

大佬版 · 阅读 340 篇

Version 10.1

公众号：留学大佬 GRE

大佬从 2017 年开始搜集真题， 截止 2021.10.1 日， 共搜集 80000 多道 GRE 真题。

2017 年真题就开始用于教学，2020 年开了 GRE 真题班。反响非常好。很多很多同学短期内（30 天内）轻松考出 330+， 335+， 考完试回来反馈，考试题就是在真题班里做过的原题。当然喽， 大佬手握 GRE 全题库，同学们会考什么，大佬和 ETS 一样清楚！

800 多场完整真题，80000 多道 GRE 题目， 数学 40000 多题， 填空 20000 多题， 阅读 20000 多题，就重复率来说， **阅读 远大于 填空 大于 数学。**

把填空题和阅读题首几个单词录入 Excel 中，高亮重复项， 每次录入新题，便可很清楚看到哪些题跟之前的考题重复了。然后借助 Excel “数据透视表”功能，可以统计出现频率，然后以降序排列， 便轻松找出题库中多次重复考察的高频题。

依照题库重复的频率， 大佬从 2020.12.18 日开启编写全新 GRE 阅读高频题 340 篇，完全独立于 老机经 350 篇。大佬从全题库整理的阅读题，任何一场考试都必有命中，而且命中率全球无敌！吊打任何其他机构！

大佬版阅读 340 篇， 考试必中原题， 整场考试 9 篇阅读全重复也已正常！

Version 10.1 共有 200 篇阅读

更新于 2021 年 10 月 15 日

Passage 171

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:21:29 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

This passage is adapted from material published in 1997.

Scientists who have investigated the origin and regional or global distribution of airborne mercury appear to have reached **consensus** on at least three points: that winds transport mercury from its points of origin, depositing appreciable quantities in remote ecosystems; that the anthropogenic (human-caused) component of this mercury flux is comparable in magnitude to the natural component; and that the rates at which anthropogenic mercury has been emitted into the atmosphere and deposited in natural environments have increased progressively over time since the onset of the Industrial Revolution. The largest single anthropogenic source of atmospheric mercury pollution is combustion of fossil fuels, notably coal, in electric power plants and elsewhere.

Rasmussen has recently questioned the quantitative significance of anthropogenic emissions in the long-range atmospheric distribution of mercury, claiming that insufficient attention has been paid to assessing natural sources of mercury in Earth's crust: volatile mercury is vented into the atmosphere from volcanoes, faults, and other openings in the crust, while mercury enclosed in rocks exposed at the surface is released by weathering. However, an impressive amount of evidence supports the conclusion that the anthropogenic contribution to atmospheric mercury rivals or exceeds the natural contribution in quantitative importance.

About half the anthropogenic mercury emitted directly into the air is deposited locally; the rest may be transported hundreds of kilometers before being returned to Earth's surface, with its distribution influenced by many factors but largely dependent on wind direction. Field studies in Scandinavia, which have yielded

The passage suggests that Rasmussen differs from the "consensus" on which of the following points?

- Whether significant quantities of volatile mercury are vented into the atmosphere from volcanoes and other openings in Earth's crust
- Whether emission rates for anthropogenic mercury have progressively increased
- Whether appreciable quantities of mercury are transported by winds from its points of origin to remote ecosystems
- What proportion of anthropogenic mercury emitted into the air is deposited locally
- What contribution anthropogenic mercury makes to the long-range distribution of mercury by the atmosphere

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:20:27 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

contribution in quantitative importance.

About half the anthropogenic mercury emitted directly into the air is deposited locally; the rest may be transported hundreds of kilometers before being returned to Earth's surface, with its distribution influenced by many factors but largely dependent on wind direction. Field studies in Scandinavia, which have yielded data whose implications are consistent with those of evidence gathered in other regions, show a distinct regional gradient in mercury pollution, with higher levels in the south and lower levels in the north. In Norway and Sweden, for example, this gradient is reflected in mercury data for soil organic matter, moss, peat bogs, and lake sediment cores, as well as rainwater. It is extremely unlikely that the simple pattern of north-to-south gradational increase in mercury levels observed in natural environments throughout Scandinavia could have been produced by geological sources of mercury in such a geologically diverse and complex region. One would expect natural mercury from geological formations to produce a more patchy pattern, with anomalously high environmental mercury levels (if any) occurring only in certain isolated, unevenly distributed localities. The fact that the prevailing winds in that part of the world blow from southwest to northeast, and the presence of major heavily industrialized, densely populated sources of air pollution in countries to the south and southwest of Scandinavia, together with the results of trajectory analysis, which reveal south to north movement of airborne mercury over Sweden, strongly support the conclusion that most of the mercury was transported into Scandinavia by winds from sources of pollution in other European countries.

The passage suggests that Rasmussen differs from the "consensus" on which of the following points?

- Whether significant quantities of volatile mercury are vented into the atmosphere from volcanoes and other openings in Earth's crust
- Whether emission rates for anthropogenic mercury have progressively increased
- Whether appreciable quantities of mercury are transported by winds from its points of origin to remote ecosystems
- What proportion of anthropogenic mercury emitted into the air is deposited locally
- What contribution anthropogenic mercury makes to the long-range distribution of mercury by the atmosphere

Select one answer choice.

10. The passage implies that northern Norway differs from southern Norway in which of the following respects?

- A. Airborne mercury accounts for a smaller proportion of all atmospheric pollution in northern Norway.
- B. Organic matter in the soil generally shows lower mercury levels in northern Norway.
- C. There are fewer natural geological sources of mercury in northern Norway.
- D. There are fewer anthropogenic sources of airborne mercury in northern Norway.
- E. Winds blowing from countries to the south of Norway do not reach northern Norway.

公众号：留学大佬 GRE

Section 2 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:18:54 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

This passage is adapted from material published in 1997.

Scientists who have investigated the origin and regional or global distribution of airborne mercury appear to have reached consensus on at least three points: that winds transport mercury from its points of origin, depositing appreciable quantities in remote ecosystems; that the anthropogenic (human-caused) component of this mercury flux is comparable in magnitude to the natural component; and that the rates at which anthropogenic mercury has been emitted into the atmosphere and deposited in natural environments have increased progressively over time since the onset of the Industrial Revolution. The largest single anthropogenic source of atmospheric mercury pollution is combustion of fossil fuels, notably coal, in electric power plants and elsewhere.

Rasmussen has recently questioned the quantitative significance of anthropogenic emissions in the long-range atmospheric distribution of mercury, claiming that insufficient attention has been paid to assessing natural sources of mercury in Earth's crust: volatile mercury is vented into the atmosphere from volcanoes, faults, and other openings in the crust, while mercury enclosed in rocks exposed at the surface is released by weathering. However, an impressive amount of evidence supports the conclusion that the anthropogenic contribution to atmospheric mercury rivals or exceeds the natural contribution in quantitative importance.

About half the anthropogenic mercury emitted directly into the air is deposited locally; the rest may be transported hundreds of kilometers before being returned to Earth's surface, with its distribution influenced by many factors but largely dependent on wind direction. Field studies in Scandinavia, which have yielded data on concentrations and emissions rates there, indicate

Which of the following, if true, best supports the passage's interpretation of the implications of the Scandinavian field studies data?

A There are no significant active openings in Earth's crust in the nearby countries south and southwest of Scandinavia.

B Prevailing winds over Scandinavia are more likely to blow from south to north during the summer months than at other times.

C Most lakes in Scandinavia from which sediment cores can be sampled are frozen for much of the year.

D The countries to the south and southwest of Scandinavia contain large areas of exposed rock that has a high mercury content.

E Mercury vented into the atmosphere from natural sources typically is carried hundreds of kilometers and deposited in a gradient that decreases with distance.

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 12 of 20

00:18:06 ⏳ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

other openings in the crust, while mercury enclosed in rocks exposed at the surface is released by weathering. However, an impressive amount of evidence supports the conclusion that the anthropogenic contribution to atmospheric mercury rivals or exceeds the natural contribution in quantitative importance.

About half the anthropogenic mercury emitted directly into the air is deposited locally; the rest may be transported hundreds of kilometers before being returned to Earth's surface, with its distribution influenced by many factors but largely dependent on wind direction. Field studies in Scandinavia, which have yielded data whose implications are consistent with those of evidence gathered in other regions, show a distinct regional gradient in mercury pollution, with higher levels in the south and lower levels in the north. In Norway and Sweden, for example, this gradient is reflected in mercury data for soil organic matter, moss, peat bogs, and lake sediment cores, as well as rainwater. It is extremely unlikely that the simple pattern of north-to-south gradational increase in mercury levels observed in natural environments throughout Scandinavia could have been produced by geological sources of mercury in such a geologically diverse and complex region. One would expect natural mercury from geological formations to produce a more patchy pattern, with anomalously high environmental mercury levels (if any) occurring only in certain isolated, unevenly distributed localities. The fact that the prevailing winds in that part of the world blow from southwest to northeast, and the presence of major heavily industrialized, densely populated sources of air pollution in countries to the south and southwest of Scandinavia, together with the results of trajectory analysis, which reveal south to north movement of airborne mercury over Sweden, strongly support the conclusion that most of the mercury was

The author mentions Scandinavia's geological complexity in the passage primarily in order to help explain

- why the observed regional gradient in Scandinavian mercury pollution is deceptive
- the significance of the fact that in Scandinavia the concentration of deposited mercury shows a gradual and even change from south to north
- the presence of environmental mercury in soil organic matter, moss, peat bogs, and lake sediment cores at higher concentrations in the south than in the north of Scandinavia
- why investigators first looked at prevailing winds to account for the distribution of environmental mercury in Scandinavia
- the effect of Scandinavian sources of anthropogenic mercury pollution

Select one answer choice.

A1_GRE

Passage 172

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Market economies are notoriously difficult to identify in the archaeological record. This is particularly true in the subtropical Maya lowlands of Mexico, Guatemala, and Belize. (As we use the term here, a market economy means the production of goods or services with the express purpose of receiving goods or services of approximately equal or greater value in return; that is, at least some surplus production is generated and destined for exchange for other needed or highly desirable items or services rather than for consumption within the household or to pay taxes and tribute.)

Some Maya archaeologists have postulated Classic period Maya markets based on formal masonry architectural arrangements that resemble modern arcades. Open spaces at or near the heart of an ancient Maya city, especially those that have small stone scatterings or alignments consistently aligned in parallel rows separated by areas that resemble aisles or walkways, have also been tentatively identified as the permanent foundations of market stalls. However, except for Chunchumil, these hypothesized architectural markers of marketplaces have so far not been supported by other lines of evidence other than their central locations and accessibility via sacbeob [elevated white limestone roads built by the Maya].

As counterintuitive as it may seem, it is not much easier to infer a market economy from artifactual evidence. While it is often relatively easy to demonstrate that durable exotic items have been transported from a foreign source to their point of consumption, it does not necessarily follow that such items were imported using a market mechanism; artifacts made from nonlocal materials might have come from direct extraction of the resource by household members, or through reciprocal agreements between kinsmen (or trading partners) who are dispersed in different resource zones, or, finally, from distribution through some sort of hierarchical authority whose function

00:29:16 ⏱ Hide Time

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- summarize recent research that has been conducted in the subtropical Maya lowlands
- propose a way that archaeologists might be able to overcome a difficult aspect of research in the subtropical Maya lowlands
- outline certain impediments to determining whether the ancient Maya had a market economy
- argue that the ancient Maya probably did not have a market economy as it is defined by economists today
- question the validity of certain evidence that has been used to suggest that the ancient Maya had a market economy

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:07 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

the permanent foundations of market stalls. However, except for Chunchumil, these hypothesized architectural markers of marketplaces have so far not been supported by other lines of evidence other than their central locations and accessibility via sacbeob [elevated white limestone roads built by the Maya].

As counterintuitive as it may seem, it is not much easier to infer a market economy from artifactual evidence. While it is often relatively easy to demonstrate that durable exotic items have been transported from a foreign source to their point of consumption, it does not necessarily follow that such items were imported using a market mechanism; artifacts made from nonlocal materials might have come from direct extraction of the resource by household members, or through reciprocal agreements between kinsmen (or trading partners) who are dispersed in different resource zones, or, finally, from distribution through some sort of hierarchical authority whose function was to gather resources from diverse resource zones through taxation or tribute and then redistribute them throughout the realm. Nor does it follow that importation of foreign luxury items, no matter how voluminous, necessarily implies reliance on a market economy for day-to-day utilitarian and subsistence goods. The case for an ancient Maya market economy is strengthened, however, where household inventories are both ample and diverse.

Finally, given the rapid biodegradation of most of Mayan material culture, the absence of evidence for craft production or household resource specialization within household production units does not constitute evidence of the absence of a market economy; it is at least theoretically possible that a society could have been intensely specialized in craft production and we wouldn't have a clue since all their crafts used perishable materials.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- summarize recent research that has been conducted in the subtropical Maya lowlands
- propose a way that archaeologists might be able to overcome a difficult aspect of research in the subtropical Maya lowlands
- outline certain impediments to determining whether the ancient Maya had a market economy
- argue that the ancient Maya probably did not have a market economy as it is defined by economists today
- question the validity of certain evidence that has been used to suggest that the ancient Maya had a market economy

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 10 of 20 00:28:59 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

As counterintuitive as it may seem, it is not much easier to infer a market economy from artifactual evidence. While it is often relatively easy to demonstrate that durable exotic items have been transported from a foreign source to their point of consumption, it does not necessarily follow that such items were imported using a market mechanism; artifacts made from nonlocal materials might have come from direct extraction of the resource by household members, or through reciprocal agreements between kinsmen (or trading partners) who are dispersed in different resource zones, or, finally, from distribution through some sort of hierarchical authority whose function was to gather resources from diverse resource zones through taxation or tribute and then redistribute them throughout the realm. Nor does it follow that importation of foreign luxury items, no matter how voluminous, necessarily implies reliance on a market economy for day-to-day utilitarian and subsistence goods. The case for an ancient Maya market economy is strengthened, however, where household inventories are both ample and diverse.

Finally, given the rapid biodegradation of most of Mayan material culture, the absence of evidence for craft production or household resource specialization within household production units does not constitute evidence of the absence of a market economy; it is at least theoretically possible that a society could have been intensely specialized in craft production and we wouldn't have a clue since all their crafts used perishable materials.

Select one answer choice.

The passage mentions which of the following as a potential reason for "the absence of evidence for craft production" in Maya households?

- The centralization of craft production in Maya marketplaces
- The small size and homogeneity of a typical Maya household inventory
- The appropriation of a large part of Maya crafts through taxation and tribute
- The nature of the materials used to construct Maya crafts
- The impermanence of Maya craft marketplaces

Section 2 of 6 | Question 11 of 20 00:28:56 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Market economies are notoriously difficult to identify in the archaeological record. This is particularly true in the subtropical Maya lowlands of Mexico, Guatemala, and Belize. (As we use the term here, a market economy means the production of goods or services with the express purpose of receiving goods or services of approximately equal or greater value in return; that is, at least some surplus production is generated and destined for exchange for other needed or highly desirable items or services rather than for consumption within the household or to pay taxes and tribute.)

Some Maya archaeologists have postulated Classic period Maya markets based on formal masonry architectural arrangements that resemble modern arcades. Open spaces at or near the heart of an ancient Maya city, especially those that have small stone scatterings or alignments consistently aligned in parallel rows separated by areas that resemble aisles or walkways, have also been tentatively identified as the permanent foundations of market stalls. However, except for Chunchucmil, these hypothesized architectural markers of marketplaces have so far not been supported by other lines of evidence other than their central locations and accessibility via sacbeob [elevated white limestone roads built by the Maya].

As counterintuitive as it may seem, it is not much easier to infer a market economy from artifactual evidence. While it is often relatively easy to demonstrate that durable exotic items have been transported from a foreign source to their point of consumption, it does not necessarily follow that such items were imported using a market mechanism; artifacts made from nonlocal materials might have come from direct extraction of the resource by household members, or through reciprocal agreements between kinsmen (or trading partners) who are dispersed in different resource zones, or, finally, from distribution through some sort of hierarchical authority whose function

Select one answer choice.

The passage implies which of the following about foreign luxury items found in Maya sites?

- Their presence does not prove widespread reliance on a market economy.
- Their origins cannot be traced.
- They indicate a highly specialized society.
- They are generally found only in households with large inventories.
- They are rare because of their perishable components.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 12 of 20 00:28:52 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Market economies are notoriously difficult to identify in the archaeological record. This is particularly true in the subtropical Maya lowlands of Mexico, Guatemala, and Belize. (As we use the term here, a market economy means the production of goods or services with the express purpose of receiving goods or services of approximately equal or greater value in return; that is, at least some surplus production is generated and destined for exchange for other needed or highly desirable items or services rather than for consumption within the household or to pay taxes and tribute.)

Some Maya archaeologists have postulated Classic period Maya markets based on formal masonry architectural arrangements that resemble modern arcades. Open spaces at or near the heart of an ancient Maya city, especially those that have small stone scatterings or alignments consistently aligned in parallel rows separated by areas that resemble aisles or walkways, have also been tentatively identified as the permanent foundations of market stalls. However, except for Chunchucmil, these hypothesized architectural markers of marketplaces have so far not been supported by other lines of evidence other than their central locations and accessibility via sacbeob [elevated white limestone roads built by the Maya].

As counterintuitive as it may seem, it is not much easier to infer a market economy from artifactual evidence. While it is often relatively easy to demonstrate that durable exotic items have been transported from a foreign source to their point of consumption, it does not necessarily follow that such items were imported using a market mechanism; artifacts made from nonlocal materials might have come from direct extraction of the resource by household members, or through reciprocal agreements between kinsmen (or trading partners) who are dispersed in different resource zones, or, finally, from distribution through some sort of hierarchical authority whose function

Select one answer choice.

The passage implies which of the following about the "formal masonry architectural arrangements"?

- They are unique to the Classic period Maya.
- They were located in close proximity to Maya roads.
- They were found throughout Maya cities instead of in central locations.
- They contain artifacts that provide evidence of Maya craft production.
- They often predate the Maya cities in which they are located.

另一场考试：

10. The passage implies which of the following about foreign luxury items found in Maya sites?

- A. They are rare because of their perishable components
- B. Their presence does not prove widespread reliance on a market economy.
- C. They are generally found only in households with large inventories.

11. The author mentions "reciprocal agreement between kinsmen" primarily in order to

- A. illustrate how market economies might have originated
- B. consider potential alternatives to the direct extraction of resources
- C. speculate about explanations for the presence of certain artifacts
- D. distinguish the mechanisms for importing luxury items from those used of subsistence goods
- E. challenge the notion that certain durable items were actually imported from foreign sources

12. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentences in the context of the passage as a whole? (第三段最后一句)

- A. It summarizes the argument put forth in the paragraph as a whole
- B. It offers an alternative to an explanation presented earlier in the paragraph.
- C. It questions the theory outlined in the first sentence of the paragraph.
- D. It cites an exception to the assertion made in the preceding sentence.
- E. It points out an inherent contradiction that weakens the claim made in the preceding sentence.

Passage 173

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:44 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The main exception to primate researchers' general pattern of ignoring interactions between males and infants has been the study of male care among monogamous primates. It has been known for over 200 years, ever since a zoologist-illustrator named George Edwards decided to watch the behavior of pet marmosets in a London garden, that among certain species of New World monkeys males contributed direct care for infants that equaled or exceeded that given by females. Mothers among marmosets and tamarins typically give birth to twins, as often as twice a year, and to ease the female in her staggering reproductive burden the male carries the infant at all times except when the mother is actually suckling it. It was assumed by Kleiman that monogamy and male confidence of paternity were essential to the evolution of such care, and at the same time, it was assumed by Symons and others that monogamy among primates must be fairly rare.

Recent findings, however, make it necessary to revise this picture. First of all, monogamy among primates turns out to be rather more frequent than previously believed (either obligate or facultative monogamy can be documented for some 17–20 percent of extant primates) and, second, male care turns out to be far more extensive than previously thought and not necessarily confined to monogamous species, according to Hrdy. Whereas, previously, it was assumed that monogamy and male certainty of paternity facilitated the evolution of male care, it now seems appropriate to consider the alternative possibility, whether the extraordinary capacity of male primates to look out for the fates of infants did not in some way pre-adapt members of this order for the sort of close, long-term relationships between males and females that, under some ecological circumstances, leads to monogamy! Either scenario could be true. The point is that on the basis of present knowledge there is no reason to view male care as a restricted or specialized phenomenon. In sum, though it remains true that mothers among virtually all primates devote more time and/or energy to rearing infants than do males, males nonetheless play a more varied and critical role in infant survival than is generally realized.

The author of the passage implies that most primate researchers

- incorrectly assume that, among primates, females provide the bulk of infant care
- deliberately exaggerate the frequency of male care in monogamous primate species
- erroneously claim that male care of infants evolved before monogamy among primates
- unjustifiably neglect the relationship between male primates and infants
- regularly underestimate the importance of female care among primates

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:42 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

direct care for infants that equaled or exceeded that given by females. Mothers among marmosets and tamarins typically give birth to twins, as often as twice a year, and to ease the female in her staggering reproductive burden the male carries the infant at all times except when the mother is actually suckling it. It was assumed by Kleiman that monogamy and male confidence of paternity were essential to the evolution of such care, and at the same time, it was assumed by Symons and others that monogamy among primates must be fairly rare.

Recent findings, however, make it necessary to revise this picture. First of all, monogamy among primates turns out to be rather more frequent than previously believed (either obligate or facultative monogamy can be documented for some 17–20 percent of extant primates) and, second, male care turns out to be far more extensive than previously thought and not necessarily confined to monogamous species, according to Hrdy. Whereas, previously, it was assumed that monogamy and male certainty of paternity facilitated the evolution of male care, it now seems appropriate to consider the alternative possibility, whether the extraordinary capacity of male primates to look out for the fates of infants did not in some way pre-adapt members of this order for the sort of close, long-term relationships between males and females that, under some ecological circumstances, leads to monogamy! Either scenario could be true. The point is that on the basis of present knowledge there is no reason to view male care as a restricted or specialized phenomenon. In sum, though it remains true that mothers among virtually all primates devote more time and/or energy to rearing infants than do males, males nonetheless play a more varied and critical role in infant survival than is generally realized.

The author of the passage implies that most primate researchers

- incorrectly assume that, among primates, females provide the bulk of infant care
- deliberately exaggerate the frequency of male care in monogamous primate species
- erroneously claim that male care of infants evolved before monogamy among primates
- unjustifiably neglect the relationship between male primates and infants
- regularly underestimate the importance of female care among primates

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:29:38 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The main exception to primate researchers' general pattern of ignoring interactions between males and infants has been the study of male care among monogamous primates. It has been known for over 200 years, ever since a zoologist-illustrator named George Edwards decided to watch the behavior of pet marmosets in a London garden, that among certain species of New World monkeys males contributed direct care for infants that equaled or exceeded that given by females. Mothers among marmosets and tamarins typically give birth to twins, as often as twice a year, and to ease the female in her staggering reproductive burden the male carries the infant at all times except when the mother is actually suckling it. It was assumed by Kleiman that monogamy and male confidence of paternity were essential to the evolution of such care, and at the same time, it was assumed by Symons and others that monogamy among primates must be fairly rare.

Recent findings, however, make it necessary to revise this picture. First of all, monogamy among primates turns out to be rather more frequent than previously believed (either obligate or facultative monogamy can be documented for some 17–20 percent of extant primates) and, second, male care turns out to be far more extensive than previously thought and not necessarily confined to monogamous species, according to Hrdy. Whereas, previously, it was assumed that monogamy and male certainty of paternity facilitated the evolution of male care, it now seems appropriate to consider the alternative possibility, whether the extraordinary capacity of male primates to look out for the fates of infants did not in some way pre-adapt members of this order for the sort of close, long-term relationships between males and females that, under some ecological circumstances, leads to monogamy! Either scenario could be true. The point is that on

According to the passage, the evolutionary relationship between male care and monogamy is

- incontestable
- immutable
- uncommon
- immaterial
- uncertain

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:29:36 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The main exception to primate researchers' general pattern of ignoring interactions between males and infants has been the study of male care among monogamous primates. It has been known for over 200 years, ever since a zoologist-illustrator named George Edwards decided to watch the behavior of pet marmosets in a London garden, that among certain species of New World monkeys males contributed direct care for infants that equaled or exceeded that given by females. Mothers among marmosets and tamarins typically give birth to twins, as often as twice a year, and to ease the female in her staggering reproductive burden the male carries the infant at all times except when the mother is actually suckling it. It was assumed by Kleiman that monogamy and male confidence of paternity were essential to the evolution of such care, and at the same time, it was assumed by Symons and others that monogamy among primates must be fairly rare.

Recent findings, however, make it necessary to revise this picture. First of all, monogamy among primates turns out to be rather more frequent than previously believed (either obligate or facultative monogamy can be documented for some 17–20 percent of extant primates) and, second, male care turns out to be far more extensive than previously thought and not necessarily confined to monogamous species, according to Hrdy. Whereas, previously, it was assumed that monogamy and male certainty of paternity facilitated the evolution of male care, it now seems appropriate to consider the alternative possibility, whether the extraordinary capacity of male primates to look out for the fates of infants did not in some way pre-adapt members of this order for the sort of close, long-term relationships between males and females that, under some ecological circumstances, leads to monogamy! Either scenario could be true. The point is that on

Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?

- Primates that give birth to twins uniformly demonstrate higher rates of male care than do primates that give birth to single infants.
- New World monkeys generally show higher incidences of monogamy than do other primate species.
- Care of infants by male primates occurs only in those species in which monogamy is observed.
- The majority of primate species do not exhibit monogamous behavior.
- Male care of infants in primates is dependent on male confidence of paternity.

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 12 of 20
Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The main exception to primate researchers' general pattern of ignoring interactions between males and infants has been the study of male care among monogamous primates. It has been known for over 200 years, ever since a zoologist-illustrator named George Edwards decided to watch the behavior of pet marmosets in a London garden, that among certain species of New World monkeys males contributed direct care for infants that equaled or exceeded that given by females. Mothers among marmosets and tamarins typically give birth to twins, as often as twice a year, and to ease the female in her staggering reproductive burden the male carries the infant at all times except when the mother is actually suckling it. It was assumed by Kleiman that monogamy and male confidence of paternity were essential to the evolution of such care, and at the same time, it was assumed by Symons and others that monogamy among primates must be fairly rare.

Recent findings, however, make it necessary to revise this picture. First of all, monogamy among primates turns out to be rather more frequent than previously believed (either obligate or facultative monogamy can be documented for some 17–20 percent of extant primates) and, second, male care turns out to be far more extensive than previously thought and not necessarily confined to monogamous species, according to Hrdy. Whereas, previously, it was assumed that monogamy and male certainty of paternity facilitated the evolution of male care, it now seems appropriate to consider the alternative possibility, whether the extraordinary capacity of male primates to look out for the fates of infants did not in some way pre-adapt members of this order for the sort of close, long-term relationships between males and females that, under some ecological circumstances, leads to monogamy! Either scenario could be true. The point is that on the basis of current knowledge there is no clear answer to this question.

If the assumptions of both Kleiman and Symons are true, which of the following statements is most likely true?

Monogamy is common among New World monkeys.

Male care of infants has infrequently evolved in primates.

Monogamous primates generally exhibit male care of infants.

Evolution has favored male confidence of paternity in primates.

Nonmonogamous primates sometimes display male care of infants.

Select one answer choice.

另一场考试：

9. The author of the passage mentions the work of Hrdy primarily to

A. present an instance of an untenable assumption

B. illustrate a consensus by citing a representative claim

C. provide evidence that challenges a belief

D. highlight a corollary of a widespread view

E. offer data that help resolve a debate

11. The author of the passage suggests that it is “appropriate to consider the alternative possibility” because the previous view

- A. results in a contradiction
- B. depends on problematic data
- C. appears less definite given certain facts
- D. conflates two distinct phenomena
- E. overlooks a causal relationship between correlated phenomena

12. Which of the following statements, if true, would pose the greatest challenge to “the alternative possibility” ?

- A. The number of primate species in which male care of infants is exhibited is greater than the number of primate species that practice monogamy.
- B. Male care of infants among primates can be seen earlier in the evolutionary record than can monogamy among primates.
- C. Monogamous relationships among primates can be found in species living in a variety of physical environments.
- D. Most primate species that practice monogamy do not show any evidence of male care of infants.
- E. Male care of infants can be observed in some primate species that lack male confidence of paternity.

Passage 174

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:36 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The “identity narrative” is a dominant form in Western literature. Such stories, whether first-person autobiographies, such as Rousseau’s *Confessions*, or novels, such as Twain’s *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, reflect Western culture’s emphasis on individualism and share certain conventions: they focus on one individual’s growth, employ linear chronological development, and are told from a single point of view.

While some minority writers in the United States have embraced the identity narrative form, others, dissatisfied with this European-derived form, have also ventured to revise it: Jade Snow Wong’s third-person narration of her autobiography and N. Scott Momaday’s multiperspectival construction of his are but two examples. But departures from familiar narrative rules often make audiences wary and the reading public has resisted such revisions. The popularity of Native American author Louise Erdrich’s books *Love Medicine* and *Tracks* is therefore striking. These texts, usually described as novels, mingle fiction and autobiography and present events in a series of linked narratives that, in their separateness, have appeared to some readers more like short stories than parts of a continuous novel. These texts are identity narratives that break the genre’s rules. They do not locate identity in an individual but in families and communities and they are not told from a single point of view. Erdrich presents her tales through multiple narrators and multiple perspectives. She thus draws on some of the conventions of Native American storytelling, a tradition to which individualism and individualistic self-representation are quite foreign. Native American narratives generally focus on the community rather than the individual and traditionally have been presented orally in a communal setting where the role of storyteller might be shared among many narrators.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- present competing views about the defining features of the identity narrative
- explain why a particular writer has consistently used the identity narrative form
- show how a particular assumption has influenced critics’ views of minority writers’ identity narratives
- consider the nature and significance of a particular writer’s deviations from the conventions of the identity narrative
- argue that minority writers need to revise the conventions of the identity narrative in order to make it reflect their experience

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:34 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

locate identity in an individual but in families and communities and they are not told from a single point of view. Erdrich presents her tales through multiple narrators and multiple perspectives. She thus draws on some of the conventions of Native American storytelling, a tradition to which individualism and individualistic self-representation are quite foreign. Native American narratives generally focus on the community rather than the individual and traditionally have been presented orally in a communal setting where the role of storyteller might be shared among many narrators.

Some critics have described Erdrich’s narratives as chaotic and fragmented. Mitchell and Woodward have suggested that Erdrich’s books reflect the loss and discontinuity that Native American cultures have suffered and that the fragmentation of Erdrich’s narratives reflects a fragmentation of Native American communities. But Reid cautions that such readings emerge from Western beliefs that identity, and thus identity narratives, are supposed to be whole, uniform, and seamless, and that fragmentation and ambiguity connote chaos and failure. Reid argues that in Erdrich’s texts, “wholeness” is indeed a central tenet, though represented in a way that reflects Erdrich’s cultural background. Reid cites Schultz’s view that while multiperspectival, fragmented narratives have been produced by Western modernist and postmodernist writers to signal the destructive fragmentation and alienation characteristic of modern Western culture, in Erdrich’s texts, multiperspectivity has a different meaning, echoing the multiple narrators and hooplakre repetition and variation of Native American storytelling. Erdrich’s narratives demonstrate how communal identity can help to alleviate the isolation and alienation of the individual, as the web of various narrators’ stories makes up a larger whole.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- present competing views about the defining features of the identity narrative
- explain why a particular writer has consistently used the identity narrative form
- show how a particular assumption has influenced critics’ views of minority writers’ identity narratives
- consider the nature and significance of a particular writer’s deviations from the conventions of the identity narrative
- argue that minority writers need to revise the conventions of the identity narrative in order to make it reflect their experience

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:29:30 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The “identity narrative” is a dominant form in Western literature. Such stories, whether first-person autobiographies, such as Rousseau’s *Confessions*, or novels, such as Twain’s *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, reflect Western culture’s emphasis on individualism and share certain conventions: they focus on one individual’s growth, employ linear chronological development, and are told from a single point of view.

While some minority writers in the United States have embraced the identity narrative form, others, dissatisfied with this European-derived form, have also ventured to revise it: Jade Snow Wong’s third-person narration of her autobiography and N. Scott Momaday’s multiperspectival construction of his are but two examples. But departures from familiar narrative rules often make audiences wary and the reading public has resisted such revisions. The popularity of Native American author Louise Erdrich’s books *Love Medicine* and *Tracks* is therefore striking. These texts, usually described as novels, mingle fiction and autobiography and present events in a series of linked narratives that, in their separateness, have appeared to some readers more like short stories than parts of a continuous novel. These texts are identity narratives that break the genre’s rules. They do not locate identity in an individual but in families and communities and they are not told from a single point of view. Erdrich presents her tales through multiple narrators and multiple perspectives. She thus draws on some of the conventions of Native American storytelling, a tradition to which individualism and individualistic self-representation are quite foreign. Native American narratives generally focus on the community rather than the individual and traditionally have been presented orally in a communal setting where the role of storyteller might be shared among many narrators.

It can be inferred from the passage that Reid would be most likely to disagree with Mitchell and Woodward about which of the following?

- How to interpret the significance of narrative fragmentation in Erdrich’s books
- Why Erdrich’s books have been well received by the reading public
- Whether Erdrich’s books employ fragmentation and ambiguity to reflect Erdrich’s cultural background
- Whether Erdrich’s books depart from the conventions of the Western identity narrative
- Whether the linked narratives in Erdrich’s books are intended to be perceived as parts of continuous novels

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:29:28 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The “identity narrative” is a dominant form in Western literature. Such stories, whether first-person autobiographies, such as Rousseau’s *Confessions*, or novels, such as Twain’s *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, reflect Western culture’s emphasis on individualism and share certain conventions: they focus on one individual’s growth, employ linear chronological development, and are told from a single point of view.

While some minority writers in the United States have embraced the identity narrative form, others, dissatisfied with this European-derived form, have also ventured to revise it: Jade Snow Wong’s third-person narration of her autobiography and N. Scott Momaday’s multiperspectival construction of his are but two examples. But departures from familiar narrative rules often make audiences wary and the reading public has resisted such revisions. The popularity of Native American author Louise Erdrich’s books *Love Medicine* and *Tracks* is therefore striking. These texts, usually described as novels, mingle fiction and autobiography and present events in a series of linked narratives that, in their separateness, have appeared to some readers more like short stories than parts of a continuous novel. These texts are identity narratives that break the genre’s rules. They do not locate identity in an individual but in families and communities and they are not told from a single point of view. Erdrich presents her tales through multiple narrators and multiple perspectives. She thus draws on some of the conventions of Native American storytelling, a tradition to which individualism and individualistic self-representation are quite foreign. Native American narratives generally focus on the community rather than the individual and traditionally have been presented orally in a communal setting where the role of storyteller might be shared among many narrators.

It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions the narrative techniques used by Jade Snow Wong and N. Scott Momaday primarily in order to

- provide support for an explanation about the appeal of the identity narrative to minority writers
- cite minority writers who have rejected the identity narrative in favor of other literary forms
- provide examples of minority writers who have written innovative versions of the identity narrative
- acknowledge authors whose work influenced Louise Erdrich’s approach to the identity narrative
- illustrate a point about the centrality of individualism as a defining feature of the identity narrative

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 12 of 20
Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The “identity narrative” is a dominant form in Western literature. Such stories, whether first-person autobiographies, such as Rousseau’s *Confessions*, or novels, such as Twain’s *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, reflect Western culture’s emphasis on individualism and share certain conventions: they focus on one individual’s growth, employ linear chronological development, and are told from a single point of view.

While some minority writers in the United States have embraced the identity narrative form, others, dissatisfied with this European-derived form, have also ventured to revise it: Jade Snow Wong’s third-person narration of her autobiography and N. Scott Momaday’s multiperspectival construction of his are but two examples. But departures from familiar narrative rules often make audiences wary and the reading public has resisted such revisions. The popularity of Native American author Louise Erdrich’s books *Love Medicine* and *Tracks* is therefore striking. These texts, usually described as novels, mingle fiction and autobiography and present events in a series of linked narratives that, in their separateness, have appeared to some readers more like short stories than parts of a continuous novel. These texts are identity narratives that break the genre’s rules. They do not locate identity in an individual but in families and communities and they are not told from a single point of view. Erdrich presents her tales through multiple narrators and multiple perspectives. She thus draws on some of the conventions of Native American storytelling, a tradition to which individualism and individualistic self-representation are quite foreign. Native American narratives generally focus on the community rather than the individual and traditionally have been presented orally in a communal setting where the role of storyteller might be shared among many narrators.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

00:29:26 ⏹ Hide Time

The author of the passage suggests which of the following about the “conventions” mentioned?

- They have been widely rejected by minority writers in the United States.
- They are defining characteristics of Western modernist and post-modernist writers.
- They have been used by Erdrich in ways that contrast strikingly to the ways in which they are used by most other minority writers.
- They do not accurately reflect the ways in which Native American cultures conceive identity.
- They have many features in common with the conventions of Native American storytelling.

Select one answer choice.

A1 GRE

另一场考试：

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20
00:21:04 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The “identity narrative” is a dominant form in Western literature. Such stories, whether first-person autobiographies, such as Rousseau’s *Confessions*, or novels, such as Twain’s *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, reflect Western culture’s emphasis on individualism and share certain conventions: they focus on one individual’s growth, employ linear chronological development, and are told from a single point of view.

While some minority writers in the United States have embraced the identity narrative form, others, dissatisfied with this European-derived form, have also ventured to revise it: Jade Snow Wong’s third-person narration of her autobiography and N. Scott Momaday’s multiperspectival construction of his are but two examples. But departures from familiar narrative rules often make audiences wary and the reading public has resisted such revisions. The popularity of Native American author Louise Erdrich’s books *Love Medicine* and *Tracks* is therefore striking. These texts, usually described as novels, mingle fiction and autobiography and present events in a series of linked narratives that, in their separateness, have appeared to some readers more like short stories than parts of a continuous novel. These texts are identity narratives that break the genre’s rules. They do not locate identity in an individual but in families and communities and they are not told from a single point of view. Erdrich presents her tales through multiple narrators and multiple perspectives. She thus draws on some of the conventions of Native American storytelling, a tradition to which individualism and individualistic self-representation are quite foreign. Native American narratives generally focus on the community rather than the individual and traditionally have been presented orally in a communal setting where the role of storyteller might be shared.

It can be inferred that the author of the passage refers to the popularity of *Love Medicine* and *Tracks* as “striking” primarily because these books

- were written largely for a minority audience
- deal with subject matter that many readers might be expected to find challenging
- depart from the style of other books written by Erdrich
- adopt a European-derived form to represent the experience of Native Americans
- deviate from certain familiar conventions of the identity narrative

Select one answer choice.

A1 GRE

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:19:48 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Erdrich presents her tales through multiple narrators and multiple perspectives. She thus draws on some of the conventions of Native American storytelling, a tradition to which individualism and individualistic self-representation are quite foreign. Native American narratives generally focus on the community rather than the individual and traditionally have been presented orally in a communal setting where the role of storyteller might be shared among many narrators.

Some critics have described Erdrich's narratives as chaotic and fragmented. Mitchell and Woodward have suggested that Erdrich's books reflect the loss and discontinuity that Native American cultures have suffered and that the fragmentation of Erdrich's narratives reflects a fragmentation of Native American communities. But Reid cautions that such readings emerge from Western beliefs that identity, and thus identity narratives, are supposed to be whole, uniform, and seamless, and that fragmentation and ambiguity connote chaos and failure. Reid argues that in Erdrich's texts, "wholeness" is indeed a central tenet, though represented in a way that reflects Erdrich's cultural background. Reid cites Schultz's view that while multiperspectival, fragmented narratives have been produced by Western modernist and postmodernist writers to signal the destructive fragmentation and alienation characteristic of modern Western culture, in Erdrich's texts, multiperspectivity has a different meaning, echoing the multiple narrators and hooplak repetition and variation of Native American storytelling. Erdrich's narratives demonstrate how communal identity can help to alleviate the isolation and alienation of the individual, as the web of various narrators' stories makes up a larger whole.

It can be inferred that the author of the passage refers to the popularity of *Love Medicine* and *Tracks* as "striking" primarily because these books

- were written largely for a minority audience
- deal with subject matter that many readers might be expected to find challenging
- depart from the style of other books written by Erdrich
- adopt a European-derived form to represent the experience of Native Americans
- deviate from certain familiar conventions of the identity narrative

Select one answer choice.

A1_GRE

Section 2 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:18:58 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The “identity narrative” is a dominant form in Western literature. Such stories, whether first-person autobiographies, such as Rousseau’s *Confessions*, or novels, such as Twain’s *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, reflect Western culture’s emphasis on individualism and share certain conventions: they focus on one individual’s growth, employ linear chronological development, and are told from a single point of view.

While some minority writers in the United States have embraced the identity narrative form, others, dissatisfied with this European-derived form, have also ventured to revise it: Jade Snow Wong’s third-person narration of her autobiography and N. Scott Momaday’s multiperspectival construction of his are but two examples. But departures from familiar narrative rules often make audiences wary and the reading public has resisted such revisions. The popularity of Native American author Louise Erdrich’s books *Love Medicine* and *Tracks* is therefore striking. These texts, usually described as novels, mingle fiction and autobiography and present events in a series of linked narratives that, in their separateness, have appeared to some readers more like short stories than parts of a continuous novel. These texts are identity narratives that break the genre’s rules. They do not locate identity in an individual but in families and communities and they are not told from a single point of view. Erdrich presents her tales through multiple narrators and multiple perspectives. She thus draws on some of the conventions of Native American storytelling, a tradition to which individualism and individualistic self-representation are quite foreign. Native American narratives generally focus on the community rather than the individual and traditionally have been presented orally in a communal setting where the role of storyteller might be shared.

The passage identifies which of the following as an element that N. Scott Momaday’s autobiography has in common with *Love Medicine* and *Tracks*?

- It mingles fiction with autobiography.
- It is narrated from more than one point of view.
- It depicts an experience of loss and fragmentation.
- It focuses on a community rather than on an individual.
- It departs from the linear chronological development characteristic of Western identity narratives.

Select one answer choice.

A1_GRE

Section 2 of 5 | Question 10 of 20

00:17:44 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Erdrich presents her tales through multiple narrators and multiple perspectives. She thus draws on some of the conventions of Native American storytelling, a tradition to which individualism and individualistic self-representation are quite foreign. Native American narratives generally focus on the community rather than the individual and traditionally have been presented orally in a communal setting where the role of storyteller might be shared among many narrators.

Some critics have described Erdrich's narratives as chaotic and fragmented. Mitchell and Woodward have suggested that Erdrich's books reflect the loss and discontinuity that Native American cultures have suffered and that the fragmentation of Erdrich's narratives reflects a fragmentation of Native American communities. But Reid cautions that such readings emerge from Western beliefs that identity, and thus identity narratives, are supposed to be whole, uniform, and seamless, and that fragmentation and ambiguity connote chaos and failure. Reid argues that in Erdrich's texts, "wholeness" is indeed a central tenet, though represented in a way that reflects Erdrich's cultural background. Reid cites Schultz's view that while multiperspectival, fragmented narratives have been produced by Western modernist and postmodernist writers to signal the destructive fragmentation and alienation characteristic of modern Western culture, in Erdrich's texts, multiperspectivity has a different meaning, echoing the multiple narrators and hooplike repetition and variation of Native American storytelling. Erdrich's narratives demonstrate how communal identity can help to alleviate the isolation and alienation of the individual, as the web of various narrators' stories makes up a larger whole.

The passage identifies which of the following as an element that N. Scott Momaday's autobiography has in common with *Love Medicine* and *Tracks*?

- It mingles fiction with autobiography.
- It is narrated from more than one point of view.
- It depicts an experience of loss and fragmentation.
- It focuses on a community rather than on an individual.
- It departs from the linear chronological development characteristic of Western identity narratives.

Select one answer choice.

A1_GRE

Section 2 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:17:32 ⏳ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

American storytelling, a tradition to which individualism and individualistic self-representation are quite foreign. Native American narratives generally focus on the community rather than the individual and traditionally have been presented orally in a communal setting where the role of storyteller might be shared among many narrators.

Some critics have described Erdrich's narratives as chaotic and fragmented. Mitchell and Woodward have suggested that Erdrich's books reflect the loss and discontinuity that Native American cultures have suffered and that the fragmentation of Erdrich's narratives reflects a fragmentation of Native American communities. But Reid cautions that such readings emerge from Western beliefs that identity, and thus identity narratives, are supposed to be whole, uniform, and seamless, and that fragmentation and ambiguity connote chaos and failure. Reid argues that in Erdrich's texts, "wholeness" is indeed a central tenet, though represented in a way that reflects Erdrich's cultural background. Reid cites Schultz's view that while multiperspectival, fragmented narratives have been produced by Western modernist and postmodernist writers to signal the destructive fragmentation and alienation characteristic of modern Western culture, in Erdrich's texts, multiperspectivity has a different meaning, echoing the multiple narrators and hooplak repetition and variation of Native American storytelling. Erdrich's narratives demonstrate how communal identity can help to alleviate the isolation and alienation of the individual, as the web of various narrators' stories makes up a larger whole.

It can be inferred from the passage that Schultz would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the view attributed to Mitchell and Woodward?

- It reflects a perception of Erdrich's work that is widely shared by the reading public.
- It fails to acknowledge the reasons why Native American cultures have experienced loss and discontinuity.
- It inappropriately applies to Erdrich's work an interpretation of narrative fragmentation that derives from a different cultural context.
- It mistakenly assumes that "wholeness" is intended to be a central tenet of Erdrich's books.
- It echoes certain Western modern and postmodern writers' misunderstanding of Native American history.

Select one answer choice.

A1_GRE

Section 2 of 6 | Question 12 of 20

00:16:40 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Erdrich presents her tales through multiple narrators and multiple perspectives. She thus draws on some of the conventions of Native American storytelling, a tradition to which individualism and individualistic self-representation are quite foreign. Native American narratives generally focus on the community rather than the individual and traditionally have been presented orally in a communal setting where the role of storyteller might be shared among many narrators.

Some critics have described Erdrich's narratives as chaotic and fragmented. Mitchell and Woodward have suggested that Erdrich's books reflect the loss and discontinuity that Native American cultures have suffered and that the fragmentation of Erdrich's narratives reflects a fragmentation of Native American communities. But Reid cautions that such readings emerge from Western beliefs that identity, and thus identity narratives, are supposed to be whole, uniform, and seamless, and that fragmentation and ambiguity connote chaos and failure. Reid argues that in Erdrich's texts, "wholeness" is indeed a central tenet, though represented in a way that reflects Erdrich's cultural background. Reid cites Schultz's view that while multiperspectival, fragmented narratives have been produced by Western modernist and postmodernist writers to signal the destructive fragmentation and alienation characteristic of modern Western culture, in Erdrich's texts, multiperspectivity has a different meaning, echoing the multiple narrators and hooplak repetition and variation of Native American storytelling. Erdrich's narratives demonstrate how communal identity can help to alleviate the isolation and alienation of the individual, as the web of various narrators' stories makes up a larger whole.

The highlighted sentence serves primarily to

- explain why Erdrich rejected the identity narrative in favor of other narrative forms
- present information that helps to account for certain features of Erdrich's books
- introduce a point that the author will challenge in the third paragraph of the passage
- question a particular assumption about Native American storytelling that certain critics of Erdrich's books have shared
- suggest that an alternative definition of individualism is needed in order to understand Erdrich's books

Select one answer choice.

A1 GRE

Passage 175

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:34 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Prior to 1980, paleontologists assumed that the stratigraphic record was not problematic in a way that should limit the scope of the ecological or evolutionary questions paleontologists could address via stratigraphic analysis. Thus during the 1970s paleontologists attempted to describe ecological processes within fossil communities without asking whether the fossil record was able to resolve time to the scale of centuries or decades. Other paleontologists analyzed the evolutionary process of species formation (speciation), assuming that observed patterns of divergence, whether gradual or sudden, between related organisms in various strata of the fossil record accurately recorded speciation events.

In 1980, however, important studies proved that marine paleontologists generally could not resolve time finely enough to observe ecological events over a long duration, raising questions about their ability to resolve fine-scale evolutionary processes as well. As a result, paleontologists now acknowledge that the geological deposits that record brief intervals of time (beds laid down over a relatively short time period by a particular set of related geological events, for example) are too widely spaced in the fossil record to provide continuous information on ecological and speciation events. Other deposits are so condensed and/or disturbed that fine-scale temporal information has been lost. For example, large storms may rework thousands of years of sediments into a single "time-averaged" event bed, combining fossils that were produced over long spans of time, removing seasonal and yearly fluctuations. Burrowing by animals may partially or completely rework the stratigraphic order of fossils, rendering stratigraphic analyses yet more doubtful.

For paleontologists studying species formation, at least

The author is primarily concerned with

- evaluating a method of scientific analysis
- resolving a contradiction in scientific data
- contrasting two positions in a scientific debate
- recommending the use of a particular kind of scientific information
- answering criticisms of a particular school of scientific inquiry

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:30 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

produced over long spans of time, removing seasonal and yearly fluctuations. Burrowing by animals may partially or completely rework the stratigraphic order of fossils, rendering stratigraphic analyses yet more doubtful.

For paleontologists studying species formation, at least, information derived from the use of cladistic methods (in which fossil organisms are grouped strictly according to shared characteristics, and ancestor/descendant relationships are then derived based on the presumed evolutionary relationships of these characteristics) shows some promise as a proxy for continuous temporal information from the fossil record. However, in many groups of organisms, similarities acquired as a result of parallel independent evolution or by the convergence of independently evolved forms are pervasive. In these cases, stratigraphic information, despite its incomplete nature, may prove a valuable adjunct, as some species can be excluded as potential ancestors (or descendants) of others based on the relative times of their first appearances in the fossil record.

In cases where we use stratigraphic analysis to derive fine-scale evolutionary or ecological information, we must always consider the possibility that any particular sequence of strata may be insufficient to record the particular ecological or evolutionary processes under study. Certainly there are stratigraphic intervals where sedimentation rates are high enough, preservation of the fossils is good enough, and sampling is sufficient that ecological change in a biological community or morphological changes within a species can be chronicled, but such circumstances must be carefully documented by the investigator.

The author is primarily concerned with

- evaluating a method of scientific analysis
- resolving a contradiction in scientific data
- contrasting two positions in a scientific debate
- recommending the use of a particular kind of scientific information
- answering criticisms of a particular school of scientific inquiry

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:29:28 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Prior to 1980, paleontologists assumed that the stratigraphic record was not problematic in a way that should limit the scope of the ecological or evolutionary questions paleontologists could address via stratigraphic analysis. Thus during the 1970s paleontologists attempted to describe ecological processes within fossil communities without asking whether the fossil record was able to resolve time to the scale of centuries or decades. Other paleontologists analyzed the evolutionary process of species formation (speciation), assuming that observed patterns of divergence, whether gradual or sudden, between related organisms in various strata of the fossil record accurately recorded speciation events.

In 1980, however, important studies proved that marine paleontologists generally could not resolve time finely enough to observe ecological events over a long duration, raising questions about their ability to resolve fine-scale evolutionary processes as well. As a result, paleontologists now acknowledge that the geological deposits that record brief intervals of time (beds laid down over a relatively short time period by a particular set of related geological events, for example) are too widely spaced in the fossil record to provide continuous information on ecological and speciation events. Other deposits are so condensed and/or disturbed that fine-scale temporal information has been lost. For example, large storms may rework thousands of years of sediments into a single “time-averaged” event bed, combining fossils that were produced over long spans of time, removing seasonal and yearly fluctuations. Burrowing by animals may partially or completely rework the stratigraphic order of fossils, rendering stratigraphic analyses yet more doubtful.

For paleontologists studying species formation, at least

The passage suggests that which of the following is true at most sites where fossils are found?

- The actual patterns of species divergence are preserved accurately.
- The fossil specimens are accumulated randomly and are unrelated.
- An uninterrupted sequence of information about past organisms is available.
- Discrimination among fossils at a timescale of decades or centuries is seldom possible.
- A variety of intact and well-preserved fossils are present.

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:29:25 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Prior to 1980, paleontologists assumed that the stratigraphic record was not problematic in a way that should limit the scope of the ecological or evolutionary questions paleontologists could address via stratigraphic analysis. Thus during the 1970s paleontologists attempted to describe ecological processes within fossil communities without asking whether the fossil record was able to resolve time to the scale of centuries or decades. Other paleontologists analyzed the evolutionary process of species formation (speciation), assuming that observed patterns of divergence, whether gradual or sudden, between related organisms in various strata of the fossil record accurately recorded speciation events.

In 1980, however, important studies proved that marine paleontologists generally could not resolve time finely enough to observe ecological events over a long duration, raising questions about their ability to resolve fine-scale evolutionary processes as well. As a result, paleontologists now acknowledge that the geological deposits that record brief intervals of time (beds laid down over a relatively short time period by a particular set of related geological events, for example) are too widely spaced in the fossil record to provide continuous information on ecological and speciation events. Other deposits are so condensed and/or disturbed that fine-scale temporal information has been lost. For example, large storms may rework thousands of years of sediments into a single “time-averaged” event bed, combining fossils that were produced over long spans of time, removing seasonal and yearly fluctuations. Burrowing by animals may partially or completely rework the stratigraphic order of fossils, rendering stratigraphic analyses yet more doubtful.

For paleontologists studying species formation, at least

According to the author of the passage, information provided by stratigraphic analysis can be a valuable supplement to cladistic methods by

- providing evidence to confirm paleontologists' assumptions about the rate at which organisms change
- extending the scope of cladistic studies to include longer spans of time
- eliminating some species from consideration as possible evolutionary ancestors or descendants of other species
- identifying cases of parallel and convergent evolution in the organisms under study
- introducing fine-scale temporal information that cladistic methods fail to provide

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 12 of 20

00:29:23 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Prior to 1980, paleontologists assumed that the stratigraphic record was not problematic in a way that should limit the scope of the ecological or evolutionary questions paleontologists could address via stratigraphic analysis. Thus during the 1970s paleontologists attempted to describe ecological processes within fossil communities without asking whether the fossil record was able to resolve time to the scale of centuries or decades. Other paleontologists analyzed the evolutionary process of species formation (speciation), assuming that observed patterns of divergence, whether gradual or sudden, between related organisms in various strata of the fossil record accurately recorded speciation events.

In 1980, however, important studies proved that marine paleontologists generally could not resolve time finely enough to observe ecological events over a long duration, raising questions about their ability to resolve fine-scale evolutionary processes as well. As a result, paleontologists now acknowledge that the geological deposits that record brief intervals of time (beds laid down over a relatively short time period by a particular set of related geological events, for example) are too widely spaced in the fossil record to provide continuous information on ecological and speciation events. Other deposits are so condensed and/or disturbed that fine-scale temporal information has been lost. For example, large storms may rework thousands of years of sediments into a single “time-averaged” event bed, combining fossils that were produced over long spans of time, removing seasonal and yearly fluctuations. Burrowing by animals may partially or completely rework the stratigraphic order of fossils, rendering stratigraphic analyses yet more doubtful.

For paleontologists studying species formation, at least

It can be inferred from the passage that, in contrast to cladistic methods, stratigraphic analysis relies on which of the following to determine evolutionary relationships between organisms?

- The existence of many fossils of a few particular kinds in the fossil record
- Information concerning where fossils are found within geological deposits
- Assumptions about the evolutionary sequence in which characteristics present themselves in the fossil record
- Data establishing a uniform rate for the formation of geological deposits
- The absence of similar traits among the organisms found close to one another in the fossil record

Select one answer choice.

另一场考试：

Section 2 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:18:11 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Prior to 1980, paleontologists assumed that the stratigraphic record was not problematic in a way that should limit the scope of the ecological or evolutionary questions paleontologists could address via stratigraphic analysis. Thus during the 1970s paleontologists attempted to describe ecological processes within fossil communities without asking whether the fossil record was able to resolve time to the scale of centuries or decades. Other paleontologists analyzed the evolutionary process of species formation (speciation), assuming that observed patterns of divergence, whether gradual or sudden, between related organisms in various strata of the fossil record accurately recorded speciation events.

In 1980, however, important studies proved that marine paleontologists generally could not resolve time finely enough to observe ecological events over a long duration, raising questions about their ability to resolve fine-scale evolutionary processes as well. As a result, paleontologists now acknowledge that the geological deposits that record brief intervals of time (beds laid

The author cites each of the following as a potential cause of uncertainty or confusion in the fossil record EXCEPT

- destruction by living organisms of the original fossil ordering
- disturbances of sedimentary layers caused by large storms
- geological deposits that are extremely condensed
- geological deposits that are too widely spaced to provide a continuous record of speciation events
- the action of various chemical solvents such as water on fossils

Passage 176

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:23:05 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

On the surface, migrations might be defined simply as organisms moving from place to place on a seasonal or annual basis, but a more detailed consideration of what does—and what does not—constitute a migration quickly reveals that this is not an easy distinction. In fact, certain nonanimal organisms (e.g., plants or fungi) make movements such as seasonal dispersal of seeds via water or air that could be considered as “migration” under some definitions. Even among animals, great variation in the timing, distance, and motivation underlying movements makes general definitions of migration challenging. Early efforts to formally define migration were arguably quite effective for their simplicity, and they may be very relevant for conservation policy. For example, “true migrations” according to Landsborough Thomson, an ornithologist, were defined as “changes of habitat, periodically recurring and alternating in direction, which tend to secure optimal environmental conditions at all times.” Such optimal conditions might include milder air, water, or soil temperatures, availability of food or water, lack of predators or diseases, suitable habitats for breeding (e.g., nesting substrates for birds or calmer waters for whale calves), or some combination of the above. Importantly, this definition of migration does not specify or discriminate based on distance traveled or the types of organisms that qualify. Instead, the emphasis in Thomson’s definition is placed on 1) a change in habitat, 2) a seasonal phenology [relationship of biological phenomena with climate] and 3) a “to-and-fro passage.” Certainly, many important and familiar migrations such as those made by songbirds, waterfowl,

The author implies which of the following about conservation policy?

- It has changed in emphasis over time as scientists’ understanding of the motivations for migration has expanded.
- It has not been sufficiently focused on the ecological function of animal migrations.
- It has tended to be based on long-standing definitions of migration that most scientists studying migration now consider excessively narrow.
- It might usefully employ Thomson’s definition of true migration but would benefit if that definition could be refined in certain ways.
- It has been hampered by the lack of scientific consensus regarding the accuracy of Thomson’s definition of migration.

A1_GRE

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:22:12 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

lack of predators or diseases, suitable habitats for breeding (e.g., nesting substrates for birds or calmer waters for whale calves), or some combination of the above. Importantly, this definition of migration does not specify or discriminate based on distance traveled or the types of organisms that qualify. Instead, the emphasis in Thomson's definition is placed on 1) a change in habitat, 2) a seasonal phenology [relationship of biological phenomena with climate] and 3) a "to-and-fro passage." Certainly, many important and familiar migrations such as those made by songbirds, waterfowl, shorebirds, and seabirds that winter farther south and return each spring to breed at higher latitudes would be included in such a definition.

However appealing, though, this definition could exclude many stunning and extensive animal movements that serve equally important ecological functions. In particular, less spatially or temporally predictable migrations such as the seminomadic circular roambings that were once exhibited by American bison, or those that require multiple generations for the return trip as is the case for many species of moths or butterflies, including the classic monarch butterfly journey, could arguably fail to meet these criteria of migration. Conversely, in the open ocean, billions of organisms ranging from plankton to squid to sharks make daily to-and-fro movements through the water column to the surface and back down again in order to exploit optimal conditions. These could qualify as migrations under Thomson's definition, yet such movements are clearly of a different variety than those that occur only once per year and span continents, especially in the context of and management.

The author implies which of the following about conservation policy?

- It has changed in emphasis over time as scientists' understanding of the motivations for migration has expanded.
- It has not been sufficiently focused on the ecological function of animal migrations.
- It has tended to be based on long-standing definitions of migration that most scientists studying migration now consider excessively narrow.
- It might usefully employ Thomson's definition of true migration but would benefit if that definition could be refined in certain ways.
- It has been hampered by the lack of scientific consensus regarding the accuracy of Thomson's definition of migration.

auto.proctoru.com正在共享您的屏幕。

停止共享

隐藏

Select one answer choice.

A1_GRE

Section 3 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:21:33 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

On the surface, migrations might be defined simply as organisms moving from place to place on a seasonal or annual basis, but a more detailed consideration of what does—and what does not—constitute a migration quickly reveals that this is not an easy distinction. In fact, certain nonanimal organisms (e.g., plants or fungi) make movements such as seasonal dispersal of seeds via water or air that could be considered as “migration” under some definitions. Even among animals, great variation in the timing, distance, and motivation underlying movements makes general definitions of migration challenging. Early efforts to formally define migration were arguably quite effective for their simplicity, and they may be very relevant for conservation policy. For example, “true migrations” according to Landsborough Thomson, an ornithologist, were defined as “changes of habitat, periodically recurring and alternating in direction, which tend to secure optimal environmental conditions at all times.” Such optimal conditions might include milder air, water, or soil temperatures, availability of food or water, lack of predators or diseases, suitable habitats for breeding (e.g., nesting substrates for birds or calmer waters for whale calves), or some combination of the above. Importantly, this definition of migration does not specify or discriminate based on distance traveled or the types of organisms that qualify. Instead, the emphasis in Thomson’s definition is placed on 1) a change in habitat, 2) a seasonal phenology [relationship of biological phenomena with climate] and 3) a “to-and-fro passage.” Certainly, many important and familiar migrations such as those made by songbirds, waterfowl, shorebirds, and seabirds that winter farther south in the winter and return to breed at higher latitudes would be included in this definition.

The author mentions fungi primarily to

- note the effect of seasonal changes on different kinds of organisms
- clarify a distinction concerning migration made in the preceding sentence
- illustrate a broad interpretation of the meaning of migration
- acknowledge the complexity of interactions among different kinds of organisms
- present a reason why the movements of some nonanimal populations can be difficult to study

auto.proctoru.com正在共享您的屏幕。 停止共享 隐藏

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:21:10 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

temporally predictable migrations such as the seminomadic circular roamings that were once exhibited by American bison, or those that require multiple generations for the return trip as is the case for many species of moths or butterflies, including the classic monarch butterfly journey, could arguably fail to meet these criteria of migration. Conversely, in the open ocean, billions of organisms ranging from plankton to squid to sharks make daily to-and-fro movements through the water column to the surface and back down again in order to exploit optimal conditions. These could qualify as migrations under Thomson's definition, yet such movements are clearly of a different variety than those that occur only once per year and span continents, especially in the context of conservation policy and management.

- The author mentions plankton primarily to
- challenge a particular assumption about the purpose of to-and-fro movements by organisms in the open ocean
 - suggest that in some ways Thomson's definition of migration might be considered overly inclusive
 - cite an organism whose movements have more in common with those of squid and sharks than has sometimes been recognized
 - draw distinctions among the ecological functions of the movements of different kinds of organisms
 - note an exception to Thomson's claim that the search for optimal environmental conditions is a motivation for migration

Section 3 of 6 | Question 12 of 20

00:20:29 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

However appealing, though, this definition could exclude many stunning and extensive animal movements that serve equally important ecological functions. In particular, less spatially or temporally predictable migrations such as the seminomadic circular roamings that were once exhibited by American bison, or those that require multiple generations for the return trip as is the case for many species of moths or butterflies, including the classic monarch butterfly journey, could arguably fail to meet these criteria of migration. Conversely, in the open ocean, billions of organisms ranging from plankton to squid to sharks make daily to-and-fro movements through the water column to the surface and back down again in order to exploit optimal conditions. These could qualify as migrations under Thomson's definition, yet such movements are clearly of a different variety than those that occur only once per year and span continents, especially in the context of conservation policy and management.

- The author suggests which of the following about the "seminomadic circular roamings" once exhibited by American bison?
- They are more difficult to account for than are the migrations of monarch butterflies.
 - They served an ecological function that can stand comparison with the function of songbird migrations.
 - They cannot be considered migrations because they did not follow the to-and-fro pattern described by Thomson.
 - They do not fit Thomson's definition of true migration primarily because of the distances involved in the bison's movements.
 - They have recently been excluded by scientists who had previously included them in the category of animal migrations.

另一场考试：

9. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- A. Describe migration and object to one way of defining it
 - B. Present a definition of migration and suggest a revision to the definition
 - C. Contrast two approaches to the problem of defining migration
 - D. Explain how the understanding of migration has changed over time
 - E. Examine the challenges associated with defining migration
10. The passage suggests which of the following about the definition in the highlighted portion of the passage?
- (第一段中间 for example 那句， were defined as “高亮句”)
- A. It focuses on animals' movements among habitats but does not sufficiently consider the motivations for those movements
 - B. It specifically excludes certain organisms whose movements clearly correspond to what Thomson considers to be migration.
 - C. It provides a way of understanding the movements of most species of moths and butterflies but not of plankton.
 - D. It accommodates the seasonal movements of songbirds more aptly than it does the movements once exhibited by American bison herds.
 - E. Its use by scientists studying migration has helped researchers to recognize some previously overlooked similarities among species.

Passage 177

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:15 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

According to historian Robin D. G. Kelley, Brian Ward's *Just My Soul Responding: Rhythm and Blues, Black Consciousness, and Race Relations* (1998) is an invaluable resource: an encyclopedic history of early rock and roll, rhythm and blues, and soul music, set in the context of the American Civil Rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s. By rejecting simple narratives of "White" co-optation of "Black" music on the one hand, and the more romantic interpretation of popular music after the Second World War as a confluence of interracial harmony and oppositional politics on the other, Kelley argues, *Just My Soul* offers a rich and complex picture of race and popular music in the postwar United States.

Although the Civil Rights movement is at the heart of *Just My Soul*, Kelley notes that Ward defines that movement too narrowly as the "big three" of the modern Civil Rights movement in the southern United States: the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). Kelley also observes, however, that Ward does not present the movement merely as context or background to the music's history; instead, Ward argues that it reflected and profoundly shaped popular music. Ward takes issue with critics who saw the adoption of "White" popular music styles in early rock and roll as a dilution of an "authentic" Black sound by demonstrating that Black consumers, like Whites, also favored what Ward terms the "sweeter" popular music stylings of such African American musicians as the Platters, Brook Benton, and various female vocal groups. For Ward, Kelley observes, Black interest in these—as well as in White artists performing Black rock and roll—reflected what Ward refers to as "a mood of rising optimism about the possibility of Black integration into a genuinely egalitarian, pluralistic America."

Kelley points out, however, that while Ward is critical of all racial

The passage is primarily concerned with

- pointing out certain flaws in a particular historian's analysis of a recent book about American popular music in the 1950s and 1960s
- comparing two diverging views of the influences that shaped American popular music after the Second World War
- analyzing the effect of the Civil Rights movement on various types of American popular music after the Second World War
- discussing a particular scholar's view about the merits and shortcomings of a book about American popular music after the Second World War
- analyzing the assumptions underlying a particular author's views about the interplay between the Civil Rights movement and American popular music in the 1950s and 1960s

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:08 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

United States: the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). Kelley also observes, however, that Ward does not present the movement merely as context or background to the music's history; instead, Ward argues that it reflected and profoundly shaped popular music. Ward takes issue with critics who saw the adoption of "White" popular music styles in early rock and roll as a dilution of an "authentic" Black sound by demonstrating that Black consumers, like Whites, also favored what Ward terms the "sweeter" popular music stylings of such African American musicians as the Platters, Brook Benton, and various female vocal groups. For Ward, Kelley observes, Black interest in these—as well as in White artists performing Black rock and roll—reflected what Ward refers to as "a mood of rising optimism about the possibility of Black integration into a genuinely egalitarian, pluralistic America."

Kelley points out, however, that while Ward is critical of all racial essentialisms, i.e., the notion that there is such a thing as an inherent "racial identity," and questions the very idea of racial "authenticity" in music at every turn, he nonetheless speaks with assuredness about "Black" and "White" musical styles and conventions throughout *Just My Soul*. As an example, Kelley notes that by associating a "sweeter" vocal tradition with White music while limiting his definition of "Black" elements of popular music to the genre of the blues, Ward misses how a sweet vocal and instrumental tradition might have already been present in Black music before the era of rhythm and blues. Kelley correctly points out that such a tradition was certainly present in jazz and concert music, such as that of African American vocalists Helen Humes, Sarah Vaughn, and Ella Fitzgerald, or African American instrumentalists such as Lester Young.

The passage is primarily concerned with

- pointing out certain flaws in a particular historian's analysis of a recent book about American popular music in the 1950s and 1960s
- comparing two diverging views of the influences that shaped American popular music after the Second World War
- analyzing the effect of the Civil Rights movement on various types of American popular music after the Second World War
- discussing a particular scholar's view about the merits and shortcomings of a book about American popular music after the Second World War
- analyzing the assumptions underlying a particular author's views about the interplay between the Civil Rights movement and American popular music in the 1950s and 1960s

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:29:02 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

According to historian Robin D. G. Kelley, Brian Ward's *Just My Soul Responding: Rhythm and Blues, Black Consciousness, and Race Relations* (1998) is an invaluable resource: an encyclopedic history of early rock and roll, rhythm and blues, and soul music, set in the context of the American Civil Rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s. By rejecting simple narratives of "White" co-optation of "Black" music on the one hand, and the more romantic interpretation of popular music after the Second World War as a confluence of interracial harmony and oppositional politics on the other, Kelley argues, *Just My Soul* offers a rich and complex picture of race and popular music in the postwar United States.

Although the Civil Rights movement is at the heart of *Just My Soul*, Kelley notes that Ward defines that movement too narrowly as the "big three" of the modern Civil Rights movement in the southern United States: the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). Kelley also observes, however, that Ward does not present the movement merely as context or background to the music's history; instead, Ward argues that it reflected and profoundly shaped popular music. Ward takes issue with critics who saw the adoption of "White" popular music styles in early rock and roll as a dilution of an "authentic" Black sound by demonstrating that Black consumers, like Whites, also favored what Ward terms the "sweeter" popular music stylings of such African American musicians as the Platters, Brook Benton, and various female vocal groups. For Ward, Kelley observes, Black interest in these—as well as in White artists performing Black rock and roll—reflected what Ward refers to as "a mood of rising optimism about the possibility of Black integration into a genuinely egalitarian, pluralistic America."

Kelley points out, however, that while Ward is critical of all racial

According to the passage, Kelley believes which of the following to be a shortcoming of Ward's definition of the Civil Rights movement?

- It downplays the role of popular music in the Civil Rights movement after the Second World War.
- It fails to adequately recognize the critical role played by the "big three" of the Civil Rights movement.
- It tends to minimize the Civil Rights movement's impact on the development of American popular music after the Second World War.
- Because it focuses on the southern United States, it minimizes the importance of popular music from the northern states.
- Because it includes only the three major civil rights organizations, it is not sufficiently broad.

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:14:52 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

According to historian Robin D. G. Kelley, Brian Ward's *Just My Soul Responding: Rhythm and Blues, Black Consciousness, and Race Relations* (1998) is an invaluable resource: an encyclopedic history of early rock and roll, rhythm and blues, and soul music, set in the context of the American Civil Rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s. By rejecting simple narratives of "White" co-optation of "Black" music on the one hand, and the more romantic interpretation of popular music after the Second World War as a confluence of interracial harmony and oppositional politics on the other, Kelley argues, *Just My Soul* offers a rich and complex picture of race and popular music in the postwar United States.

Although the Civil Rights movement is at the heart of *Just My Soul*, Kelley notes that Ward defines that movement too narrowly as the "big three" of the modern Civil Rights movement in the southern United States: the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). Kelley also observes, however, that Ward does not present the movement merely as context or background to the music's history; instead, Ward argues that it reflected and profoundly shaped popular music. Ward takes issue with critics who saw the adoption of "White" popular music styles in early rock and roll as a dilution of an "authentic" Black sound by demonstrating that Black consumers, like Whites, also favored what Ward terms the "sweeter" popular music stylings of such African American musicians as the Platters, Brook Benton, and various female vocal groups. For Ward, Kelley observes, Black interest in these—as well as in White artists performing Black rock and roll—reflected what Ward refers to as "a mood of rising optimism about the possibility of Black integration into a genuinely egalitarian, pluralistic America."

Kelley points out, however, that while Ward is critical of all racial

The passage suggests that Kelley would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about Ward's treatment of different musical styles and conventions in *Just My Soul*?

- Throughout the book, Ward consistently avoids characterizations of musical styles and conventions that are based on race.
- Ward's discussion of the history of popular music after the Second World War is flawed by a failure to distinguish between authentic Black and White musical traditions.
- Although Ward identifies a sweet musical tradition in the stylings of certain Black musicians, he fails to associate that tradition with White music.
- Ward's position on the question of whether or not music can be characterized as racially "authentic" seems at odds with distinctions he makes about music based on race.
- Ward successfully demonstrates that White artists performing Black rock and roll resulted in a dilution of an "authentic" Black sound.

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 12 of 20

00:28:57 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Kelley points out, however, that while Ward is critical of all racial essentialisms, i.e., the notion that there is such a thing as an inherent “racial identity,” and questions the very idea of racial “authenticity” in music at every turn, he nonetheless speaks with assuredness about “Black” and “White” musical styles and conventions throughout *Just My Soul*. As an example, Kelley notes that by associating a “sweeter” vocal tradition with White music while limiting his definition of “Black” elements of popular music to the genre of the blues, Ward misses how a sweet vocal and instrumental tradition might have already been present in Black music before the era of rhythm and blues. Kelley correctly points out that such a tradition was certainly present in jazz and concert music, such as that of African American vocalists Helen Humes, Sarah Vaughn, and Ella Fitzgerald, or African American instrumentalists such as Lester Young.

Which of the following best describes the function of the last sentence of the passage?

- To provide an example of the way in which Ward is critical of the notion of racial essentialisms
- To support an assertion made in the preceding sentence about an alleged flaw in Ward’s discussion
- To elaborate on an assertion made earlier in the passage about the preferences of Black consumers
- To challenge the claim that the sweet tradition in Black music predicated the era of rhythm and blues
- To provide a basis for Ward’s belief in “a mood of rising optimism” mentioned earlier in the passage

另一场考试：

Section 3 of 6 | Question 12 of 20

00:19:17 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Although the Civil Rights movement is at the heart of *Just My Soul*, Kelley notes that Ward defines that movement too narrowly as the “big three” of the modern Civil Rights movement in the southern United States: the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). Kelley also observes, however, that Ward does not present the movement merely as context or background to the music’s history; instead, Ward argues that it reflected and profoundly shaped popular music. Ward takes issue with critics who saw the adoption of “White” popular music styles in early rock and roll as a dilution of an “authentic” Black sound by demonstrating that Black consumers, like Whites, also favored what Ward terms the “sweeter” popular music stylings of such African American musicians as the Platters, Brook Benton, and various female vocal groups. For Ward, Kelley observes, Black interest in these—as well as in White artists performing Black rock and roll—reflected what Ward refers to as “a mood of rising optimism about the possibility of Black integration into a genuinely egalitarian, pluralistic America.”

Kelley points out, however, that while Ward is critical of all racial essentialisms, i.e., the notion that there is such a thing as an inherent “racial identity,” and questions the very idea of racial “authenticity” in music at every turn, he nonetheless speaks with assuredness about “Black” and “White” musical styles and conventions throughout *Just My Soul*. As an example, Kelley notes that by associating a “sweeter” vocal tradition with White music while limiting his definition of “Black” elements of popular music to the genre of the blues, Ward misses how a sweet vocal and instrumental tradition might have already been present in Black music before the era of rhythm and blues. Kelley correctly points out that such a tradition was certainly present in jazz and concert music, such as that of African American vocalists

According to the passage, Ward takes issue with the “critics” primarily by establishing which of the following?

- The preference of Black consumers for a particular popular musical style
- The performance of Black rock and roll by White musicians
- The rising mood of optimism about social justice during the 1950s and 1960s
- The presence of certain musical traditions before the era of rhythm and blues
- The degree to which popular music was affected by the Civil Rights movement

Select one answer choice.

Passage 178

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:21:47 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Until the 1960s, the distribution of literature written by Mexican Americans was hampered by a lack of publishing opportunities in the United States. In 1967, however, Quinto Sol Publications was established specifically to issue the works of Mexican American writers, and its success led to the opening of other such publishing houses and the shaping of the work of a group of writers.

The Quinto Sol writers manifested a literary sensibility that contrasts sharply with that of such earlier twentieth-century Mexican American writers as Niggli, Suárez, and Villarreal. Irony and a tone of controlled emotion were replaced by greater emotional intensity, sometimes even outrage. The previous emphasis on careful explication, born of a desire to acquaint non-Mexican American readers with the Mexican culture of the United States, is generally absent from the works of the Quinto Sol authors, who wrote primarily for an audience who shared their cultural experiences.

Although such authors as Suárez and Villarreal had written on Mexican American subjects, their styles and techniques were not profoundly different from those of Anglo-American writers. Indeed, Suárez' work, especially in its fascination with human eccentricity and its casual lyricism, reminds one of John Steinbeck's *Tortilla Flat*. In contrast, the Quinto Sol writers often rejected Anglo-American literary models and instead looked to models from Latin America, as had pre-twentieth-century authors of Mexican heritage living in the United States Southwest; there they found their literary inspiration in the works of such authors as Rulfo, Borges, and García Márquez. The Quinto Sol writers not only reaffirmed their ties to the cultures of contemporary Latin America but also drew on their ancient heritage, as had Mexican visual artists earlier in the century. In seeking to reinforce cultural continuity, they invoked

The reference to John Steinbeck's *Tortilla Flat* serves primarily to emphasize the

- direct influence of that work's style and techniques on Suárez' writing
- similarity between certain Mexican American literary works and Anglo-American literary works
- variety of approaches that were used in literature to depict Mexican American experience
- interest of certain Anglo-American authors in dealing with Mexican American subject matter
- influence of twentieth-century Mexican American literature on Anglo-American writers

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:20:18 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Flat. In contrast, the Quinto Sol writers often rejected Anglo-American literary models and instead looked to models from Latin America, as had pre-twentieth-century authors of Mexican heritage living in the United States Southwest; there they found their literary inspiration in the works of such authors as Rulfo, Borges, and García Márquez. The Quinto Sol writers not only reaffirmed their ties to the cultures of contemporary Latin America but also drew on their ancient heritage, as had Mexican visual artists earlier in the century. In seeking to reinforce cultural continuity, they invoked ancient Aztec philosophy and metaphors and were particularly attracted to the symbolic concept of Aztlan, the legendary ancestral home of the Aztecs, which is said to be located in what is now the United States Southwest.

Perhaps most significant was the Quinto Sol writers' development of a variety of linguistic techniques with which to portray their cultural identity. In the past, Mexican American writers had written in conventional Spanish or English, while a few writers such as Mena, Niggli, and Villarreal tried to re-create the flavor of Spanish in English, occasionally employing the original Spanish for special effect. But the new authors aimed to reproduce Mexican American speech exactly. They used not only conventional Spanish and English but also various regional dialects of both languages, including new words coined by Mexican Americans. As exemplified in the works of Quinto Sol authors Rivera and Hinojosa, which present literary collages of Mexican American life told by multiple narrators, this influential practice enhanced the expression of a distinctive ethnic consciousness in Mexican American poetry and fiction.

The reference to John Steinbeck's *Tortilla Flat* serves primarily to emphasize the

- direct influence of that work's style and techniques on Suárez' writing
- similarity between certain Mexican American literary works and Anglo-American literary works
- variety of approaches that were used in literature to depict Mexican American experience
- interest of certain Anglo-American authors in dealing with Mexican American subject matter
- influence of twentieth-century Mexican American literature on Anglo-American writers

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:19:28 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Until the 1960s, the distribution of literature written by Mexican Americans was hampered by a lack of publishing opportunities in the United States. In 1967, however, Quinto Sol Publications was established specifically to issue the works of Mexican American writers, and its success led to the opening of other such publishing houses and the shaping of the work of a group of writers.

The Quinto Sol writers manifested a literary sensibility that contrasts sharply with that of such earlier twentieth-century Mexican American writers as Niggli, Suárez, and Villarreal. Irony and a tone of controlled emotion were replaced by greater emotional intensity, sometimes even outrage. The previous emphasis on careful explication, born of a desire to acquaint non-Mexican American readers with the Mexican culture of the United States, is generally absent from the works of the Quinto Sol authors, who wrote primarily for an audience who shared their cultural experiences.

Although such authors as Suárez and Villarreal had written on Mexican American subjects, their styles and techniques were not profoundly different from those of Anglo-American writers. Indeed, Suárez' work, especially in its fascination with human eccentricity and its casual lyricism, reminds one of John Steinbeck's *Tortilla Flat*. In contrast, the Quinto Sol writers often rejected Anglo-American literary models and instead looked to models from Latin America, as had pre-twentieth-century authors of Mexican heritage living in the United States Southwest; there they found their literary inspiration in the works of such authors as Rulfo, Borges, and García Márquez. The Quinto Sol writers not only reaffirmed their ties to the cultures of contemporary Latin America but also drew on their ancient heritage, as had Mexican visual artists earlier in the century. In seeking to reinforce cultural continuity, they invoked

The passage compares Quinto Sol writers with earlier twentieth-century Mexican American writers in terms of each of the following EXCEPT

- emotional tone
- efforts to explain Mexican American culture
- use of conventional Spanish and English
- authors who served as their models
- success in attracting a new audience

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:17:06 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Until the 1960s, the distribution of literature written by Mexican Americans was hampered by a lack of publishing opportunities in the United States. In 1967, however, Quinto Sol Publications was established specifically to issue the works of Mexican American writers, and its success led to the opening of other such publishing houses and the shaping of the work of a group of writers.

The Quinto Sol writers manifested a literary sensibility that contrasts sharply with that of such earlier twentieth-century Mexican American writers as Niggli, Suárez, and Villarreal. Irony and a tone of controlled emotion were replaced by greater emotional intensity, sometimes even outrage. The previous emphasis on careful explication, born of a desire to acquaint non-Mexican American readers with the Mexican culture of the United States, is generally absent from the works of the Quinto Sol authors, who wrote primarily for an audience who shared their cultural experiences.

Although such authors as Suárez and Villarreal had written on Mexican American subjects, their styles and techniques were not profoundly different from those of Anglo-American writers. Indeed, Suárez' work, especially in its fascination with human eccentricity and its casual lyricism, reminds one of John Steinbeck's *Tortilla Flat*. In contrast, the Quinto Sol writers often rejected Anglo-American literary models and instead looked to models from Latin America, as had pre-twentieth-century authors of Mexican heritage living in the United States Southwest; there they found their literary inspiration in the works of such authors as Rulfo, Borges, and García Márquez. The Quinto Sol writers not only reaffirmed their ties to the cultures of contemporary Latin America but also drew on their ancient heritage, as had Mexican visual artists earlier in the century. In seeking to reinforce cultural continuity, they invoked

The passage mentions which of the following as having been a characteristic feature of the works of the Quinto Sol writers?

- Detailed explication of the Mexican American experience
- Accurate rendering of Mexican American speech
- Collaboration with Mexican American visual artists
- Ironic detachment and a tone of controlled emotion
- Experimentation with unprecedented narrative techniques

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 12 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

home of the Aztecs, which is said to be located in what is now the United States Southwest.

Perhaps most significant was the Quinto Sol writers' development of a variety of linguistic techniques with which to portray their cultural identity. In the past, Mexican American writers had written in conventional Spanish or English, while a few writers such as Mena, Niggli, and Villarreal tried to re-create the flavor of Spanish in English, occasionally employing the original Spanish for special effect. But the new authors aimed to reproduce Mexican American speech exactly. They used not only conventional Spanish and English but also various regional dialects of both languages, including new words coined by Mexican Americans. As exemplified in the works of Quinto Sol authors Rivera and Hinojosa, which present literary collages of Mexican American life told by multiple narrators, this influential practice enhanced the expression of a distinctive ethnic consciousness in Mexican American poetry and fiction.

The passage suggests that which of the following enabled the Quinto Sol authors to successfully employ the linguistic approach discussed in the last paragraph?

The example provided by the works of such authors as Rulfo, Borges, and García Márquez

The interest on the part of these authors in drawing on their ancient cultural heritage

The fact that these authors' works were written primarily for a Mexican American audience

The fact that earlier Mexican American writers had successfully experimented with the same approach

The fact that an increasing number of people who are not Mexican Americans were reading works written by Mexican American authors

Select one answer choice.

另一场考试：

9. The passage is primarily concerned with
- A. Identifying the characteristics of the work of a particular group
 - B. Tracing the evolution of the work of a particular group
 - C. Explaining how a particular group has influenced literature produced by others
 - D. Contrasting the stylistic approaches of different writers working at the same time and in the same genre
 - E. Advocating that other writers adopt the aesthetic goals promoted by a particular group

12 It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following most probably induced Rivera and Hinojosa to pursue the “influential practice” ? (倒数第二行)

- A. The influence of writers such as Mena, Niggli and Villarreal
- B. The desire to convey a distinctive Mexican American consciousness
- C. The example set by pre-twentieth century authors of Mexican heritage in the United States
- D. The success of Quinto Sol authors in attracting readers to literature written by other Mexican American authors
- E. The increasing interest among various ethnic groups during the 1960s in affirming their distinctive heritages

Passage 179

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:27 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The following passage is excerpted from an article about biographies of the wives of famous Victorian men.

The relative rarity of “wife stories” among Victorian biographies might be simply explained by reference to the relative scarcity of archival sources for such studies and the relative indifference of the reading public to biographies of obscure women. But I suspect the reluctance to deal with the biography of wives goes rather deeper. The case of Jane Franklin is instructive. [Franklin (1791–1875), a traveler and diarist, was married to John Franklin, governor of what is now Tasmania and a famed polar explorer who disappeared on an expedition in the Arctic in 1847.] During the 1850s her sentimental celebrity arguably rivaled that of Florence Nightingale [the founder of modern nursing]; her archive includes 158 diary volumes, supplemented by a mass of correspondence. Yet there has been no serious biographical study of Jane Franklin since 1951, compared with more than twenty-five of Nightingale. While she is a colorful, if peripheral, figure in the annals of Tasmanian history, and a more domineering presence in some polar historiography, Victorian biographers and British feminist historians have shown no interest in her. Though the theoretical preoccupations of the 1990s prompted reconsiderations of gender, sentiment, and power in many unpromising figures, including Queen Victoria herself, feminist revision has made no attempt to unsettle Franklin’s halo of tedious virtue.

The reason for this lack of attention has much to do with the success of Franklin’s strategic self-representation as a devoted and unassuming wife. Her skillful rhetoric, moreover, was augmented before and after her death by a succession of sentimental biographical portraits in which her identity was thoroughly subsumed by the narrative of her

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- argue that Franklin’s biographers have subsumed her identity in her husband’s
- demonstrate that Franklin is a worthy subject for biographers
- account for the paucity of modern biographies of Franklin
- explain the features of Franklin’s life that make her typical of most Victorian women
- contend that feminist historians have largely misrepresented Franklin’s life

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:20 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

supplemented by a mass of correspondence. Yet there has been no serious biographical study of Jane Franklin since 1951, compared with more than twenty-five of Nightingale. While she is a colorful, if peripheral, figure in the annals of Tasmanian history, and a more domineering presence in some polar historiography, Victorian biographers and British feminist historians have shown no interest in her. Though the theoretical preoccupations of the 1990s prompted reconsiderations of gender, sentiment, and power in many unpromising figures, including Queen Victoria herself, feminist revision has made no attempt to unsettle Franklin’s halo of tedious virtue.

The reason for this lack of attention has much to do with the success of Franklin’s strategic self-representation as a devoted and unassuming wife. Her skillful rhetoric, moreover, was augmented before and after her death by a succession of sentimental biographical portraits in which her identity was thoroughly subsumed by the narrative of her husband’s tragic fate. Not surprisingly, when her diaries and correspondence left private hands in 1939, they were valued not for their illumination of a woman’s life, but of a man’s. “Take out whatever is of polar interest, and burn the rest,” Louisa Lefroy instructed the archivist when she delivered the papers to the Scott Polar Research Institute. Although they escaped this fate, the papers remain immured at Cambridge in quintessentially masculine surroundings [in the Scott Polar Research Institute] where they rarely strike the attention of feminist scholars. Their physical location enforces the subordination of Franklin’s identity to her husband’s fame, and they have been plundered most often for their revelations concerning John Franklin, or the innumerable search expeditions dispatched, often at her urging, in his wake.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- argue that Franklin’s biographers have subsumed her identity in her husband’s
- demonstrate that Franklin is a worthy subject for biographers
- account for the paucity of modern biographies of Franklin
- explain the features of Franklin’s life that make her typical of most Victorian women
- contend that feminist historians have largely misrepresented Franklin’s life

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The following passage is excerpted from an article about biographies of the wives of famous Victorian men.

The relative rarity of "wife stories" among Victorian biographies might be simply explained by reference to the relative **scarcity of archival sources** for such studies and the relative indifference of the reading public to biographies of obscure women. But I suspect the reluctance to deal with the biography of wives goes rather deeper. The case of Jane Franklin is instructive. [Franklin (1791–1875), a traveler and diarist, was married to John Franklin, governor of what is now Tasmania and a famed polar explorer who disappeared on an expedition in the Arctic in 1847.] During the 1850s her sentimental celebrity arguably rivaled that of Florence Nightingale [the founder of modern nursing]; her archive includes 158 diary volumes, supplemented by a mass of correspondence. Yet there has been no serious biographical study of Jane Franklin since 1951, compared with more than twenty-five of Nightingale. While she is a colorful, if peripheral, figure in the annals of Tasmanian history, and a more domineering presence in some polar historiography, Victorian biographers and British feminist historians have shown no interest in her. Though the theoretical preoccupations of the 1990s prompted reconsiderations of gender, sentiment, and power in many unpromising figures, including Queen Victoria herself, feminist revision has made no attempt to unsettle Franklin's halo of tedious virtue.

The reason for this lack of attention has much to do with the success of Franklin's strategic self-representation as a devoted and unassuming wife. Her skillful rhetoric, moreover, was augmented before and after her death by a succession of sentimental biographical portraits in which her identity was thoroughly subsumed by the narrative of her husband's tragic fate. Not surprisingly, when her diaries and correspondence left private hands in 1939, they were valued not for their illumination of a woman's life, but of a man's.

"Take out whatever is of polar interest, and burn the rest," Louisa Lefroy instructed the archivist when she delivered the papers to the Scott Polar Research Institute. Although they escaped this fate, the papers remain immured at Cambridge in quintessentially masculine surroundings [in the Scott Polar Research Institute] where they rarely strike the attention of feminist scholars. Their physical location enforces the subordination of Franklin's identity to her husband's fame, and they have been plundered most often for their revelations concerning John Franklin, or the innumerable search expeditions dispatched, often at her urging, in his wake.

00:29:14 ⏹ Hide Time

The author would most likely agree with which statement about the "scarcity of archival sources"?

- It is insufficient to fully explain the small number of wife stories among Victorian biographies.
- It results from the lack of interest many Victorian women had in documenting their own lives.
- It has frequently posed problems for both Victorian biographers and British feminist historians.
- It reflects the tendency of librarians to subordinate female-authored materials to male-authored materials.
- It is indicative of the relative indifference of the reading public to the lives of obscure Victorian women.

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The following passage is excerpted from an article about biographies of the wives of famous Victorian men.

The relative rarity of "wife stories" among Victorian biographies might be simply explained by reference to the relative **scarcity of archival sources** for such studies and the relative indifference of the reading public to biographies of obscure women. But I suspect the reluctance to deal with the biography of wives goes rather deeper. The case of Jane Franklin is instructive. [Franklin (1791–1875), a traveler and diarist, was married to John Franklin, governor of what is now Tasmania and a famed polar explorer who disappeared on an expedition in the Arctic in 1847.] During the 1850s her sentimental celebrity arguably rivaled that of Florence Nightingale [the founder of modern nursing]; her archive includes 158 diary volumes, supplemented by a mass of correspondence. Yet there has been no serious biographical study of Jane Franklin since 1951, compared with more than twenty-five of Nightingale. While she is a colorful, if peripheral, figure in the annals of Tasmanian history, and a more domineering presence in some polar historiography, Victorian biographers and British feminist historians have shown no interest in her. Though the **theoretical preoccupations of the 1990s** prompted reconsiderations of gender, sentiment, and power in many unpromising figures, including Queen Victoria herself, feminist revision has made no attempt to unsettle Franklin's halo of tedious virtue.

The reason for this lack of attention has much to do with the success of Franklin's strategic self-representation as a devoted and unassuming wife. Her skillful rhetoric, moreover, was augmented before and after her death by a succession of sentimental biographical portraits in which her identity was thoroughly subsumed by the narrative of her husband's tragic fate. Not surprisingly, when her diaries and correspondence left private hands in 1939, they were valued not for their illumination of a woman's life, but of a man's.

00:29:08 ⏹ Hide Time

The author suggests that the "theoretical preoccupations of the 1990s" were

- at odds with reconsiderations of Franklin occurring at the time
- partly prompted by the scarcity of sources for Victorian women's lives
- apparently well suited to induce new treatments of Franklin's life
- supportive of Franklin because of her emphasis on personal virtue
- primarily appropriate for assessing powerful or prominent Victorian women

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 12 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The reason for this lack of attention has much to do with the success of Franklin's strategic self-representation as a devoted and unassuming wife. Her skillful rhetoric, moreover, was augmented before and after her death by a succession of sentimental biographical portraits in which her identity was thoroughly subsumed by the narrative of her husband's tragic fate. Not surprisingly, when her diaries and correspondence left private hands in 1939, they were valued not for their illumination of a woman's life, but of a man's. "Take out whatever is of polar interest, and burn the rest," Louisa Lefroy instructed the archivist when she delivered the papers to the Scott Polar Research Institute. Although they escaped this fate, the papers remain immured at Cambridge in quintessentially masculine surroundings [in the Scott Polar Research Institute] where they rarely strike the attention of feminist scholars. Their physical location enforces the subordination of Franklin's identity to her husband's fame, and they have been plundered most often for their revelations concerning John Franklin, or the innumerable search expeditions dispatched, often at her urging, in his wake.

00:29:03 ⏹ Hide Time

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

The author explains the "subordination" by discussing which of the following earlier in the passage?

- The way Franklin presented herself to the public
- The view of Franklin put forward by early biographers
- The theoretical preoccupations of feminist historians

Passage 180

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:48 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The question of the antecedent causes of the Industrial Revolution in nineteenth-century Europe has been of much concern to historians during the last four decades. According to W. W. Rostow's deceptively simple but once widely accepted model of an economic process of "takeoff" led by the textile mills, rates of investment and output increased so dramatically in the period preceding the Industrial Revolution that new production techniques became inevitable and sustained economic growth became automatic. Having rejected Rostow's model, historians were still at a loss for an explanation of how the stage was set for the massive shift from an agricultural-based to a manufacturing-based economy.

In the early 1970s, such German historians as Peter Kriedte and Hans Medick stepped in with a new hypothesis and a new word: "proto-industrialization," by which they meant the eighteenth-century development of small, rural-based industries—usually the manufacture of textiles by rural laborers in their homes—that they saw as a precursor to urban factory-based mass production. In this model, other laborers were drawn from subsistence farming into commercial agriculture in order to feed those workers engaged in manufacturing; nearby towns supplied the market for the manufactured goods produced and furnished a population of capitalist entrepreneurs who financed the whole enterprise; and the products themselves were exported, as well as sold locally. The results, these historians argue, effectively set the stage for an industrial revolution: increased population growth due to the need for more laborers in home-based businesses; an eventual shift from home labor to workshops organized for greater efficiency and cost reduction; the development of a cadre of export-oriented merchants; and a commercial agricultural sector.

However, research focusing on England leads to the conclusion that

The passage mentions all of the following as elements that the proponents of the hypothesis of proto-industrialization consider to have set the stage for the Industrial Revolution EXCEPT a

- sustained period of economic growth
- move from home-based to workshop-based production
- population increase
- group of merchants who specialized in exporting goods
- commercial agricultural sector

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:39 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

agriculture in order to feed those workers engaged in manufacturing; nearby towns supplied the market for the manufactured goods produced and furnished a population of capitalist entrepreneurs who financed the whole enterprise; and the products themselves were exported, as well as sold locally. The results, these historians argue, effectively set the stage for an industrial revolution: increased population growth due to the need for more laborers in home-based businesses; an eventual shift from home labor to workshops organized for greater efficiency and cost reduction; the development of a cadre of export-oriented merchants; and a commercial agricultural sector.

However, research focusing on England leads to the conclusion that proto-industrialization flourished here and there at various times from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century, but in most cases it eventually just petered out. Proto-industrialization, at least in England, seems not to have been a sufficient, or even a necessary, cause of industrial revolution. The suggestion has even been made that the Industrial Revolution in England was more closely related to locale than to the general economic, psychological, and social modernizing processes that were admittedly going on in eighteenth-century England. For example, there appears to have been an inverse correlation between literacy, the key indicator of modernization, and industrialization, the former actually at its maximum in remote and barren Westmorland and declining in the areas of high industrial growth from 1760 to 1840. On the other hand, the geographical accidents of a plentiful water supply or the close proximity of underground iron and coal do seem to be necessary causes, although certainly not sufficient causes, of the development of such symbols of the Industrial Revolution as mills and mines.

The passage mentions all of the following as elements that the proponents of the hypothesis of proto-industrialization consider to have set the stage for the Industrial Revolution EXCEPT a

- sustained period of economic growth
- move from home-based to workshop-based production
- population increase
- group of merchants who specialized in exporting goods
- commercial agricultural sector

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:29:36 ⏳ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The question of the antecedent causes of the Industrial Revolution in nineteenth-century Europe has been of much concern to historians during the last four decades. According to W. W. Rostow's deceptively simple but once widely accepted model of an economic process of "takeoff" led by the textile mills, rates of investment and output increased so dramatically in the period preceding the Industrial Revolution that new production techniques became inevitable and sustained economic growth became automatic. Having rejected Rostow's model, historians were still at a loss for an explanation of how the stage was set for the massive shift from an agricultural-based to a manufacturing-based economy.

In the early 1970s, such German historians as Peter Kriedte and Hans Medick stepped in with a new hypothesis and a new word: "proto-industrialization," by which they meant the eighteenth-century development of small, rural-based industries—usually the manufacture of textiles by rural laborers in their homes—that they saw as a precursor to urban factory-based mass production. In this model, other laborers were drawn from subsistence farming into commercial agriculture in order to feed those workers engaged in manufacturing; nearby towns supplied the market for the manufactured goods produced and furnished a population of capitalist entrepreneurs who financed the whole enterprise; and the products themselves were exported, as well as sold locally. The results, these historians argue, effectively set the stage for an industrial revolution: increased population growth due to the need for more laborers in home-based businesses; an eventual shift from home labor to workshops organized for greater efficiency and cost reduction; the development of a cadre of export-oriented merchants; and a commercial agricultural sector.

However, research focusing on England leads to the conclusion that

Which of the following best describes the view of the author of the passage about proto-industrialization in England?

- Proto-industrialization was a short-lived phenomenon that occurred in the years immediately prior to mass industrialization.
- Proto-industrialization occurred over a longer period of time and had more profound consequences than has generally been acknowledged.
- Most instances of proto-industrialization were isolated, occurring sporadically over a period of several centuries and then vanishing.
- Most instances of proto-industrialization in England occurred where other manifestations of modernization were most apparent.
- Proto-industrialization is best understood as a period characterized by great social upheaval, only one of whose by-products was the growth of industry.

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:29:33 ⏳ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The question of the antecedent causes of the Industrial Revolution in nineteenth-century Europe has been of much concern to historians during the last four decades. According to W. W. Rostow's deceptively simple but once widely accepted model of an economic process of "takeoff" led by the textile mills, rates of investment and output increased so dramatically in the period preceding the Industrial Revolution that new production techniques became inevitable and sustained economic growth became automatic. Having rejected Rostow's model, historians were still at a loss for an explanation of how the stage was set for the massive shift from an agricultural-based to a manufacturing-based economy.

In the early 1970s, such German historians as Peter Kriedte and Hans Medick stepped in with a new hypothesis and a new word: "proto-industrialization," by which they meant the eighteenth-century development of small, rural-based industries—usually the manufacture of textiles by rural laborers in their homes—that they saw as a precursor to urban factory-based mass production. In this model, other laborers were drawn from subsistence farming into commercial agriculture in order to feed those workers engaged in manufacturing; nearby towns supplied the market for the manufactured goods produced and furnished a population of capitalist entrepreneurs who financed the whole enterprise; and the products themselves were exported, as well as sold locally. The results, these historians argue, effectively set the stage for an industrial revolution: increased population growth due to the need for more laborers in home-based businesses; an eventual shift from home labor to workshops organized for greater efficiency and cost reduction; the development of a cadre of export-oriented merchants; and a commercial agricultural sector.

However, research focusing on England leads to the conclusion that

It can be inferred from the passage that the originators of the theory of proto-industrialization considered which of the following to be characteristic of modern factory-based mass production?

- An agricultural sector that is economically independent of the manufacturing sector
- A workforce that is both literate and capable of being trained
- An abundance of such natural resources as water and natural energy sources located near the manufacturing site
- Plentiful deposits of raw material located near the manufacturing site
- Mechanisms for selling goods in markets other than local markets

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 12 of 20
Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

businesses; an eventual shift from home labor to workshops organized for greater efficiency and cost reduction; the development of a cadre of export-oriented merchants; and a commercial agricultural sector.

However, research focusing on England leads to the conclusion that proto-industrialization flourished here and there at various times from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century, but in most cases it eventually just petered out. Proto-industrialization, at least in England, seems not to have been a sufficient, or even a necessary, cause of industrial revolution. The suggestion has even been made that the Industrial Revolution in England was more closely related to locale than to the general economic, psychological, and social modernizing processes that were admittedly going on in eighteenth-century England. For example, there appears to have been an inverse correlation between literacy, the key indicator of modernization, and industrialization, the former actually at its maximum in remote and barren Westmorland and declining in the areas of high industrial growth from 1760 to 1840. On the other hand, the geographical accidents of a plentiful water supply or the close proximity of underground iron and coal do seem to be necessary causes, although certainly not sufficient causes, of the development of such symbols of the Industrial Revolution as mills and mines.

In the last sentence of the passage, the author is primarily concerned with which of the following?

- Presenting examples to support a suggestion made earlier in the paragraph
- Refuting with actual data a hypothesis forwarded in the previous sentence
- Summarizing the salient points made in the paragraph
- Bolstering a theory briefly alluded to in the first paragraph
- Bringing modern evidence to bear on a debate about the past

Select one answer choice.

Passage 181

Section 4 of 6 | Question 19 of 20 00:27:59

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

Scholars generally estimate subscribers to *Freedom's Journal* (1827–1829), the United States' first African American newspaper, at around 800, based on subscriptions to *The Rights of All*, an African American newspaper founded in 1829 as a successor to *Freedom's Journal* by a former editor of that newspaper. But Gross argues that many more than 800 readers probably subscribed to *Freedom's Journal* because many of its subscribers, dissatisfied with the direction ultimately taken by the paper, refused to subscribe to *The Rights of All*. In any case, the figure of 800 subscribers would make the circulation of *Freedom's Journal* close to that of other weekly papers of the time. Its number of readers, however, would have been much larger: copies were often shared, and African American organizations subscribed to *Freedom's Journal*, providing nonsubscribers access to the paper.

African American organizations' subscriptions to *Freedom's Journal* are mentioned in the passage primarily in order to

- dispute Gross's claim about the probable number of readers of *Freedom's Journal*
- identify the primary subscribers to both *Freedom's Journal* and *The Rights of All*
- help account for a possible difference between the number of subscribers to *Freedom's Journal* and to *The Rights of All*
- cite a factor that casts doubt on most scholars' assumptions about the number of subscribers to *Freedom's Journal*
- illustrate why the readership numbers for *Freedom's Journal* should be distinguished from the subscription numbers

Section 4 of 6 | Question 20 of 20 00:27:57

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

Scholars generally estimate subscribers to *Freedom's Journal* (1827–1829), the United States' first African American newspaper, at around 800, based on subscriptions to *The Rights of All*, an African American newspaper founded in 1829 as a successor to *Freedom's Journal* by a former editor of that newspaper. But Gross argues that many more than 800 readers probably subscribed to *Freedom's Journal* because many of its subscribers, dissatisfied with the direction ultimately taken by the paper, refused to subscribe to *The Rights of All*. In any case, the figure of 800 subscribers would make the circulation of *Freedom's Journal* close to that of other weekly papers of the time. Its number of readers, however, would have been much larger: copies were often shared, and African American organizations subscribed to *Freedom's Journal*, providing nonsubscribers access to the paper.

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

Which of the following, if true, would tend to undermine Gross's argument mentioned in the highlighted portion of the passage?

- A larger number of African American organizations subscribed to *Freedom's Journal* than to *The Rights of All*.
- Many people who had not subscribed to *Freedom's Journal* bought subscriptions to *The Rights of All*.
- Copies of *The Rights of All* were shared more frequently with nonsubscribers than were copies of *Freedom's Journal*.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:29:40 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Scholars generally estimate subscribers to *Freedom's Journal* (1827–1829), the United States' first African American newspaper, at around 800, based on subscriptions to *The Rights of All*, an African American newspaper founded in 1829 as a successor to *Freedom's Journal* by a former editor of that newspaper. But Gross argues that many more than 800 readers probably subscribed to *Freedom's Journal* because many of its subscribers, dissatisfied with the direction ultimately taken by the paper, refused to subscribe to *The Rights of All*. In any case, the figure of 800 subscribers would make the circulation of *Freedom's Journal* close to that of other weekly papers of the time. Its number of readers, however, would have been much larger: copies were often shared, and African American organizations subscribed to *Freedom's Journal*, providing nonsubscribers access to the paper.

Which of the following, if true, would most tend to undermine Gross's argument mentioned in the highlighted portion of the passage?

- A larger number of African American organizations subscribed to *Freedom's Journal* than to *The Rights of All*.
- While many of the subscribers to *Freedom's Journal* did become dissatisfied with the paper over time, most of its readers were initially highly supportive of the paper.
- Many people who had not subscribed to *Freedom's Journal* bought subscriptions to *The Rights of All*.
- The editorial direction of *The Rights of All* followed closely the direction that *Freedom's Journal* had taken.
- Copies of *The Rights of All* were shared more frequently with nonsubscribers than were copies of *Freedom's Journal*.

Select one answer choice.

Passage 182

Section 5 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:22:19 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

While economic historians have generally given far more attention to male than to female industrial workers in eighteenth-century England, an imbalance that is being corrected by recent studies of female industrial laborers, scholars of the period's consumer revolution have focused on women's crucial role as consumers of mass-produced goods. Cultural historians, for example, have generated an impressive body of work on eighteenth-century women and consumption, studying records of women's purchases of such items as cloth, table linens, and china and showing how women used such items as expressions of their taste and status. However, this attention to women's role in the demand side of England's industrial economy has tended to overshadow the importance of men's role as shoppers. Many historians have taken the view that women were far more likely than men to purchase and to attach emotional significance to consumer goods, finding support for this view in men's wills from the period, which rarely mentioned household consumer items in any detail. Yet, research on eighteenth-century advertising demonstrates that merchants often targeted male consumers, regarding them as important customers, and studies of inventories of eighteenth-century estates have failed to show differences between men's and women's consumer activities.

It can be inferred from the passage that the highlighted "historians" regard wills as

- a better indicator of men's attitudes toward consumer goods than of women's attitudes toward consumer goods in the eighteenth-century
- a source of information about the extent to which people in the eighteenth-century attached emotional significance to consumer goods
- the most reliable source of information regarding men's consumption of household goods in the eighteenth-century
- evidence that men's and women's consumer activities in the eighteenth-century did not differ as much as historians once believed
- a less useful form of evidence than estate inventories for assessing men's attitudes toward consumer goods in the eighteenth-century

Select one answer choice.

Section 5 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:20:13 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

While economic historians have generally given far more attention to male than to female industrial workers in eighteenth-century England, an imbalance that is being corrected by recent studies of female industrial laborers, scholars of the period's consumer revolution have focused on women's crucial role as consumers of mass-produced goods. Cultural historians, for example, have generated an impressive body of work on eighteenth-century women and consumption, studying records of women's purchases of such items as cloth, table linens, and china and showing how women used such items as expressions of their taste and status. However, this attention to women's role in the demand side of England's industrial economy has tended to overshadow the importance of men's role as shoppers. Many historians have taken the view that women were far more likely than men to purchase and to attach emotional significance to consumer goods, finding support for this view in men's wills from the period, which rarely mentioned household consumer items in any detail. Yet, research on eighteenth-century advertising demonstrates that merchants often targeted male consumers, regarding them as important customers, and studies of inventories of eighteenth-century estates have failed to show differences between men's and women's consumer activities.

According to the passage, the "recent studies" serve to do which of the following?

- Widen the scope of research into England's eighteenth-century industrial labor force
- Reveal erroneous assumptions that colored previous studies' findings about English consumer activity in the eighteenth-century
- Provide crucial evidence regarding women's role as consumers of industrial goods in eighteenth-century England
- Demonstrate that male and female industrial laborers in eighteenth-century England played quite different roles in their country's industrial economy
- Clarify the reasons why previous studies did not adequately account for eighteenth-century English women's roles as producers and consumers of industrial goods

Select one answer choice.

Section 6 of 6 | Question 11 of 20
Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

While economic historians have generally given far more attention to male than to female industrial workers in eighteenth-century England, an imbalance that is being corrected by recent studies of female industrial laborers, scholars of the period's consumer revolution have focused on women's crucial role as consumers of mass produced goods. Cultural historians, for example, have generated an impressive body of work on eighteenth-century women and consumption, studying records of women's purchases of such items as cloth, table linens, and china and showing how women used such items as expressions of their taste and status. However, this attention to women's role in the demand side of England's industrial economy has tended to overshadow the importance of men's role as shoppers. Many historians have taken the view that women were far more likely than men to purchase and to attach emotional significance to consumer goods, finding support for this view in men's wills from the period, which rarely mentioned household consumer items in any detail. Yet, research on eighteenth-century advertising demonstrates that merchants often targeted male consumers, regarding them as important customers, and studies of inventories of eighteenth century estates have failed to show differences between men's and women's consumer activities.

The author of the passage mentions "cloth, table linens, and china" primarily in order to

- differentiate women's characteristic consumer activities from those of men
- distinguish cultural historians' methods from those of economic historians
- identify the kinds of goods most likely to have emotional significance for consumers
- provide details about the kinds of evidence used by certain historians
- illustrate a point about the reliability of certain kinds of historical records

Select one answer choice.

A1_GRE

Passage 183

Section 4 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:17:09 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Many paleontologists have linked the origin of the vertebrate skeleton to the need for defense. According to this hypothesis, the first, soft-bodied vertebrates, living in the seas of the Cambrian period, began to evolve extensive coverings of bony scales or plates as the result of predation by numerous invertebrate carnivores. Teeth are thought to have been secondary features evolved over millions of years from those plates that had migrated to the mouth. Another hypothesis, however, contends that many of the definitive characteristics of vertebrates, such as paired eyes, would not have evolved unless the first vertebrates were predatory.

Tiny, spiky Cambrian fossils from small, eel-like animals known as conodonts have important implications for this debate. It has been shown that these fossils are teeth from the mouths of conodonts, which may have been among the earliest vertebrates and which otherwise lacked any mineralized skeleton. If teeth are more primitive than external plates, then the vertebrate skeleton may have evolved from adaptations to facilitate predation rather than from adaptations to facilitate protection.

Select the sentence that spells out the significance of a finding.

Section 4 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:17:19 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Many paleontologists have linked the origin of the vertebrate skeleton to the need for defense. According to this hypothesis, the first, soft-bodied vertebrates, living in the seas of the Cambrian period, began to evolve extensive coverings of bony scales or plates as the result of predation by numerous invertebrate carnivores. Teeth are thought to have been secondary features evolved over millions of years from those plates that had migrated to the mouth. Another hypothesis, however, contends that many of the definitive characteristics of vertebrates, such as paired eyes, would not have evolved unless the first vertebrates were predatory.

Tiny, spiky Cambrian fossils from small, eel-like animals known as conodonts have important implications for this debate. It has been shown that these fossils are teeth from the mouths of conodonts, which may have been among the earliest vertebrates and which otherwise lacked any mineralized skeleton. If teeth are more primitive than external plates, then the vertebrate skeleton may have evolved from adaptations to facilitate predation rather than from adaptations to facilitate protection.

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

The passage suggests that paleontologists who argue that the vertebrate skeleton evolved from adaptations to facilitate protection would agree that the “carnivores” mentioned in the passage

- did not have mineralized teeth
- were covered in bony scales or plates
- evolved paired eyes to facilitate predation

Section 4 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:14:30 ⏸ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Many paleontologists have linked the origin of the vertebrate skeleton to the need for defense. According to this hypothesis, the first, soft-bodied vertebrates, living in the seas of the Cambrian period, began to evolve extensive coverings of bony scales or plates as the result of predation by numerous invertebrate carnivores. Teeth are thought to have been secondary features evolved over millions of years from those plates that had migrated to the mouth. Another hypothesis, however, **contends** that many of the definitive characteristics of vertebrates, such as paired eyes, would not have evolved unless the first vertebrates were predatory.

Tiny, spiky Cambrian fossils from small, eel-like animals known as conodonts have important implications for this debate. It has been shown that these fossils are teeth from the mouths of conodonts, which may have been among the earliest vertebrates and which otherwise lacked any mineralized skeleton. If teeth are more primitive than external plates, then the vertebrate skeleton may have evolved from adaptations to facilitate predation rather than from adaptations to facilitate protection.

In the context in which it appears, “contends” most nearly means

- competes
- disputes
- maintains
- remonstrates
- struggles

A1_GRE

Passage 184

Section 6 of 6 | Question 9 of 20 00:29:01 Hide Time

Questions 9 - 11 are based on this passage.

The idea of religious music as being the artistically purest form of Black musical expression has deep roots: W. E. B. Du Bois, James Weldon Johnson, and Alain Locke are just a few prominent intellectuals who held the spirituals to be the pinnacle of Black art in the United States during the first part of the twentieth century, with Du Bois describing them as “the most beautiful expression of human experience, born this side of the seas . . . the singular spiritual heritage of the nation and the greatest gift of the Negro people.”

The elevation of religious music to the epitome of authentic Black musicality speaks to a broader tendency noted by Karl Hagstrom Miller: the urge for critics and historians to describe Black music making in terms that are inherently *collective*. This has extended to nonmusical contexts, in which the call-and-response dynamic, the “ring shout,” and jazz-derived metaphors of collective interaction have been highly influential in discussions of African American culture generally. While certainly useful, Miller points out that the abundance of metaphors about music making as a collective experience “has a tendency to trap individuals within a racial collectivity, naturalizing music as an outgrowth of one’s life rather than a cultivated talent and obscuring the meaning and uses of art that falls outside of racially defined cultural borders.” In other words, individuating traits such as technique, ambition, and stylistic diversity become subordinated to one’s role within a group and his or her imagined obligations to that group.

The author of the passage quotes Du Bois most likely to

- clarify an aesthetic principle that has been difficult to comprehend
- establish the actual source of a frequently misattributed argument
- evoke a sense of the cultural authority associated with a particular view
- compare Du Bois’ definition of a term to Miller’s definition of that term
- distinguish Du Bois’ position from those of Johnson and Locke

Select one answer choice.

Section 6 of 6 | Question 10 of 20 00:28:58 Hide Time

Questions 9 - 11 are based on this passage.

The idea of religious music as being the artistically purest form of Black musical expression has deep roots: W. E. B. Du Bois, James Weldon Johnson, and Alain Locke are just a few prominent intellectuals who held the spirituals to be the pinnacle of Black art in the United States during the first part of the twentieth century, with Du Bois describing them as “the most beautiful expression of human experience, born this side of the seas . . . the singular spiritual heritage of the nation and the greatest gift of the Negro people.”

The elevation of religious music to the epitome of authentic Black musicality speaks to a broader tendency noted by Karl Hagstrom Miller: the urge for critics and historians to describe Black music making in terms that are inherently *collective*. This has extended to nonmusical contexts, in which the call-and-response dynamic, the “ring shout,” and jazz-derived metaphors of collective interaction have been highly influential in discussions of African American culture generally. While certainly useful, Miller points out that the abundance of metaphors about music making as a collective experience “has a tendency to trap individuals within a racial collectivity, naturalizing music as an outgrowth of one’s life rather than a cultivated talent and obscuring the meaning and uses of art that falls outside of racially defined cultural borders.” In other words, individuating traits such as technique, ambition, and stylistic diversity become subordinated to one’s role within a group and his or her imagined obligations to that group.

It can be inferred that Miller would likely agree with which of the following statements regarding the “broader tendency”?

- It made it more difficult for Black musicians to be evaluated as autonomous artists.
- It made it easier for Black musicians to produce stylistic innovations.
- It discouraged Black composers from incorporating elements from spirituals in their compositions.
- It was a tendency that Du Bois and other prominent Black intellectuals resisted.
- It made it more difficult for the influence of religious music to be fully appreciated in the African American culture.

Select one answer choice.

Section 6 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:28:56 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 - 11 are based on this passage.

The idea of religious music as being the artistically purest form of Black musical expression has deep roots: W. E. B. Du Bois, James Weldon Johnson, and Alain Locke are just a few prominent intellectuals who held the spirituals to be the pinnacle of Black art in the United States during the first part of the twentieth century, with Du Bois describing them as “the most beautiful expression of human experience, born this side of the seas . . . the singular spiritual heritage of the nation and the greatest gift of the Negro people.”

The elevation of religious music to the epitome of authentic Black musicality speaks to a broader tendency noted by Karl Hagstrom Miller: the urge for critics and historians to describe Black music making in terms that are inherently *collective*. This has extended to nonmusical contexts, in which the call-and-response dynamic, the “ring shout,” and jazz-derived metaphors of collective interaction have been highly influential in discussions of African American culture generally. While certainly useful, Miller points out that the abundance of metaphors about music making as a *collective experience* “has a tendency to trap individuals within a racial collectivity, naturalizing music as an outgrowth of one’s life rather than a cultivated talent and obscuring the meaning and uses of art that falls outside of racially defined cultural borders.” In other words, individuating traits such as technique, ambition, and stylistic diversity become subordinated to one’s role within a group and his or her imagined obligations to that group.

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

The passage suggests that “metaphors about music making as a collective experience” may lead critics to

- perceive Black musicians as having an important responsibility to members of the Black community
- overlook the diligence and intentionality of Black musicians in pursuing their art
- praise Black musicians in terms that ultimately fail to acknowledge the impact of individual artists

Select one or more answer choices.

A1 GRE

Passage 185

Section 2 of 6 | Question 17 of 20

00:29:23 Hide Time

Question 17 is based on this passage.

- Fact 1: The amount of sediment carried by a river accurately indicates the amount of soil eroding from that river's drainage basin (the land area from which water drains into the river).
- Fact 2: The Huang River carries a much greater amount of sediment annually than the Ganges River does.
- Conclusion: The rate of erosion per surface acre is greater in the Huang's drainage basin than in the Ganges' drainage basin.

If the information labeled as facts is accurate, which of the following, if also true, allows the conclusion to be properly drawn?

- Certain soil conservation measures that have proven successful in the Huang's drainage basin have never been tried in the Ganges' drainage basin.
- Many farming practices improve the short-term productivity of land but increase the rate of soil erosion in the process.
- Both farming and logging contribute to erosion along both rivers, but more logging has recently been done along the Huang.
- The Huang is more than a thousand miles longer than the Ganges.
- The Huang's drainage basin covers a smaller surface area than the Ganges' drainage basin.

Select one answer choice.

A1_GRE

Passage 186

Section 5 of 6 | Question 7 of 20 00:29:46

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Phillip Converse theorizes that the voting behavior most strongly affected by mass media is that of voters with the lowest levels of prior political interest. Nonparticipation of such voters in voluntary electoral systems would obscure these effects, but Australia's compulsory electoral system, by forcing the least interested to vote, would not. Examination of Australian data shows that voters with the lowest levels of prior political interest were the most responsive to the effects of candidate images and election news and that they employed media messages conveyed by such coverage in their vote decisions late in campaigns. Moderately interested voters were more apt than either the least or most interested to affirm as important issues emphasized by the media but did not use such issue cues as a basis for changing their vote.

The highlighted sentence performs which of the following functions in the passage?

It highlights a reason to adopt the Australian electoral system.

It suggests that the reason that some who are eligible to vote do not vote is not clear.

It suggests that compulsory electoral systems increase political interest and awareness.

It implies that Converse's theory could be usefully applied to voluntary electoral systems.

It provides a reason for studying Australian data regarding mass-media effects on voters.

Section 5 of 6 | Question 8 of 20 00:29:44

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Phillip Converse theorizes that the voting behavior most strongly affected by mass media is that of voters with the lowest levels of prior political interest. Nonparticipation of such voters in voluntary electoral systems would obscure these effects, but Australia's compulsory electoral system, by forcing the least interested to vote, would not. Examination of Australian data shows that voters with the lowest levels of prior political interest were the most responsive to the effects of candidate images and election news and that they employed media messages conveyed by such coverage in their vote decisions late in campaigns. Moderately interested voters were more apt than either the least or most interested to affirm as important issues emphasized by the media but did not use such issue cues as a basis for changing their vote.

Which of the following best describes the difference mentioned in the passage between moderately interested voters and the most-interested voters respecting their responsiveness to media influence?

The most-interested voters are more likely than moderately interested voters to make their voting decisions on the basis of issues emphasized by the media.

The most-interested voters are less likely than moderately interested voters to trust media coverage of electoral campaigns.

The most-interested voters view less media coverage of electoral campaigns than moderately interested voters do.

The most-interested voters are less likely than moderately interested voters to agree that issues stressed in the media are important.

The most-interested voters are less likely than moderately interested voters to allow media coverage to influence their vote late in campaigns.

Passage 187

Section 6 of 6 | Question 17 of 20 00:28:05

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

In late imperial China (circa 1650–1850), excessive exploitation came not from the sovereign but from his agents, who had shorter-term goals and narrower interests than their ruler did. While the emperor's interest in preempting rebellion militated against overtaxation, his agents had incentives to exploit the taxpayers for their own benefit. Due to weak oversight, the emperor had to keep the taxes low and his bureaucracy small to mitigate this “tyranny at the bottom” effect. This fiscal weakness of the Chinese state had long been masked by its huge tax base; however, the economic expansion of the eighteenth century exacerbated the problems of administrative control, further squeezing the nation's finances and leaving China ill prepared for the challenges of the nineteenth century.

It can be inferred that the author assumes which of the following about the emperor's strategy of keeping “the taxes low and his bureaucracy small”?

It was implemented with little understanding of its consequences.

It was a concession made to ameliorate an unacceptable situation.

It was an indication of the emperor's refusal to compromise his principles.

It was a rare success in a policy area characterized by failure.

It was a choice of the common good over the emperor's personal interests.

Section 6 of 6 | Question 18 of 20 00:28:02

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

In late imperial China (circa 1650–1850), excessive exploitation came not from the sovereign but from his agents, who had shorter-term goals and narrower interests than their ruler did. While the emperor's interest in preempting rebellion militated against overtaxation, his agents had incentives to exploit the taxpayers for their own benefit. Due to weak oversight, the emperor had to keep the taxes low and his bureaucracy small to mitigate this “tyranny at the bottom” effect. This fiscal weakness of the Chinese state had long been masked by its huge tax base; however, the economic expansion of the eighteenth century exacerbated the problems of administrative control, further squeezing the nation's finances and leaving China ill prepared for the challenges of the nineteenth century.

It can be inferred from the passage that the Chinese emperor and the bureaucracy differed with respect to the

priority each placed on preventing popular rebellion

aversion of each to economic and bureaucratic reform

interest each showed in addressing the fiscal weakness of the state

willingness of each to encourage economic stability through large tax revenues

enthusiasm each had for the expansion of the Chinese economy

Passage 188

Section 6 of 6 | Question 17 of 20

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

Using radar instruments to analyze the exact nature of geological features on Saturn's moon Titan is challenging, because radar images are unlike ordinary photographs. With radar, the brightness of the reflected signal correlates with the roughness of the surface. Thus, the smooth surfaces of Titan's methane-filled lakes look dark in radar images, while bright areas usually suggest rough hilly terrain. However, the data don't always follow this pattern. Many detected river valleys and lakes appear bright compared to the surrounding terrain, suggesting a generally dry riverbed or lake bed filled with gravel or cobble. As for the dark, meandering river valleys, one theory proposes that they are deeply incised bedrock channels whose steep walls shadow the signal, making the radar images appear dark.

00:14:00 ⏹ Hide Time

Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that a radar image of Titan is most likely to be able to show

- whether a lake is filled or mostly dry
- whether a surface is bedrock
- the height of a hill or mountain
- the age of a geological feature
- the contents of a deep canyon

Select one answer choice.

Section 6 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

Using radar instruments to analyze the exact nature of geological features on Saturn's moon Titan is challenging, because radar images are unlike ordinary photographs. With radar, the brightness of the reflected signal correlates with the roughness of the surface. Thus, the smooth surfaces of Titan's methane-filled lakes look dark in radar images, while bright areas usually suggest rough hilly terrain. However, the data don't always follow this pattern. Many detected river valleys and lakes appear bright compared to the surrounding terrain, suggesting a generally dry riverbed or lake bed filled with gravel or cobble. As for the dark, meandering river valleys, one theory proposes that they are deeply incised bedrock channels whose steep walls shadow the signal, making the radar images appear dark.

00:12:33 ⏹ Hide Time

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

- It introduces a necessary consequence of the preceding sentence.
- It qualifies a general rule by examining a particular case.
- It poses a problem that is addressed in the following sentence.
- It shows how a general rule applies in a particular case.
- It proposes an interpretation that is later questioned.

Select one answer choice.

Passage 189

Section 3 of 6 | Question 17 of 20

00:12:38 ⏹ Hide Time

Question 17 is based on this passage.

The Ptolemies, a Greek dynasty that ruled Egypt, brought to Alexandria statues made centuries earlier for the native Egyptian monarchs at the former capital, Heliopolis. Two colossal statues of male rulers found in Alexandria's harbor among Ptolemaic ruins are in a style very similar to that of the ancient Heliopolis statues, but they have facial features that are characteristically Greek. Therefore, the two colossal statues were probably made during Ptolemaic times, specifically under Ptolemy II, since _____.

Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

- their colossal size is matched by many of the statues of male rulers found in Heliopolis but by very few other statues found in Alexandria
- most of the statues taken from Heliopolis were brought to Alexandria under Ptolemy II
- they were found among the ruins of a majestic lighthouse built by Ptolemy II as part of his extensive reconstruction of Alexandria's harbor
- a colossal statue of a female figure found next to the two statues also has characteristically Greek facial features
- during Ptolemaic times, many Greek artists and scholars lived and worked in Alexandria

Select one answer choice.

Passage 190

Section 6 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

The decline of the heath hen began when the first Europeans arrived on the East Coast of North America. Before European settlement, Native Americans used fire to maintain a mosaic of forests, shrublands, agricultural fields, and grasslands. After European diseases decimated Native American populations, the formerly open habitats of the Northeast became largely forested, resulting in major changes to bird communities and probably reducing suitable heath hen habitat. Although the clearing of forests by European settlers probably once again increased heath hen habitat, hunting pressure was extreme, and by 1821 the formerly common bird was rare in New England. The last reports of heath hens in Pennsylvania and New Jersey are from 1869, and it is doubtful that the heath hen survived much after that on mainland North America.

00:10:43 ⏹ Hide Time

Which of the following can be inferred about the action mentioned in the highlighted portion of the passage?

- It was facilitated by the use of fire to maintain a mosaic of forests and open habitats.
- It partially reversed changes to bird communities that occurred in the previous century.
- It failed to compensate for the effects of overhunting the species.
- It resulted from a deliberate effort to conserve the species.
- It had a significant positive impact on a species that was already close to extinction.

Select one answer choice.

Section 6 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:08:23 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

The decline of the heath hen began when the first Europeans arrived on the East Coast of North America. Before European settlement, Native Americans used fire to maintain a mosaic of forests, shrublands, agricultural fields, and grasslands. After European diseases decimated Native American populations, the formerly open habitats of the Northeast became largely forested, resulting in major changes to bird communities and probably reducing suitable heath hen habitat. Although the clearing of forests by European settlers probably once again increased heath hen habitat, hunting pressure was extreme, and by 1821 the formerly common bird was rare in New England. The last reports of heath hens in Pennsylvania and New Jersey are from 1869, and it is doubtful that the heath hen survived much after that on mainland North America.

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

Which of the following statements about the impact of European settlers on the heath hen is supported by the passage?

- The first Europeans indirectly precipitated a decrease in suitable heath hen habitats.
- European settlers hastened the decline of the heath hen through hunting.
- The growth of European settlements may have increased suitable heath hen habitats.

Select one or more answer choices.

Passage 191

Section 5 of 6 | Question 18 of 20 00:10:37 ⏳ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

Norman Lewis, the first major African American abstract expressionist painter, never enjoyed the success achieved by fellow abstract expressionists Mark Rothko and Jackson Pollock, artists who more easily built crucial art world connections. Critical neglect might also be partially attributable to Lewis' incorporation of recognizable forms drawn from European artists such as Mondrian and Picasso. As abstract expressionism's status grew through the 1950s, its value was often related to a burgeoning mythology of abstract expressionism as distinctively American. Lewis' visual references to European artists were sometimes perceived as imitative rather than as inventive. However, Lewis, who admired Picasso's use of African art in his cubist designs, did not see hybridity as antithetical to originality and continued to recontextualize European elements in his compositions.

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the "mythology"?

- It remained intact after the era of the 1950s.
- It may have been a factor that constrained Lewis' success.
- It derived in part from certain painters' acceptance in the art world.
- It detracted in some ways from abstract expressionism's status in Europe.
- It reflected the prestige enjoyed by artists like Mondrian and Picasso.

Select one answer choice.

Section 5 of 6 | Question 17 of 20 00:14:36 ⏳ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

Norman Lewis, the first major African American abstract expressionist painter, never enjoyed the success achieved by fellow abstract expressionists Mark Rothko and Jackson Pollock, artists who more easily built crucial art world connections. Critical neglect might also be partially attributable to Lewis' incorporation of recognizable forms drawn from European artists such as Mondrian and Picasso. As abstract expressionism's status grew through the 1950s, its value was often related to a burgeoning mythology of abstract expressionism as distinctively American. Lewis' visual references to European artists were sometimes perceived as imitative rather than as inventive. However, Lewis, who admired Picasso's use of African art in his cubist designs, did not see hybridity as antithetical to originality and continued to recontextualize European elements in his compositions.

The author mentions the "connections" primarily to

- acknowledge a relationship between Lewis' work and that of certain European artists
- help explain why Lewis aligned himself with certain other American painters
- provide a context for understanding the advent of the abstract expressionist movement
- discount a particular explanation for the trajectory of Lewis' artistic career
- note a factor that distinguished Lewis from some other artists with whom he had an artistic affinity

Select one answer choice.

Passage 192

Section 5 of 6 | Question 16 of 20

00:12:36 Θ Hide Time

Question 16 is based on this passage.

In 1995 most new cars priced below \$10,000 were sold to young people buying their first factory-new car. Parents buying a car for a son or a daughter were the second-largest group of buyers. In 1995 every factory-new car priced below \$10,000 was a subcompact car. Primarily because parents who buy subcompacts for a son or a daughter are highly safety-conscious, all factory-new subcompact cars available in 1995 came with air bags for both front seats.

If the information provided is true, which of the following must also be true about 1995 on the basis of it?

- Most factory-new subcompact cars were priced below \$10,000.
- Most parents buying a car for a son or a daughter purchased a factory-new subcompact car.
- No parents buying a car for a son or a daughter purchased a factory-new car that did not come with air bags for both front seats.
- Some young people who bought their first factory-new car bought a car that came with air bags for both front seats.
- More new cars were purchased by young people buying their first factory-new car than by parents buying a car for a son or a daughter.

Select one answer choice.

Passage 193

Section 6 of 6 | Question 16 of 20
00:15:34 ⏳ Hide Time

Question 16 is based on this passage.

Along one part of California's San Andreas Fault, the land sometimes shifts slightly. Some researchers hypothesize that such shifts occur a few days before virtually all earthquakes measuring above 3.3 on the Richter scale of magnitude. Therefore, if these researchers are right, and if such shifts can be reliably detected when they occur, then it is possible to predict, merely by watching for shifts, whether such an earthquake will occur within a few days.

The argument is most vulnerable to which of the following criticisms?

- It does not take into account that slight shifts and earthquakes of magnitude 3.3 or greater might both be caused by some third factor.
- It treats one particular indicator of earthquakes of a given magnitude as if it were the only such indicator.
- It mistakes evidence that earthquakes of a given magnitude can be predicted for evidence that all earthquakes can be predicted.
- It fails to establish that the shifts can be reliably predicted.
- The evidence offered is consistent with the majority of shifts' not being followed by an earthquake.

Select one answer choice.

A1_GRE

Passage 194

Section 6 of 6 | Question 7 of 20 00:29:13 Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

The first serious attempt to explain the moon's craters as resulting from the impact of meteoroids came from Grove Karl Gilbert (1893). A major problem with the impact hypothesis, however, was the observation that the rims of nearly all lunar craters are circular. The low-velocity impact experiments carried out by Gilbert and others indicated that circular craters are produced only in vertical (or near vertical) impacts, whereas oblique impacts always produced elliptical craters. Thus, attributing an impact origin to the lunar craters was equivalent to assuming that almost all impacts on the Moon were near vertical, a proposition that was correctly dismissed by early astronomers. Gilbert himself showed that 45 degrees is the most probable angle of impact, whereas vertical and grazing impacts are rare.

The author mentions "elliptical craters" primarily to

- cite a finding that undermines a view
- compare a hypothesis to an alternative
- explain the significance of a discovery
- argue that a certain explanation is ambiguous
- suggest a novel solution to a problem

Select one answer choice.

Section 6 of 6 | Question 8 of 20 00:29:09 Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

The first serious attempt to explain the moon's craters as resulting from the impact of meteoroids came from Grove Karl Gilbert (1893). A major problem with the impact hypothesis, however, was the observation that the rims of nearly all lunar craters are circular. The low-velocity impact experiments carried out by Gilbert and others indicated that circular craters are produced only in vertical (or near vertical) impacts, whereas oblique impacts always produced elliptical craters. Thus, attributing an impact origin to the lunar craters was equivalent to assuming that almost all impacts on the Moon were near vertical, a proposition that was correctly dismissed by early astronomers. Gilbert himself showed that 45 degrees is the most probable angle of impact, whereas vertical and grazing impacts are rare.

Which of the following statements about meteoroid impacts is most directly supported by the information in the passage?

- Most meteoroid impacts on the Moon occur at low velocity.
- The probability of a meteoroid grazing the Moon is relatively low.
- Meteoroid impacts of 45 degrees will often create circular craters on the Moon.
- The deepest lunar craters are produced by vertical meteoroid impacts.
- Some meteoroid impacts on the Moon do not leave craters.

Select one answer choice.

Passage 195

Section 5 of 6 | Question 17 of 20 00:14:32 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

Normally, business leaders would welcome such a huge market as that which exists in the area of environmental improvement—it is worth more than 500 billion dollars worldwide. But the terminology and rhetoric of the environmental improvement field have so confused and polarized thinking that the implications of such a valuable market are generally overlooked. Despite the huge economic gains shown by virtually every careful study, environmental improvement is generally referred to as a “cost” by most business executives, political figures, and policy makers. Yet, like other industries, environmental improvement responds to a valid demand, and it creates jobs, profits, and positive benefits for citizens. Environmental improvement, according to management expert James Quinn, should be viewed as a market rather than as a cost.

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

It undermines an idea introduced in the first sentence.

It suggests a direction for research that is described later in the passage.

It elaborates a point introduced in the preceding sentence.

It proposes an alternative to the confusing terminology mentioned in the preceding sentence.

It describes why the market mentioned in the first sentence should be considered a special case.

Select one answer choice.

Section 5 of 6 | Question 18 of 20 00:13:02 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

Normally, business leaders would welcome such a huge market as that which exists in the area of environmental improvement—it is worth more than 500 billion dollars worldwide. But the terminology and rhetoric of the environmental improvement field have so confused and polarized thinking that the implications of such a valuable market are generally overlooked. Despite the huge economic gains shown by virtually every careful study, environmental improvement is generally referred to as a “cost” by most business executives, political figures, and policy makers. Yet, like other industries, environmental improvement responds to a valid demand, and it creates jobs, profits, and positive benefits for citizens. Environmental improvement, according to management expert James Quinn, should be viewed as a market rather than as a cost.

In the context in which it appears, “Normally” most nearly means

Naturally

As a rule

Without hesitation

Left unchecked

Understandably

Select one answer choice.

Passage 196

Section 3 of 6 | Question 18 of 20 00:13:28 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

The Templo Mayor (Great Temple) of the Aztec capital Tenochtitlán furnishes possibly the only direct evidence for the explicit influence of astronomical or cosmological factors in the planning and layout of Mesoamerican urban architecture: a historical document suggests that the ruler Motecuhzoma had part of the Templo Mayor torn down and rebuilt so that the Sun would appear to rise directly over the temple of Huitzilopochtli on the equinox. But can the cosmological significance of the Templo Mayor be extended to the whole city of Tenochtitlán? For many scholars this is unproblematic. The passage of the Sun across the sky was one of the most important elements of Aztec cosmology, and it seems natural to interpret the east-west avenues and alignments of Tenochtitlán in terms of the passage of the Sun. As Tenochtitlán is one of the few Mesoamerican cities with orthogonal (grid) planning, the roles of cosmology and astronomy would seem particularly prominent in its layout. Numerous studies have shown, however, that Aztec rulers drew on images and concepts of the ancient Classic-period metropolis Teotihuacán to reinforce their imperial legitimacy. Aztec rulers may have imitated Teotihuacán's grid layout in planning their own capital, irrespective of any cosmological notions of their own.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- suggest that the cosmological beliefs of Aztec rulers were influenced by those of earlier, Classic-period rulers
- present an example that illustrates a general characteristic of Mesoamerican urban architecture
- draw a general conclusion about the Aztec capital Tenochtitlán from the characteristics of the Templo Mayor
- present a particular interpretation of a certain characteristic of the Aztec capital Tenochtitlán and offer an alternative
- dispute a hypothesis about the influence of cosmological factors on the planning of the Templo Mayor

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 19 of 20 00:10:43 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

The Templo Mayor (Great Temple) of the Aztec capital Tenochtitlán furnishes possibly the only direct evidence for the explicit influence of astronomical or cosmological factors in the planning and layout of Mesoamerican urban architecture: a historical document suggests that the ruler Motecuhzoma had part of the Templo Mayor torn down and rebuilt so that the Sun would appear to rise directly over the temple of Huitzilopochtli on the equinox. But can the cosmological significance of the Templo Mayor be extended to the whole city of Tenochtitlán? For many scholars this is unproblematic. The passage of the Sun across the sky was one of the most important elements of Aztec cosmology, and it seems natural to interpret the east-west avenues and alignments of Tenochtitlán in terms of the passage of the Sun. As Tenochtitlán is one of the few Mesoamerican cities with orthogonal (grid) planning, the roles of cosmology and astronomy would seem particularly prominent in its layout. Numerous studies have shown, however, that Aztec rulers drew on images and concepts of the ancient Classic-period metropolis Teotihuacán to reinforce their imperial legitimacy. Aztec rulers may have imitated Teotihuacán's grid layout in planning their own capital, irrespective of any cosmological notions of their own.

The author implies that the fundamental reason for the grid layout of Tenochtitlán may be

- a conformity to the style of most other Aztec cities
- an emulation of the architectural themes of an earlier empire
- an adherence to the cosmological system of Teotihuacán
- a desire to focus the city's layout on the temple of Huitzilopochtli
- a reflection of the architectural preferences of the ruler Motecuhzoma

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 5 | Question 20 of 20
Questions 16 to 20 are based on this passage.

The Templo Mayor (Great Temple) of the Aztec capital Tenochtitlán furnishes possibly the only direct evidence for the explicit influence of astronomical or cosmological factors in the planning and layout of Mesoamerican urban architecture: a historical document suggests that the ruler Moctezuma had part of the Templo Mayor torn down and rebuilt so that the Sun would appear to rise directly over the temple of Huitzilopochtli on the equinox. But can the cosmological significance of the Templo Mayor be extended to the whole city of Tenochtitlán? For many scholars this is unproblematic. The passage of the Sun across the sky was one of the most important elements of Aztec cosmology, and it seems natural to interpret the east-west avenues and alignments of Tenochtitlán in terms of the passage of the Sun. As Tenochtitlán is one of the few Mesoamerican cities with orthogonal (grid) planning, the roles of cosmology and astronomy would seem particularly prominent in its layout. Numerous studies have shown, however, that Aztec rulers drew on images and concepts of the ancient Classic-period metropolis Teotihuacán to reinforce their imperial legitimacy. Aztec rulers may have imitated Teotihuacán's grid layout in planning their own capital, irrespective of any cosmological notions of their own.

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

It can be inferred from the passage that the author would agree with which of the following statements about the Templo Mayor?

Its alteration by Moctezuma appears to have been influenced by cosmological considerations.

It provides evidence that Moctezuma reinforced his imperial legitimacy by making use of ancient Classic-period images and concepts.

It does not provide conclusive evidence that the city of Tenochtitlán itself was built with astronomical or cosmological factors in mind.

Select one or more answer choices.

A1 GRE

Passage 197

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Recent research has questioned the long-standing view of pearly mussels as exclusively suspension feeders (animals that strain suspended particles from water) that subsist on phytoplankton (mostly algae). Early studies of mussel feeding were based on analyses of gut contents, a method that has three weaknesses. First, material in mucus-bound gut contents is difficult to identify and quantify. Second, material found in the gut may pass undigested out of the mussel, not contributing to its nutrition. Finally, examination of gut contents offers limited insight into the mechanisms and behaviors by which mussels acquire food. Modern studies suggest that pearly mussels feed on more than just algae and may use other means than suspension feeding. Pedal feeding (sweeping up edible material with a muscular structure called the foot) has been observed in juvenile pearly mussels.

Besides the phytoplankton pearly mussels capture from the water column, their guts also contain small animals, protozoans, and detritus (nonliving particulate organic material). Recent studies show that mussels can capture and assimilate bacteria as well, a potentially important source of food in many fresh waters. Another potential source of food for mussels is dissolved organic matter. Early studies showing that pearly mussels could take up simple organic compounds were largely discounted because such labile (unstable) compounds are rarely abundant in nature. Nevertheless, recent work on other bivalves suggests that dissolved organic matter may be a significant source of nutrition.

Of this complex mix of materials that pearly mussels acquire, what is actually required and assimilated? Stable-isotope analyses of mussels taken from nature and of captive-reared mussels are

00:21:57 ⏹ Hide Time

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- summarize the present state of knowledge about what pearly mussels eat
- contrast two mechanisms by which pearly mussels have been shown to feed
- explain why evidence used to support a long-standing view about pearly mussels is flawed
- suggest that a particular source of nutrients is more essential to pearly mussels than was previously thought
- question whether research findings about laboratory-reared pearly mussels can be extrapolated to pearly mussels in natural habitats

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:20:53 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

detritus (nonliving particulate organic material). Recent studies show that mussels can capture and assimilate bacteria as well, a potentially important source of food in many fresh waters. Another potential source of food for mussels is dissolved organic matter. Early studies showing that pearly mussels could take up simple organic compounds were largely discounted because such labile (unstable) compounds are rarely abundant in nature. Nevertheless, recent work on other bivalves suggests that dissolved organic matter may be a significant source of nutrition.

Of this complex mix of materials that pearly mussels acquire, what is actually required and assimilated? Stable-isotope analyses of mussels taken from nature and of captive-reared mussels are beginning to offer some insight into this question. Nichols and Garling showed that pearly mussels in a small river were omnivorous, subsisting mainly on particles less than 28 micrometers in diameter, including algae, detritus, and bacteria. Bacterially derived carbon was apparently the primary source of soft-tissue carbon. However, bacteria alone cannot support mussel growth, because they lack the necessary long-chain fatty acids and sterols and are deficient in some amino acids. Bacteria may supplement other food resources, provide growth factors, or be the primary food in habitats such as headwater streams, where phytoplankton is scarce. Juvenile mussels have been most successfully reared in the laboratory on diets containing algae high in polyunsaturated fatty acids. Thus, it appears that the pearly mussel diet in nature may consist of algae, bacteria, detritus, and small animals and that at least some algae and bacteria may be required as a source of essential biochemicals.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- summarize the present state of knowledge about what pearly mussels eat
- contrast two mechanisms by which pearly mussels have been shown to feed
- explain why evidence used to support a long-standing view about pearly mussels is flawed
- suggest that a particular source of nutrients is more essential to pearly mussels than was previously thought
- question whether research findings about laboratory-reared pearly mussels can be extrapolated to pearly mussels in natural habitats

Section 3 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Recent research has questioned the long-standing view of pearly mussels as exclusively suspension feeders (animals that strain suspended particles from water) that subsist on phytoplankton (mostly algae). Early studies of mussel feeding were based on analyses of gut contents, a method that has three weaknesses. First, material in mucus-bound gut contents is difficult to identify and quantify. Second, material found in the gut may pass undigested out of the mussel, not contributing to its nutrition. Finally, examination of gut contents offers limited insight into the mechanisms and behaviors by which mussels acquire food. Modern studies suggest that pearly mussels feed on more than just algae and may use other means than suspension feeding. Pedal feeding (sweeping up edible material with a muscular structure called the foot) has been observed in juvenile pearly mussels.

Besides the phytoplankton pearly mussels capture from the water column, their guts also contain small animals, protozoans, and detritus (nonliving particulate organic material). Recent studies show that mussels can capture and assimilate bacteria as well, a potentially important source of food in many fresh waters. Another potential source of food for mussels is dissolved organic matter. Early studies showing that pearly mussels could take up simple organic compounds were largely discounted because such labile (unstable) compounds are rarely abundant in nature. Nevertheless, recent work on other bivalves suggests that dissolved organic matter may be a significant source of nutrition.

Of this complex mix of materials that pearly mussels acquire, what is actually required and assimilated? Stable-isotope analyses of mussels taken from nature and of captive-reared mussels are

00:20:21 ⏹ Hide Time

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

The passage suggests which of the following about bacteria?

- They do not play the primary role in pearly mussel nutrition in habitats where phytoplankton is readily available.
- They are ingested by pearly mussels but do not contain nutrients that mussels can assimilate.
- They are pearly mussels' main source of some of the amino acids required for mussels to grow.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

detritus (nonliving particulate organic material). Recent studies show that mussels can capture and assimilate bacteria as well, a potentially important source of food in many fresh waters. Another potential source of food for mussels is dissolved organic matter. Early studies showing that pearly mussels could take up simple organic compounds were largely discounted because such labile (unstable) compounds are rarely abundant in nature. Nevertheless, recent work on other bivalves suggests that dissolved organic matter may be a significant source of nutrition.

Of this complex mix of materials that pearly mussels acquire, what is actually required and assimilated? Stable-isotope analyses of mussels taken from nature and of captive-reared mussels are beginning to offer some insight into this question. Nichols and Garling showed that pearly mussels in a small river were omnivorous, subsisting mainly on particles less than 28 micrometers in diameter, including algae, detritus, and bacteria. Bacterially derived carbon was apparently the primary source of soft-tissue carbon. However, bacteria alone cannot support mussel growth, because they lack the necessary long-chain fatty acids and sterols and are deficient in some amino acids. Bacteria may supplement other food resources, provide growth factors, or be the primary food in habitats such as headwater streams, where phytoplankton is scarce. Juvenile mussels have been most successfully reared in the laboratory on diets containing algae high in polyunsaturated fatty acids. Thus, it appears that the pearly mussel diet in nature may consist of algae, bacteria, detritus, and small animals and that at least some algae and bacteria may be required as a source of essential biochemicals.

00:19:57 ⏹ Hide Time

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

The passage suggests which of the following about bacteria?

- They do not play the primary role in pearly mussel nutrition in habitats where phytoplankton is readily available.
- They are ingested by pearly mussels but do not contain nutrients that mussels can assimilate.
- They are pearly mussels' main source of some of the amino acids required for mussels to grow.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Recent research has questioned the long-standing view of pearly mussels as exclusively suspension feeders (animals that strain suspended particles from water) that subsist on phytoplankton (mostly algae). Early studies of mussel feeding were based on analyses of gut contents, a method that has three weaknesses. First, material in mucus-bound gut contents is difficult to identify and quantify. Second, material found in the gut may pass undigested out of the mussel, not contributing to its nutrition. Finally, examination of gut contents offers limited insight into the mechanisms and behaviors by which mussels acquire food. Modern studies suggest that pearly mussels feed on more than just algae and may use other means than suspension feeding. Pedal feeding (sweeping up edible material with a muscular structure called the foot) has been observed in juvenile pearly mussels.

Besides the phytoplankton pearly mussels capture from the water column, their guts also contain small animals, protozoans, and detritus (nonliving particulate organic material). Recent studies show that mussels can capture and assimilate bacteria as well, a potentially important source of food in many fresh waters. Another potential source of food for mussels is dissolved organic matter. Early studies showing that pearly mussels could take up simple organic compounds were largely discounted because such labile (unstable) compounds are rarely abundant in nature. Nevertheless, recent work on other bivalves suggests that dissolved organic matter may be a significant source of nutrition.

Of this complex mix of materials that pearly mussels acquire, what is actually required and assimilated? Stable-isotope analyses of mussels taken from nature and of captive-reared mussels are

00:19:06 ⏹ Hide Time

Which of the following can be inferred about the “recent research”?

- Little of it has been conducted on mussels in their natural habitats.
- Some of it has produced findings that overturn earlier assumptions about pearly mussels’ competition for food.
- Some of it has been conducted by methods other than analysis of gut contents.
- It has revealed little about the mechanisms and behavior by which pearly mussels acquire food.
- It has invalidated researchers’ questions about what pearly mussels eat.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 12 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

what is actually required and assimilated? Stable-isotope analyses of mussels taken from nature and of captive-reared mussels are beginning to offer some insight into this question. Nichols and Garling showed that pearly mussels in a small river were omnivorous, subsisting mainly on particles less than 28 micrometers in diameter, including algae, detritus, and bacteria. Bacterially derived carbon was apparently the primary source of soft-tissue carbon. However, bacteria alone cannot support mussel growth, because they lack the necessary long-chain fatty acids and sterols and are deficient in some amino acids. Bacteria may supplement other food resources, provide growth factors, or be the primary food in habitats such as headwater streams, where phytoplankton is scarce. Juvenile mussels have been most successfully reared in the laboratory on diets containing algae high in polyunsaturated fatty acids. Thus, it appears that the pearly mussel diet in nature may consist of algae, bacteria, detritus, and small animals and that at least some algae and bacteria may be required as a source of essential biochemicals.

00:17:10 ⏹ Hide Time

The author mentions “long-chain fatty acids and sterols” primarily in order to

- explain researchers’ finding that pearly mussels ingest bacteria
- cast doubt on a particular assumption about the role of detritus in pearly mussel nutrition
- identify compounds that can have a deleterious effect on mussel growth
- contrast the nutritional needs of pearly mussels with those of other bivalves
- point out a nutritional limitation of one food source ingested by pearly mussels

Passage 198

Section 3 of 6 | Question 7 of 20 00:13:37 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Critical neglect of Emily Brontë's poetry is long-standing and once resulted from an idea of Victorian poetry as essentially a male preserve. Feminist critics have challenged this understanding of Victorian poetry, largely by displacing critical approaches that required a particular subject matter or point of view and therefore undervalued women poets whose work did not conform. But feminist critics' own assumptions about Victorian women's poetry have also threatened to exclude Emily Brontë. Virginia Blain's anthology of Victorian women's poetry is representative, not eccentric, in omitting Brontë. Blain aimed to provide wide-ranging coverage of "the kinds of subjects and poetic treatments most often employed by Victorian women poets," yet, as Emily's sister Charlotte said, Emily's poetry is not "at all like the poetry women generally write."

The passage suggests which of the following about "Virginia Blain's anthology"?

- It introduced readers to previously less-well-known poets whose work is highly congruent with that of Emily Brontë.
- It inaugurated a trend among feminist critics that had an unintended effect on the reputation of Emily Brontë.
- Its contents reflected the full range of themes and poetic techniques used by Victorian poets.
- Its selections were chosen on the basis of criteria that Blain believed would provide a representative collection.
- Its influence on scholars' assumptions about poetry written by Victorian women has waned over time.

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 8 of 20 00:09:58 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Critical neglect of Emily Brontë's poetry is long-standing and once resulted from an idea of Victorian poetry as essentially a male preserve. Feminist critics have challenged this understanding of Victorian poetry, largely by displacing critical approaches that required a particular subject matter or point of view and therefore undervalued women poets whose work did not conform. But feminist critics' own assumptions about Victorian women's poetry have also threatened to exclude Emily Brontë. Virginia Blain's anthology of Victorian women's poetry is representative, not eccentric, in omitting Brontë. Blain aimed to provide wide-ranging coverage of "the kinds of subjects and poetic treatments most often employed by Victorian women poets," yet, as Emily's sister Charlotte said, Emily's poetry is not "at all like the poetry women generally write."

The author suggests which of the following about the "idea" mentioned in the first sentence?

- It is being resurrected by some literary critics who once dismissed it as excessively constricting.
- It may have been less predominant among literary critics than some feminist scholarship has represented it as having been.
- It imposed critical concepts on a literary genre that had the effect of blurring certain defining formal characteristics of that genre.
- It tended to define a field of literary study by criteria that failed to include some of the poetry relevant to that field.
- It served to buttress a critical approach that created misleading distinctions between Victorian poetry and the poetry of other periods.

Select one answer choice.

Passage 199

Section 6 of 6 | Question 16 of 20

00:21:52 ⏹ Hide Time

Question 16 is based on this passage.

The fact that no authenticated firepits predate the first known appearance of *Homo sapiens* some 200,000 years ago indicates that it was impossible to control the use of fire without a large brain such as *Homo sapiens* has. Since *Homo sapiens* did not exist 465,000 years ago, a 465,000-year-old deposit that has been found consisting of charcoal and burnt bones cannot, therefore, be evidence that firepits existed considerably earlier than 200,000 years ago.

The argument is most vulnerable to which of the following as a criticism?

- It attempts to refute a general claim by means of a single exceptional case.
- It relies on altering the meaning of an important term.
- It is based on claims that cannot all be true together.
- A crucial step in the argument presupposes the truth of the conclusion.
- The evidence given to support the conclusion actually undermines the conclusion.

Select one answer choice.

A1_GRE

Passage 200

Section 4 of 6 | Question 16 of 20

00:20:03 ⏹ Hide Time

Question 16 is based on this passage.

When aspirin relieves pain, it does so partly by blocking the body's output of prostaglandins, chemicals that can produce inflammation and pain in the joints. Unfortunately, prostaglandins also produce a coating that protects the stomach from stomach acid, so taking aspirin can cause stomach upset. A recently developed medication promises to relieve pain without blocking prostaglandin production. Therefore, if this promise is fulfilled, the new medication will relieve pain without causing stomach upset.

The argument is most vulnerable to criticism on which of the following grounds?

- It relies on using a crucial term in two different senses.
- It relies on vague suppositions about future developments in order to gloss over a current difficulty.
- The fact that a certain effect can be produced in one way is taken to mean that the effect cannot be produced in any other way.
- The fact that a substance is known to produce a certain effect some of the time is taken to mean that the substance produces the effect all of the time.
- A substance that is said to have both positive and negative effects is treated as if it had only a negative effect.

A1_GRE