards deliberately tried to change the original flavor of chocolate.

1. The author of the passage refers to the use of honey primarily to
 - A. identify the origins of an additive previously untried by Europeans
 - B. present an example of a product that was unknown to Europeans
 - C. correct the misapprehension that Mesoamericans used a sweetener that was not available in Europe
 - D. provide an example of an ingredient that was in the process of being displaced by a substitute
 - E. explain why the Spanish use of sugar in chocolate was not a sign of a need to transform chocolate
2. Which sentence presents a misconception that the passage challenges?
 - A. The second (“There is ... appetizing”)
 - B. The third (“However ... innovative”)
 - C. The fourth (“Mesoamericans ... one”)
 - D. The fifth (“Likewise ... flowers”)
 - E. The sixth (“There is ... chocolate”)

Passage 35

Biologists generally agree that birds and dinosaurs are somehow related to one another. The agreement ends there. Hypotheses regarding dinosaurian and avian evolution are unusually diverse—and often at odds with one another. Confusion consequently reigns over a broad spectrum of unanswered questions dealing with avian origins and the biology of dinosaurs and early birds. This confusion has been exacerbated by a paucity of serious attempts to synthesize and evaluate available data on the details of avian and dinosaurian evolution. Too often, the job of summarizing current knowledge of these subjects has fallen to well-meaning but naïve lay authors or reporters. Consequently, both the public and the scientific community have often been misled by widespread dissemination of **sensational** but weakly founded hypotheses.

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

1. The passage suggests that which of the following could help remedy the problem described in the final sentence

- A. An article written by a biologist for the general public summarizing current theories about avian and dinosaurian evolution
- B. A close examination of available data on avian and dinosaurian evolution
- C. A new hypothesis regarding the connection between avian and dinosaurian evolution

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

- A. dramatic
- B. false
- C. excellent
- D. eminent
- E. horrifying

Passage 36

A portrait type that appeared with relentless frequency in eighteenth-century England is the familiar image of a gentleman poised with one hand inside his partially unbuttoned waistcoat. Standard interpretations of this portrait posture offer observations of correspondence—demonstrating either that it mirrors actual social behavior or that it borrows from classical statuary. Such explanations, however, illuminate neither the source of this curious convention nor the reason for its popularity. **It is true that in real life the “hand-in” was a common stance for elite men.** Still, there were other ways of comporting the body that did not become winning portrait formulas. And even if the “hand-in” portrait does resemble certain classical statues, what accounts for the adoption of this particular pose?

1. In the context of the passage as a whole, the primary function of the highlighted sentence (“It is ... men”) is to

- A. emphasize the influence of a particular social class on the conventions of eighteenth-century English portraiture
- B. account for the origin of a particular type of behavior frequently represented in eighteenth-century English portraiture
- C. acknowledge a historical basis for two competing hypotheses about a particular portrait type
- D. question the relevance of certain evidence frequently cited in support of an explanation for a particular portrait type
- E. concede that one explanation for the prevalence of a particular portrait type has a basis in fact

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

2. Which of the following might provide an explanation for the popularity of hand-in portraits that would satisfy the author of the passage?

- A. An eighteenth-century English etiquette manual discussing the social implications of the “hand-in” stance
- B. A comprehensive catalogue of eighteenth-century English portraits that showed what proportion of portraits depicted gentlemen in the “hand-in” stance
- C. A passage from an eighteenth-century English novel in which a gentleman considers what stance to adopt when his portrait is painted

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PP2-1

Passage 1

Historians frequently employ probate inventories—list of possessions compiled after a person's death—to estimate standard of living. Because these inventories were taken by amateur assessors according to unwritten rules, they are sometimes unreliable. One way to check their accuracy is to compare them to archaeological records. A study of records from the state of Delaware in the eighteenth century found that while very few inventories listed earthenware, every excavation contained earthenware. Earthenware may have gone unlisted simply because it was inexpensive. But if it was so commonplace, why was it listed more often for wealthy households? Perhaps the more earthenware people had, the more likely appraisers were to note it. A few bowls could easily be absorbed into another category, but a roomful of earthenware could not.

1. Select the sentence that provides support for an answer to a question in the passage.

PP2-2

Passage 1

Objectively, of course, the various ecosystems that sustain life on the planet proceed independently of human agency, just as they operated before the hectic ascendancy of Homo sapiens. But it is also true that it is difficult to think of a single such system that has not, for better or worse, been substantially modified by human culture. Nor is this simply the work of the industrial centuries. It has been happening since the days of ancient Mesopotamia. It is coeval with the origins of writing, and has occurred throughout our social existence. And it is this irreversibly modified world, from the polar caps to the equatorial forests, that is all the nature we have.

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

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would agree with which of the following statements?
 - A. Over time, the impact of human culture on the natural world has been largely benign.
 - B. It is a mistake to think that the natural world contains many areas of pristine wilderness.
 - C. The only substantial effects that human agency has had on ecosystems have been inadvertent.
2. The author mentions “ancient Mesopotamia” primarily in order to
 - A. provide some geographical and historical context for an earlier claim about the ascendancy of Homo sapiens
 - B. support the idea that the impact of human culture on nature was roughly the same in the ancient world as in later times
 - C. identify a place where the relationship between culture and nature was largely positive
 - D. emphasize the extent to which the modification of nature by human culture preceded the industrial period
 - E. make a connection between the origins of writing and other aspects of human cultural development

Passage 2

The most plausible justification for higher taxes on automobile fuel is that fuel consumption harms the environment and thus adds to the costs of traffic congestion. But the fact that burning fuel creates these “negative externalities” does not imply that no tax on fuel could ever be too high. Economics is precise about the tax that should, in principle, be levied

to deal with negative externalities: the tax on a liter of fuel should be equal to the harm caused by using a liter of fuel. If the tax is more than that, its costs (including the inconvenience to those who would rather have used their cars) will exceed its benefits (including any reduction in congestion and pollution).

1. In the context in which it appears, “exceed” most nearly means
 - A. outstrip
 - B. magnify
 - C. delimit
 - D. offset
 - E. supplant

2. Which of the following best characterizes the function of the indicated portion of the passage?
 - A. It restates a point made earlier in the passage.
 - B. It provides the evidence on which a theory is based.
 - C. It presents a specific application of a general principle.
 - D. It summarizes a justification with which the author disagrees.
 - E. It suggests that the benefits of a particular strategy have been overestimated.

PP2-3

Passage 1

Some universities have created environmental studies programs that can be marketed to prospective students but that suffer from too little administrative support, limited faculty resources, and a lack of careful deliberation over the hard choices. In the short term, this institutional strategy can pay rich dividends: at minimal expense a university can lay claim to an environmental studies program and attract new students or accommodate the interest of existing ones, perhaps with the full intention of bringing additional resources to bear in later years. As the number of students in these skeleton programs grows, however, the flimsy administrative and curricular scaffolding begins to buckle, leading to an anything-goes strategy that degenerates into curricular incoherence.

1. The passage implies which of the following about the relationship between students and environmental studies programs?
 - A. Students new to a university are more likely to be aware of environmental studies programs than existing students are.
 - B. Students prefer curricular incoherence in environmental studies programs to rigid administrative decision making.
 - C. The curricular flexibility of an environmental studies program is an attraction for new students.
 - D. If a university offers an environmental studies program, then students will enroll in it.
 - E. New students will guarantee the success of an environmental studies program.
2. The passage suggests which of the following about “skeleton programs” in environmental studies?
 - A. They may fail to attract prospective students.
 - B. At some point they are likely to collapse into curricular confusion.
 - C. They may pay rich dividends in short term.

Passage 2

In 1996, scientists caused an experimental flood of the Colorado River by releasing water from Glen Canyon Dam above the Grand Canyon. Because an unintentional flood in 1983 had reduced the river's introduced population of nonnative trout, biologists were concerned that the experimental flood would wash many fish, native and nonnative, downstream. To find out, biologists placed nets in the river. The nets captured a few more trout than they would have without the flood but did not show substantial flushing of native fish, whose ancestors had, after all, survived many larger natural floods. The biologists surmised that the native species (and most of the trout) must have quickly retreated to protected areas along the riverbank.

1. Which of the following, if true, would make the information presented in the passage compatible with the experimental flood's in fact having caused substantial flushing of native fish?
 - A. Many of the native fish are too small to have been captured by the nets.
 - B. There had been and increase from normal levels in the native fish population prior to the flood.
 - C. The native fish in the Colorado are much stronger swimmers than taxonomically similar fish in other rivers in the region.
 - D. The unintentional flood of 1983 had not affected the river's trout population as much as was originally thought.
 - E. The experimental flood raised the water level much less than a typical natural flood would have.

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the Colorado River flood of 1983?
 - A. The flood had a negative effect on the river's trout population.
 - B. There was substantial flushing of the river's native fish population during the flood.
 - C. Unlike the 1996 flood, it was not deliberately caused for scientific research purposes.

PP2-4

Passage 1

Music critics have consistently defined James P. Johnson as a great early jazz pianist, originator of the 1920s Harlem “stride” style, and an important blues and jazz composer. In addition, however, Johnson was an innovator in classical music, composing symphonic music that incorporated American, and especially African American, traditions.

Such a blend of musical elements was not entirely new: by 1924 both Milhaud and Gershwin had composed classical works that incorporated elements of jazz. Johnson, a serious musician more experienced than most classical composers with jazz, blues, spirituals, and popular music, was particularly suited to expand Milhaud’s and Gershwin’s experiments. In 1927 he completed his first large-scale work, the blues- and jazz-inspired *Yamekraw*, which included borrowings from spirituals and Johnson’s own popular songs. *Yamekraw*, premiered successfully in Carnegie Hall, was major achievement for Johnson, becoming his most frequently performed extended work. It demonstrated vividly the possibility of assimilating contemporary popular music into the symphonic tradition.

1. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- A. A historical overview is presented, and a particular phenomenon is noted and analyzed.
 - B. A popular belief is challenged, and a rival interpretation is presented and supported.
 - C. A common viewpoint is presented and modified, and the modification is supported.
 - D. An observation is made and rejected, and evidence for that rejection is presented.
 - E. A common claim is investigated, and an alternative outlook is analyzed and criticized.

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

2. The author suggests which of the following about most classical composers of the early 1920s?
- A. They were strongly influenced by the musical experiments of the Milhaud and Gershwin.
 - B. They had little working familiarity with such forms of American music as jazz, blues, and popular songs.
 - C. They made few attempts to introduce innovations into the classical symphonic tradition.
3. The passage states that Johnson composed all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. jazz works
 - B. popular songs
 - C. symphonic music
 - D. spirituals
 - E. blues pieces

Passage 2

The dusky salamander lives only in slow-moving streams where organic debris settles and accumulates. In almost all places in New York State where dusky salamanders used to live, suburban development has cleared uplands and put down asphalt. As a result, rainwater now runs directly into streams, causing increased flow that slows the accumulation of organic sediments. Therefore, it is probably the increased flow caused by suburban development that is responsible for the dusky salamander's virtual disappearance from New York State.

1. Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the argument?
- A. Since 1980 the suburban population of New York State has grown ten times faster than its urban population.
 - B. Dusky salamanders have disappeared in the past ten years from some suburban areas of New York State that were originally developed more than a century ago and that have not experienced significant development for decades.
 - C. The two-line salamander, a species that lives in both slow- and swift-moving waters, continues to thrive in streams in New York State from which dusky salamanders have disappeared.
 - D. Suburban development in New York State contributes significantly to pollution of local streams with lawn fertilizers that are poisonous to most small aquatic animals.
 - E. Much of the suburban development in New York State has been occurring in areas that never provided prime habitat for dusky salamanders.

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Passage 1

Ragwort was accidentally introduced to New Zealand in the late nineteenth century and, like so many invading foreign species, quickly became a pest. By the 1920s, the weed was rampant. What made matters worse was that its proliferation coincided with sweeping changes in agriculture and a massive shift from sheep farming to dairying. Ragwort contains the poison in dilute form. Livestock generally avoid grazing where ragwort is growing, but they will do so once it displaces grass and clover in their pasture. Though sheep can eat it for months before showing any signs of illness, if cattle eat it they sicken quickly and fatality can even result.

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

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

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

Passage 2

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

1. Which of the following, if true, helps explain the apparent paradox in the statement above?
 - A. A significantly large number of people eat in restaurants than attend catered banquets in any given time period.
 - B. Catering establishments know how many people they expect to serve, and therefore are less likely than restaurants to have, and serve, leftover foods, a major source of food poisoning.
 - C. Many restaurant provide catering services for banquets in addition to serving individual meals.

- D. The number of reported food-poisoning cases at catered banquets is unrelated to whether the meal is served on the caterer's or the client's premises.
- E. People are unlikely to make a connection between a meal they have eaten and a subsequent illness unless the illness strikes a group who are in communication with one another.

Passage 3

African American newspapers in the 1930s faced many hardships. For instance, knowing that buyers of African American papers also bought general-circulation papers, advertisers of consumer products often ignored African American publications. Advertisers' discrimination did free the African American press from advertiser domination. Editors could print politically charged material more readily than could the large national dailies, which depended on advertisers' ideological approval to secure revenues. Unfortunately, it also made the selling price of Black papers much higher than that of general-circulation dailies. Often as much as two-thirds of publication costs had to come from subscribers or subsidies from community politicians and other interest groups. And despite their editorial freedom, African American publishers often felt compelled to print a disproportionate amount of sensationalism, sports, and society news to boost circulation.

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

1. The passage suggests that if advertisers had more frequently purchased advertising in African American newspapers, then which of the following might have resulted?
 - A. African American newspapers would have given more attention to sports and society news than they did.
 - B. African American newspapers would have been available at lower prices than large national dailies were.
 - C. African American newspapers would have experienced constraints on their content similar to those experienced by large national dailies.
2. The author of the passage suggests which of the following about the "advertisers" mentioned in the passage?
 - A. They assumed that advertising in African American newspapers would not significantly increase the sales of their products.
 - B. They failed to calculate accurately the circulation of African American newspapers.
 - C. They did not take African Americans' newspaper reading into account when making decisions about where to advertise.
 - D. They avoided African American newspapers partly because of their sensationalism.
 - E. They tried to persuade African American newspapers to lower the rates charged for advertising.

Passage 4

Years ago, consumers in Frieland began paying an energy tax in the form of two Frieland

pennies for each unit of energy consumed that came from nonrenewable sources. Following the introduction of this energy tax, there was a steady reduction in the total yearly consumption of energy from nonrenewable sources.

1. If the statements in the passage are true, then which of the following must on the basis of them be true?
 - A. There was a steady decline in the yearly revenues generated by the energy tax in Frieland.
 - B. There was a steady decline in the total amount of energy consumed each year in Frieland.
 - C. There was a steady increase in the use of renewable energy source in Frieland.
 - D. The revenues generated by the energy tax were used to promote the use of energy from renewable sources.
 - E. The use of renewable energy sources in Frieland greatly increased relative to the use of nonrenewable energy sources.

Passage 5

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

1. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is true of the surface waters in the current Antarctic environment?
 - A. They are more affected by annual fluctuations in atmospheric temperatures than they would be if they were less salty.
 - B. They are less salty than they would be if global warming were to occur.
 - C. They are more likely to sink and stir up deep waters than they would be if atmospheric temperatures were to increase.
 - D. They are able to offset some of the effects of global warming beyond the Antarctic region.
 - E. They are less affected by the temperature of deep water than they would be if atmospheric temperatures were to increase.
2. The passage suggests that Martinson believes which of the following about deep waters in the Antarctic region?
 - A. They rise to the surface more quickly than they would if global warming were to occur.
 - B. They store heat that will exacerbate the effects of increases in atmospheric temperatures.
 - C. They would be likely to be significantly warmed by an increase in atmospheric temperatures.

- D. They would be more salty than they currently are if global warming were to occur.
- E. They are less likely to be stirred up when surface waters are intensely salty than when surface waters are relatively unsalty.

3. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the sea ice that surrounds the Antarctic continent?

- A. The amount of sea ice that forms in the winter has been declining.
- B. Most of the sea ice that forms in the winter remains intact in the summer.
- C. Even small changes in the amount of sea ice dramatically affect the temperature of the surface waters.
- D. Changes in the amount of sea ice due to global warming would significantly affect the stability of the Antarctic environment.
- E. Changes in the amount of sea ices affect the degree of saltiness of the surface waters.

Passage 6

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

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

Passage 7

While the best sixteenth-century Renaissance scholars mastered the classics of ancient Roman literature in the original Latin and understood them in their original historical context, most of the scholar's educated contemporaries knew the classics only from school lessons on selected Latin texts. These were chosen by Renaissance teachers after much deliberation, for works written by and for the sophisticated adults of pagan Rome were not always considered suitable for the Renaissance young; the central Roman classics refused (as classics often do) to teach appropriate morality and frequently suggested the opposite. Teachers accordingly made students' need, not textual and historical accuracy, their supreme interest, chopping dangerous

texts into short phrases, and using these to impart lessons extemporaneously on a variety of subjects, from syntax to science. Thus, I believe that a modern reader cannot know the associations that a line of ancient Roman poetry or prose had for any particular educated sixteenth-century reader.

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

Passage 8

In humans, the pilomotor reflex leads to the response commonly known as goose bumps, and this response is widely considered to be vestigial—that is, something formerly having a greater physiological advantage than at present. It occurs when the tiny muscle at the base of a hair follicle contracts, pulling the hair upright. In animals with feathers, fur, or quills, this creates a layer of insulating warm air or a reason for predators to think twice before attacking. But

human hair is too puny to serve these functions. Goose bumps in humans may, however, have acquired a new role. Like flushing—another thermoregulatory (heat-regulating) mechanism—goose bumps have become linked with emotional responses, notably fear, rage, or the pleasure of, say, listening to beautiful music. They may thus serve as a signal to others.

1. In explaining the “new role” that goose bumps in human may have acquired, the author assumes which of the following?

- A. Emotional responses in humans can be triggered by thermoregulatory mechanisms.
- B. The perceptibility of emotional responses to other human offers some kind of benefit.
- C. If human hair were more substantial, goose bumps would not have acquired a new role.
- D. Goose bumps in animals with feathers, fur, or quills may also be linked to emotional responses.
- E. In humans, goose bumps represent an older physiological response than flushing.

2. Which of the following best describes the primary function of the next-to-last sentence (“Like ... music”)?

- A. It makes a distinction between two types of mechanisms.
- B. It corrects a common misconception about the role of goose bumps in humans.
- C. It suggests reasons for the connection between emotional responses and goose bumps in human.
- D. It suggests that flushing and goose bumps signal the same emotional state.
- E. It helps explain a possible role played by goose bumps in humans.

Passage 9

The passage is adapted from material published in 2001.

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

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

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

4. Each of the following is mentioned in the passage as an element of Douglass' ideology EXCEPT

- A. idealism
- B. egalitarianism
- C. capitalism
- D. pluralism
- E. humanism

Passage 10

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

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

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

Passage 11

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

1. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would agree with which of the follow about the origin of UHECRs that reach Earth?
 - A. The origin is something other than supernovas in the Milky Way.
 - B. The origin is most likely something other than very distant quasars or gamma-ray bursts.
 - C. The origin is most likely no more than a little over 100 million light-years away from Earth.
2. In the context of the author's argument, the last sentence performs which of the following functions?
 - A. It explains a criterion that was employed earlier in the argument.
 - B. it shows that an apparently plausible position is actually self-contradictory.
 - C. It is a conclusion drawn in the course of refuting a potential explanation.
 - D. It overturns an assumption on which an opposing position depends.
 - E. It states the main conclusion that the author is seeking to establish.

Passage 12

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

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

1. Which of the following statements about women cyclists is supported by the passage?
 - A. The newly improved bicycle of the mid-1890s appealed mostly to women in a privileged position.
 - B. The great majority of women in the mid-1890s considered cycling an idle pastime.
 - C. Women bicyclists promoted cycling as a healthy form of outdoor exercise.

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

2. Which of the following does the passage suggest about pioneer women cyclists?
 - A. They saw cycling as a means to promote the advancement of women.
 - B. They argued that cycling would encourage women to get involved in a variety of noble causes.
 - C. They provided several reasons for a cross section of the female population to use the bicycle.
3. Which of the following best describes the function of the second sentence (“Although... population”)?

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

Passage 13

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

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

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

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

eggs begin left-handed but most switch to being right-handed. Thus, the path to a solution to the puzzle of handedness in all snails appears to be as twisted as the helix itself.

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

Passage 14

X-ray examination of a recently discovered painting---judged by some authorities to be a

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

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

Passage 15

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

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

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

- C. It may have been hastened by the abundance of wild animals in the area.
- D. It has been misdated by previous archaeological research.
- E. it happened more rapidly in certain Pueblo communities than in others.

Passage 16

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

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

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

Passage 17

Since the 1980s, **experts** have been claiming that the skill demands of today's jobs have outstripped the skills workers possess. Moss and Tilly counter that worker deficiencies lie less in job-specific skills than in such attributes as motivation, interpersonal skills, and appropriate work demeanor. However, Handel suggests that these perceived deficiencies are merely an age effect, arguing that workers pass through a phase of early adulthood characterized by weak attachment to their jobs. As they mature, workers grow out of casual work attitudes and adjust to the workplace norms of jobs that they are more interested in retaining. Significantly, complaints regarding younger workers have persisted for over two decades, but similar complaints regarding older workers have not grown as the earlier cohorts aged.

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

Passage 18

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

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

Her achievements were the result of a lifetime of scholarship, truly remarkable physical gifts, and resilient rhythm, all combined with excellent judgment about when not to hold the printed note sacrosanct. Of course, developing such judgment demanded considerable

experience and imagination. She was a genius at underlining the dramatic and emotional content of a piece, and to do so, she took liberties, all kinds of liberties, while nevertheless preserving the integrity of a composer's score. In short, her entire musical approach was Romantic: intensely personal, full of light and shade, never pedantic.

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

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

- B. Landowska's repertoire included orchestral music only.
- C. Landowska's musical performances were not devoid of emotion.
- D. Landowska's repertoire emphasized works of long-lasting interest and value.
- E. Landowska advocated the study of Classical style or form.

Passage 19

Scientists formerly believed that the rocky planets – Earth, mercury, Venus, and Mars – were created by the rapid gravitational collapse of a dust cloud, a deflation giving rise to a dense orb. That view was challenged in the 1960s, when studies of Moon craters revealed that these craters were caused by the impact of objects that were in great abundance about 4.5 billion years ago but whose number appeared to have quickly decreased shortly thereafter. This **observation** rejuvenated Otto Schmidt's 1994 theory of accretion. According to this theory, cosmic dust gradually lumped into ever-larger conglomerates: particulates, gravel, small and then larger balls, planetesimal (tiny planets), and ultimately, planets. As the planetesimals became larger, their numbers decreased. Consequently, the number of collisions between planetesimals decreased.

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

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

Passage 20

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

1. Which of the following, if true during the last three years, best reconciles the apparent

discrepancy in the facts?

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

Passage 21

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

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

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

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

2. It can be inferred from the passage that Gordon and earlier researchers would agree with which of the following statements about worker ants?
 - A. Disruption of the nest can affect workers' roles.
 - B. Genetics predominates over other factors in determining a worker ant's role.
 - C. An individual worker's tasks can change during its lifetime.

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

3. The last sentence has which of the following functions in the passage?
 - A. It explains how the experiments performed by Gordon differed from those performed by

earlier researchers.

B. It justifies the methodology of the experiments cited by Gordon.

C. It gives details showing how the experiments cited by Gordon support her position.

Passage 22

This passage is adapted from material published in 2001.

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. evaluate the merits of a particular theory in light of new evidence
 - B. discuss scientists' inability to account for certain unexpected discoveries
 - C. point out certain shortcomings in a long-standing theory
 - D. compare several alternative explanations for a particular phenomenon
 - E. consider some implications of certain scientific findings
2. According to the passage, one significant implication of the discovery that neutrinos have mass is that such a discovery would
 - A. cast doubt on the solar origins of many of the neutrinos that reach Earth
 - B. help to establish the validity of the standard particle-physics model
 - C. indicate that most of the visible matter of the universe is composed of neutrinos
 - D. entail that the total weight of all the visible matter in the universe is less than that of all the neutrinos in the universe
 - E. mean that the speed with which neutrinos normally move can be slowed by certain types of matter

Passage 23

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

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

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

Passage 24

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

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

1. The passage is primarily concerned with discussing which of the following?
 - A. The relative merits of two points of view regarding a controversy
 - B. The potential benefits to workers in the 1920s of a change in employers' policies
 - C. The reasons for a labor-management disagreement during the 1920s
 - D. The status of a contested labor issue during the 1920s
 - E. The role of labor unions in bringing about a reform
2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions "automobiles" primarily to suggest that
 - A. Ford's business produced greater profits than did businesses requiring a workweek longer than five days

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

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

- A. It is based on a mistaken estimation of the number of AFL workers who were allowed to work a five-day, 40-hour week in 1928.
- B. It could create a mistaken impression regarding the number of unions obtaining a five-day, 40-hour week during the 1920s.
- C. It exaggerates the extent of the increase between 1926 and 1928 in AFL members working a five-day, 40-hour week.
- D. It overestimates the bargaining prowess of the AFL building trades' unions during the 1920s.
- E. It is based on an overestimation of the number of union members in the AFL in 1928.

4. According to the passage, the "reformers" claimed that

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

Passage 25

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

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

1. The passage presents which of the following as evidence in favor of Fielding and Collier's having collaborated in writing *The Cry*?
 - A. Their friendship
 - B. Their joint authorship of correspondence
 - C. Their approach to fiction
2. It can be inferred that author of the passage would agree with which of the following claims about *The Cry*?
 - A. It develops themes commonly found in published works.
 - B. It reflects an interest in the purposes to which fiction may be put.
 - C. It contains elements that are incompatible with any of Collier's solo writings.
 - D. It shows that the extent of Collier and Fielding's shared interests was not as wide as is generally thought.
 - E. Parts of it were written jointly by Fielding and Collier.

Passage 26

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

1. According to the passage, the binary planet hypothesis holds that
 - A. Earth and the Moon were formed at the same time.
 - B. smaller objects joined together to form the Earth and the Moon
 - C. the Moon's core is the same absolute size as Earth's core
2. The giant-impact hypothesis as described in the passage answers all of the following questions EXCEPT:
 - A. What happened to the rock that surrounded the impactor's core after the impactor hit Earth?
 - B. What happened to the impactor's core after the impactor hit Earth?
 - C. Where did the impactor that collided with Earth originate?
 - D. Why is the Moon's iron core small relative to that of Earth?
 - E. What was the size of the impactor relative to the Mars?
3. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
 - A. The development of one theory into another is outlined.
 - B. Two explanations are provided, both of which are revealed as inadequate.
 - C. A theory is presented, and then evidence that undermines that theory is discussed.

- D. Similarities and differences between two theories are described.
- E. A flawed hypothesis is introduced, and then an alternative hypothesis is presented.

Passage 27

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

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

Serious pitfalls therefore confront historians of leisure who assume continuity and who work with the modern concepts of leisure and sport, projecting them back onto the past without asking about the meanings contemporaries gave to their activates. However, the discontinuity hypothesis can pose problems of its own. Historians holding this view attempt to avoid anachronism by means of a **simple dichotomy**, cutting European history into two eras, preindustrial and industrial, setting up the binary opposition between a "festival culture" and a "leisure culture". The dichotomy remains of use insofar as it reminds us that the rite of industrial capitalism was not purely a phenomenon of economic history, but had social and cultural preconditions and consequences. The dichotomy; however, leads to distortions when it reduces great variety of medieval and early modern European ideas, assumptions, and practices to the simple formula implied by the phrase culture.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. refute the idea that the history of leisure is discontinuous.
 - B. show why one of two approaches is more useful in studying the history of leisure
 - C. suggest the need for a new, more inclusive concept to replace the concept of leisure
 - D. trace the development of a theory about the history of leisure
 - E. point out the basis for, and the limits of, an approach to the history of leisure

2. The author of the passage asserts that the “dichotomy” can lead to which of the following?
 - A. Reliance on only one of several equally valid theoretical approaches
 - B. The imposition of modern conceptions and meanings on past societies
 - C. Failure to take into account the complexity of certain features of European culture
 - D. Failure to utilize new conceptual categories in the study of the history of leisure
 - E. Failure to take account of the distinction between preindustrial and industrial societies.

3. According to the passage, the “Simple dichotomy” is useful primarily because it serves as
 - A. a way of calling historians’ attention to certain facts about the industrial Revolution
 - B. an antidote to the oversimplification encouraged by such terms as “festival culture”
 - C. a device for distinguishing between the work and the leisure activities of preindustrial Europeans
 - D. a way of understanding the privileged class of medieval Europe by viewing its activities in modern terms
 - E. a tool for separating social history, including the history of leisure, from economic history

4. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage as a whole?
 - A. Two hypotheses are discussed, and evidence in support of one is presented.
 - B. A hypothesis is presented and discussed, and a limitation to the hypothesis is identified
 - C. A hypothesis is proposed, its supposed advantages are shown to be real, and its supposed disadvantages are shown to be illusory.
 - D. A problem is identified, two hypotheses are advanced to resolve it, and both are rejected.
 - E. A problem is identified, two resolutions are proposed, and a solution combining elements of both is recommended.

Passage 28

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

1. The reference to “a seven-day package tour of the globe” is most likely meant to suggest a treatment that is
 - A. inclusive
 - B. cursory
 - C. focused

- D. broad based
- E. substantial

Passage 29

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

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

Passage 30

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

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

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the geographical distribution of the Komodo dragon is
 - A. currently less restricted than it was at the time researchers first began investigating the origins of the genus *varanus*
 - B. currently more restricted than it was at the time researchers first began investigating the origins of the genus *Varanus*
 - C. less restricted than is the distribution of the genus *Varanus* as a whole
 - D. more restricted than is the distribution of the genus *Varanus* as a whole

E. viewed as evidence in favor of the hypothesis that the genus *Varanus* originated in the Indo-Australian archipelago

2. Which of the following elements in the debate over the origin of *Varanus* is NOT provided in the passage?

A. The evidence that led Mertens to argue that *Varanus* originated in the Indo-Australian archipelago

B. The evidence that led early researchers to argue that *Varanus* originated in Australia

C. A possible explanation of how *Varanus* might have spread to the Indo-Australian archipelago if it had originated in Australia.

D. A possible explanation of how *Varanus* might have spread to Australia if it had originated in the Indo-Australian archipelago.

E. An indication of the general present-day distribution of *Varanus* species between Australia and the Indo-Australian archipelago.

3. It can be inferred that which of the following is true of the “geologic evidence”?

A. It was first noted by Mertens as evidence in favor of his theory about the origins of *Varanus*.

B. It cannot rule out either one of the theories about the origins of *Varanus* discussed in the passage.

C. It accounts for the present distribution of the Komodo dragon.

D. It has led to renewed interest in the debate over the origins of *Varanus*

E. It confirms the conclusions reached by early researchers concerning the origins of *Varanus*

Passage 31

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

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

A. The question of who first sighted Antarctica in modern times is still much debated, and no one has been able to present conclusive evidence.

B. Between 3,000 and 9,000 years ago, the world was warmer than it is now, and the polar landmass was presumably smaller.

C. There are only a few sixteenth-century global maps that show a continental landmass as the South Pole.

D. Most attributions of surprising accomplishments to ancient civilizations or even extraterrestrials are eventually discredited or rejected as preposterous.

E. Ancient philosophers believed that there had to be a large landmass at the South Pole to balance the northern continents and make the world symmetrical.