

大佬版老机经 50 Enough

Version 1.2

公众号：留学大佬 GRE

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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！**

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Version 1.2 发布于 2021 年 9 月 10 日

Passage 1

Section 2 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Before feminist literary criticism emerged in the 1970s, the nineteenth-century United States writer Fanny Fern was regarded by most critics (when considered at all) as a prototype of weepy sentimentalism—a pious, insipid icon of conventional American culture. Feminist reclamations of Fern, by contrast, emphasize her “nonsentimental” qualities, particularly her sharply humorous social criticism. Most feminist scholars find it difficult to reconcile Fern’s sardonic social critiques with her effusive celebrations of many conventional values. Attempting to resolve this contradiction, Harris concludes that Fern employed “flowery rhetoric” strategically to disguise her subversive goals beneath apparent conventionality. However, Tompkins proposes an alternative view of sentimentality itself, suggesting that sentimental writing could serve radical, rather than only conservative, ends by swaying readers emotionally, moving them to embrace social change.

00:29:47 ⏹ Hide Time

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

The passage suggests which of the following about the “contradiction” mentioned in the highlighted sentence?

- It was not generally addressed by critics before the 1970s.
- It is apparent in only a small number of Fern’s writings.
- It has troubled many feminist critics who study Fern.

Select one or more answer choices.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:29:46 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Before feminist literary criticism emerged in the 1970s, the nineteenth-century United States writer Fanny Fern was regarded by most critics (when considered at all) as a prototype of weepy sentimentalism—a pious, insipid icon of conventional American culture. Feminist reclamations of Fern, by contrast, emphasize her “nonsentimental” qualities, particularly her sharply humorous social criticism. Most feminist scholars find it difficult to reconcile Fern’s sardonic social critiques with her effusive celebrations of many conventional values. Attempting to resolve this contradiction, Harris concludes that Fern employed “flowery rhetoric” strategically to disguise her subversive goals beneath apparent conventionality. However, Tompkins proposes an alternative view of sentimentality itself, suggesting that sentimental writing could serve radical, rather than only conservative, ends by swaying readers emotionally, moving them to embrace social change.

It can be inferred from the passage that Tompkins would be most likely to agree with which of the following about the “critics” mentioned in the passage?

- They accurately characterize the overall result Fern is aiming to achieve.
- They are not as dismissive of Fern as some feminist critics have suggested.
- They exaggerate the extent to which Fern intended her writing to serve a social purpose.
- They wrongly assume that “sentimental” must be a pejorative term.
- They fail to recognize that sentimental rhetoric plays to readers’ emotions.

Select one answer choice.

3. It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions Fern's "sharply humorous social criticism" primarily in order to
- A. contrast Fern's apparent intentions with the impression her writing made on Harris
 - B. suggest that many feminist critics have attributed to Fern intentions that she may not have had
 - C. identify an aspect of Fern's writing that strikes some scholars as incompatible with other attributes of her writing
 - D. help account for the effect Fern's writing had on critics of her own time
 - E. identify the aspects of Fern's writing for which she was primarily known prior to the 1970s
4. In the context in which it appears, "reclamations" most nearly means
- A. reformations
 - B. rehabilitations
 - C. recapitulations
 - D. retractions
 - E. reiterations

Passage 2

Section 2 of 6 | Question 7 of 20 00:29:41

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

The discovery of subsurface life on Earth, surviving independently from surface life, refuted the belief that biological processes require not only liquid water but sunlight as well, thus greatly enhancing the possibility of life beyond Earth. Take Jupiter's moon Europa. Space probes show a body covered with a thick layer of ice. As Europa orbits its planet, however, it flexes due to the gravitational tug-of-war between it, its sister moons, and Jupiter. Through friction, this flexing produces heat in the moon's interior capable of melting ice. Indeed, observations suggest liquid water exists beneath Europa's icy crust. Photosynthetic life is impossible there because sunlight is completely absent, but life such as the microbes that flourish deep within Earth may still be possible.

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

Regarding life beyond Earth, the author of the passage implies that

- life could be dependent on a source of energy other than light from the nearest star
- life might exist in an environment that did not provide everything that is needed for life on Earth to exist
- life might take a form radically different from that of any life that is found on Earth

Section 2 of 6 | Question 8 of 20 00:29:39

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

The discovery of subsurface life on Earth, surviving independently from surface life, refuted the belief that biological processes require not only liquid water but sunlight as well, thus greatly enhancing the possibility of life beyond Earth. Take Jupiter's moon Europa. Space probes show a body covered with a thick layer of ice. As Europa orbits its planet, however, it flexes due to the gravitational tug-of-war between it, its sister moons, and Jupiter. Through friction, this flexing produces heat in the moon's interior capable of melting ice. Indeed, observations suggest liquid water exists beneath Europa's icy crust. Photosynthetic life is impossible there because sunlight is completely absent, but life such as the microbes that flourish deep within Earth may still be possible.

The highlighted sentence serves to introduce

- an instance that allows a hypothesis to be tested
- speculation grounded in empirical discovery
- a deduction from a newly advanced hypothesis
- a large-scale effect of an apparently insignificant contingency
- the derivation of a contradiction to refute a claim

Section 4 of 6 | Question 17 of 20 00:16:25

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

The discovery of subsurface life on Earth, surviving independently from surface life, refuted the belief that biological processes require not only liquid water but sunlight as well, thus greatly enhancing the possibility of life beyond Earth. Take Jupiter's moon Europa. Space probes show a body covered with a thick layer of ice. As Europa orbits its planet, however, it flexes due to the gravitational tug-of-war between it, its sister moons, and Jupiter. Through friction, this flexing produces heat in the moon's interior capable of melting ice. Indeed, observations suggest liquid water exists beneath Europa's icy crust. Photosynthetic life is impossible there because sunlight is completely absent, but life such as the microbes that flourish deep within Earth may still be possible.

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

Life on Europa in the form suggested in the passage would be dependent on

- the protection Europa's icy crust gives against the harmful components of sunlight
- the existence of water on Europa
- the motion of Europa around Jupiter

Passage 3

Section 5 of 6 | Question 8 of 20 00:29:45

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

In recent decades, scholars of American literature have skillfully revealed authors' simultaneous accommodation and resistance to an increasingly commercialized, capitalistic environment during the early nineteenth century. Historians of the period have not, however, fully exploited literary criticism, due to the disciplinary boundaries that mark contemporary academic research. Few historians have extensive training in critical theory and its specialized languages, and the sheer volume of work in early American history and literature challenges anyone who would master either field, much less both. Moreover, historians study people across the nation, but much literary scholarship called "American" actually examines works produced in northeastern states. And historians usually study the operations of capitalism in its details, while literary critics produce a generalized picture of literary commodification.

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

The passage cites which of the following as reasons for historians' failure to fully exploit literary criticism?

- The amount of scholarship involved
- The distinctive nature of literary criticism
- The ahistorical quality of much literary criticism

Section 6 of 6 | Question 17 of 20 00:29:31

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In recent decades, scholars of American literature have skillfully revealed authors' simultaneous accommodation and resistance to an increasingly commercialized, capitalistic environment during the early nineteenth century. Historians of the period have not, however, fully exploited literary criticism, due to the disciplinary boundaries that mark contemporary academic research. Few historians have extensive training in critical theory and its specialized languages, and the sheer volume of work in early American history and literature challenges anyone who would master either field, much less both. Moreover, historians study people across the nation, but much literary scholarship called "American" actually examines works produced in northeastern states. And historians usually study the operations of capitalism in its details, while literary critics produce a generalized picture of literary commodification.

As discussed in the passage, the literary scholars and the historians differ in which of the following ways?

- The amount of scholarship that they produce
- The nature of their geographic focus
- The extent to which they are critical of early capitalism
- The extent to which they are interested in interdisciplinary study
- The extent to which they restrict their focus to a particular time period

Section 6 of 6 | Question 18 of 20 00:29:30

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

In recent decades, scholars of American literature have skillfully revealed authors' simultaneous accommodation and resistance to an increasingly commercialized, capitalistic environment during the early nineteenth century. Historians of the period have not, however, fully exploited literary criticism, due to the disciplinary boundaries that mark contemporary academic research. Few historians have extensive training in critical theory and its specialized languages, and the sheer volume of work in early American history and literature challenges anyone who would master either field, much less both. Moreover, historians study people across the nation, but much literary scholarship called "American" actually examines works produced in northeastern states. And historians usually study the operations of capitalism in its details, while literary critics produce a generalized picture of literary commodification.

The passage cites which of the following as a reason for historians' failure to fully exploit literary criticism?

- Historians' overly thematic approach to literature
- Historians' conservative notion of what constitutes literature
- Historians' lack of interest in critical theory
- The distinctive nature of much literary criticism
- The ahistorical quality of much literary criticism

Passage 4

Section 4 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

W. E. B. Du Bois's exhibit of African American history and culture at the 1900 Paris Exposition Universelle attracted the attention of a world of sociological scholarship whose values his work challenged. Du Bois believed that Spencerian sociologists failed in their attempts to gain greater understanding of human deeds because their work examined not deeds but theories and because they gathered data not to effect social progress but merely to theorize. In his exhibit, Du Bois sought to present cultural artifacts that would shift the focus of sociology from the construction of vast generalizations to the observation of particular, living individual elements of society and the working contributions of individual people to a vast functioning social structure.

00:29:21 ⏹ Hide Time

The passage implies that Du Bois attributed which of the following beliefs to Spencerian sociologists?

- Theorizing is important to the understanding of human actions.
- Vast generalizations have limited value.
- Data gathering is a relatively unimportant part of sociological research.
- Sociology should focus on the living elements of society rather than cultural artifacts.
- Particulars are more important than universals.

Section 4 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

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00:29:19 ⏹ Hide Time

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

The passage implies that Du Bois believed which of the following statements about sociology?

- It should contribute to the betterment of society.
- It should study what people actually do.
- It should focus on how existing social structures determine individual behavior.

Section 5 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

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00:11:45 ⏹ Hide Time

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

It can be inferred from the passage that Du Bois believed which of the following statements about the artifacts he included in his exhibit?

- They tended to support an established view of African American history and culture.
- They documented the contributions of particular African Americans to American social structure.
- They were chosen to encourage Spencerian sociologists to form useful generalizations.

Passage 5

Section 5 of 6 | Question 7 of 20 00:29:33 Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

In *A Fine Brush on Ivory*, his appreciation of novelist Jane Austen, Richard Jenkyns remarks that in Austen scholarship there are pressures that cause ordinary critical circumspection to break down. Principal among those pressures is the peculiar affection in which the person of Jane Austen is held by many readers. This affection is not altogether explained by admiration for her genius, nor is it entirely a symptom of nostalgia for her orderly, decorous, vanished world. The impulse to know personally this elusive, even mysterious, writer has led critics to approach her work in mostly biographical or historical ways, often in defiance of other critical fashions, especially the various formal approaches that have dominated modern literary criticism.

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

According to the passage, critics approach Jane Austen's work in biographical or historical ways for which of the following reasons?

They find her work particularly well suited to biographical and historical readings.

They are unsatisfied with the formal approaches that have dominated modern literary criticism.

They feel the need to know the baffling writer personally.

Select one or more answer choices.

Section 5 of 6 | Question 8 of 20 00:29:29 Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

In *A Fine Brush on Ivory*, his appreciation of novelist Jane Austen, Richard Jenkyns remarks that in Austen scholarship there are pressures that cause ordinary critical circumspection to break down. Principal among those pressures is the peculiar affection in which the person of Jane Austen is held by many readers. This affection is not altogether explained by admiration for her genius, nor is it entirely a symptom of nostalgia for her orderly, decorous, vanished world. The impulse to know personally this elusive, even mysterious, writer has led critics to approach her work in mostly biographical or historical ways, often in defiance of other critical fashions, especially the various formal approaches that have dominated modern literary criticism.

In the context in which it appears, "appreciation of" most nearly means

gratitude toward

awareness of

appraisal of

esteem for

grasp of

Select one answer choice.

Passage 6

Section 2 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

00:29:40 ⏹ Hide Time

Astronomers who study planet formation once believed that comets—because they remain mostly in the distant Oort cloud, where temperatures are close to absolute zero—must be pristine relics of the material that formed the outer planets. The conceptual shift away from seeing comets as pristine relics began in the 1970s, when laboratory simulations revealed there was sufficient ultraviolet radiation reaching comets to darken their surfaces and there were sufficient cosmic rays to alter chemical bonds or even molecular structure near the surface. Nevertheless, astronomers still believed that when a comet approached the Sun—where they could study it—the Sun's intense heat would remove the corrupted surface layer, exposing the interior. About the same time, though, scientists realized comets might contain decaying radioactive isotopes that could have warmed cometary interiors to temperatures that caused the interiors to evolve.

The author suggests that the realization described in the final sentence of the passage had which of the following effects?

- It introduced a new topic for study by astronomers interested in planetary formation.
- It led astronomers to adopt a number of different strategies in trying to determine the composition of cometary interiors.
- It called into question an assumption that astronomers had made about comets.
- It cast doubt on astronomers' ability to study the interior parts of comets.
- It caused astronomers to revise their account of the composition of the outer planets.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

00:29:38 ⏹ Hide Time

Astronomers who study planet formation once believed that comets—because they remain mostly in the distant Oort cloud, where temperatures are close to absolute zero—must be pristine relics of the material that formed the outer planets. The conceptual shift away from seeing comets as pristine relics began in the 1970s, when laboratory simulations revealed there was sufficient ultraviolet radiation reaching comets to darken their surfaces and there were sufficient cosmic rays to alter chemical bonds or even molecular structure near the surface. Nevertheless, astronomers still believed that when a comet approached the Sun—where they could study it—the Sun's intense heat would remove the corrupted surface layer, exposing the interior. About the same time, though, scientists realized comets might contain decaying radioactive isotopes that could have warmed cometary interiors to temperatures that caused the interiors to evolve.

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

According to the passage, astronomers' belief that comets are pristine relics was

- overturned by analysis of what happens when comets approach the Sun
- supported by what observations revealed about the composition of the outer planets
- based on consideration of the conditions that prevail where comets are located

A1 GRE

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

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

It can be inferred that the author would agree with which of the following statements about the “laboratory simulations”?

- The simulations showed that despite the low temperatures in the Oort cloud, there was sufficient energy there to alter comets.
- Astronomers were initially reluctant to accept what simulations showed about the composition of comets.
- The simulations themselves did not eliminate the possibility that comets contain pristine relics of material from the early solar system.

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

According to the passage, astronomers recognize which of the following as being liable to cause changes to comets?

- A. cosmic rays
- B. radioactive decay
- C. ultraviolet radiation

Passage 7

Section 5 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:26:08 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Some archaeologists speculate that the Americas might have been initially colonized between 40,000 and 25,000 years ago. However, to support this theory it is necessary to explain the absence of generally accepted habitation sites for that time interval in what is now the United States. Australia, which has a smaller land area than the United States, has many such sites, supporting the generally accepted claim that the continent was colonized by humans at least 40,000 years ago. Australia is less densely populated (resulting in lower chances of discovering sites) and with its overall greater aridity would have presented conditions less favorable for hunter-gatherer occupation. Proportionally, at least as much land area has been lost from the coastal regions of Australia because of postglacial sea-level rise as in the United States, so any coastal archaeological record in Australia should have been depleted about as much as a coastal record in the United States. Since there are so many resource-rich rivers leading inland from the United States coastline, it seems implausible that a growing population of humans would have confined itself to coasts for thousands of years. If inhabitants were present 25,000 years ago, the chances of their appearing in the archaeological record would seem to be greater than for Australia.

The passage is primarily concerned with doing which of the following?

- Presenting an objection to a claim
- Accounting for an apparent anomaly
- Outlining an alternative interpretation
- Correcting a particular misconception
- Questioning the validity of a comparison

Section 5 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:24:40 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

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The author of the passage notes Australia's "smaller land area" in order to

- suggest that the number of habitation sites from between 40,000 and 25,000 years ago that have been found in Australia is somewhat surprising
- help show why the absence of habitation sites from between 40,000 and 25,000 years ago in what is now the United States is problematic
- indicate that Australia is not exactly comparable to the United States in size
- emphasize a difference between Australia and the United States in population density
- help explain a difference between Australia and the United States in the number of habitation sites from between 40,000 and 25,000 years ago

Section 5 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:23:59 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Some archaeologists speculate that the Americas might have been initially colonized between 40,000 and 25,000 years ago. However, to support this theory it is necessary to explain the absence of generally accepted habitation sites for that time interval in what is now the United States. Australia, which has a smaller land area than the United States, has many such sites, supporting the generally accepted claim that the continent was colonized by humans at least 40,000 years ago. Australia is less densely populated (resulting in lower chances of discovering sites) and with its overall greater aridity would have presented conditions less favorable for hunter-gatherer occupation. Proportionally, at least as much land area has been lost from the coastal regions of Australia because of postglacial sea-level rise as in the United States, so any coastal archaeological record in Australia should have been depleted about as much as a coastal record in the United States. Since there are so many resource-rich rivers leading inland from the United States coastline, it seems implausible that a growing population of humans would have confined itself to coasts for thousands of years. If inhabitants were present 25,000 years ago, the chances of their appearing in the archaeological record would seem to be greater than for Australia.

The author of the passage implies that, in what is now the United States, archaeological evidence of inhabitation in the period from 40,000 to 25,000 years ago is lacking because that region

- had its oldest habitation sites inundated following a postglacial rise in sea level
- has many resource-rich rivers that facilitated the dispersal of its early inhabitants from an initial concentration in coastal areas
- was sparsely populated until about 25,000 years ago
- was colonized less than 25,000 years ago
- was inhabited only by hunter-gatherers until 25,000 years ago

- 4. The author of the passage implies which of the following about 25,000 years ago?**
- A. The coastline of the region that is now the United States is longer than it was 40,000 years ago.**
 - B. Rivers in what is now the United States were numerous than they are now.**
 - C. Australia was less densely populated at that time than was the region that is now the United States.**
 - D. Australia's climate was significantly drier than it is now.**
 - E. Global sea level was lower than it is now.**

Passage 8

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20 00:29:42 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

A primary value in early twentieth-century Modernist architectural theory was that of "truth to materials"; that is, it was essential that a building's design express the "natural" character of the building materials. This emphasis would have puzzled the architects of the Italian Renaissance (sixteenth century), a period widely regarded as the apex of architectural achievement, for Renaissance architects' designs were determined only minimally by the materials employed.

The diversity of Italy's natural resources provided Renaissance architects with a wide variety of building materials. The builders of the Pitti Palace (1558–1570) used great blocks of Tuscan stone, just as Etruscans living in the same part of Italy had done some twenty centuries earlier. Had the Florentine Renaissance builders aped the Etruscan style, it might be said that their materials determined their style, since Etruscan style matched the massive, stark, solid character of the stone. But these same materials, which so suited the massive Etruscan style, were effectively used by the Florentine Renaissance to create the most delicate and graceful of styles.

A similar example of identical materials used in contrasting styles characterizes the treatment of Roman travertine marble. When Baroque architects of seventeenth-century Rome desired a massive and solid monumental effect, they turned to travertine marble, whose "natural effect" is, indeed, that of spacious breadth and lofty, smoothly rounded surfaces. Yet during the Renaissance, this same material had been used against its "nature," in the Florentine tradition of sharply carved detail.

Italian Renaissance architecture was shaped less by the "nature" of the materials at hand than by the artistic milieu of Renaissance Italy, which included painting and sculpture as well as architecture. While Roman travertine marble may have lent itself to fine carving, the Florentine passion for fine detail is no less marked in Florentine

The author of the passage mentions the Renaissance practices of substituting stucco for marble and of concealing joints in blocks of masonry in order to support the contention that Renaissance architects were

- innovative in their creation of new building materials and new methods of design
- inexpert in their ability to tailor their designs to the practical demands of construction
- decadent in their techniques throughout the Renaissance, not just in its later phases
- not sufficiently knowledgeable about the use of their tools
- consistent in imposing their requirements on materials without undue consideration of the materials' "natures"

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20 00:29:39 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

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Italian Renaissance architecture was shaped less by the "nature" of the materials at hand than by the artistic milieu of Renaissance Italy, which included painting and sculpture as well as architecture. While Roman travertine marble may have lent itself to fine carving, the Florentine passion for fine detail is no less marked in Florentine Renaissance painting than in Florentine Renaissance architecture. Similarly, in the next century, the emphasis on shading and corporeal density in Baroque painting mirrored the use of Roman travertine marble in Baroque architecture to create broad shadow and powerful masses.

The ingenuity of Renaissance architects extended beyond merely using a material in a way not suggested by its outward natural appearance. If they conceived a design that called for a certain material either too expensive or difficult to work with, they made no scruple about imitating that material. Their marbles and their stones are often actually painted stucco. When the blocks of masonry with which they built were not in scale with the projected scheme, the real joints were concealed and false ones introduced. Nor were these practices confined, as some scholars insist, to the later and supposedly decadent phases of the art. Material, then, was utterly subservient to style.

The author of the passage mentions the Renaissance practices of substituting stucco for marble and of concealing joints in blocks of masonry in order to support the contention that Renaissance architects were

- innovative in their creation of new building materials and new methods of design
- inexpert in their ability to tailor their designs to the practical demands of construction
- decadent in their techniques throughout the Renaissance, not just in its later phases
- not sufficiently knowledgeable about the use of their tools
- consistent in imposing their requirements on materials without undue consideration of the materials' "natures"

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:29:37 ⏹ Hide Time

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The diversity of Italy’s natural resources provided Renaissance architects with a wide variety of building materials. The builders of the Pitti Palace (1558–1570) used great blocks of Tuscan stone, just as Etruscans living in the same part of Italy had done some twenty centuries earlier. Had the Florentine Renaissance builders aped the Etruscan style, it might be said that their materials determined their style, since Etruscan style matched the massive, stark, solid character of the stone. But these same materials, which so suited the massive Etruscan style, were effectively used by the Florentine Renaissance to create the most delicate and graceful of styles.

A similar example of identical materials used in contrasting styles characterizes the treatment of Roman travertine marble. When Baroque architects of seventeenth-century Rome desired a massive and solid monumental effect, they turned to travertine marble, whose “natural effect” is, indeed, that of spacious breadth and lofty, smoothly rounded surfaces. Yet during the Renaissance, this same material had been used against its “nature,” in the Florentine tradition of sharply carved detail.

Italian Renaissance architecture was shaped less by the “nature” of the materials at hand than by the artistic milieu of Renaissance Italy, which included painting and sculpture as well as architecture. While Roman travertine marble may have lent itself to fine carving, the Florentine passion for fine detail is no less marked in Florentine

It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes that which of the following is true of painting and architecture of the Baroque era?

- Both emphasize the “natural” use of materials.
- Both are derived from the Florentine Renaissance style.
- Both have been overlooked by twentieth-century Modernists.
- They have certain visual features in common.
- They illustrate the degeneration of a style.

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:29:35 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

A primary value in early twentieth-century Modernist architectural theory was that of “truth to materials”; that is, it was essential that a building’s design express the “natural” character of the building materials. This emphasis would have puzzled the architects of the Italian Renaissance (sixteenth century), a period widely regarded as the apex of architectural achievement, for Renaissance architects’ designs were determined only minimally by the materials employed.

The diversity of Italy’s natural resources provided Renaissance architects with a wide variety of building materials. The builders of the Pitti Palace (1558–1570) used great blocks of Tuscan stone, just as Etruscans living in the same part of Italy had done some twenty centuries earlier. Had the Florentine Renaissance builders aped the Etruscan style, it might be said that their materials determined their style, since Etruscan style matched the massive, stark, solid character of the stone. But these same materials, which so suited the massive Etruscan style, were effectively used by the Florentine Renaissance to create the most delicate and graceful of styles.

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Italian Renaissance architecture was shaped less by the “nature” of the materials at hand than by the artistic milieu of Renaissance Italy, which included painting and sculpture as well as architecture. While Roman travertine marble may have lent itself to fine carving, the Florentine passion for fine detail is no less marked in Florentine

The author’s mention of Florentine painting serves in the context of the passage to support which of the following assertions?

- The constraints that operate in architecture are different from those that operate in painting.
- Florentine architectural style was not determined by the nature of the available marble.
- The Florentine Renaissance period was a period in which the other arts achieved the same distinction as did architecture.
- Technical advances in all of the arts of the Florentine Renaissance determined the stylistic qualities of those arts.
- Native preferences of style do not manifest themselves in the same ways in different arts.

Select one answer choice.

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

The ingenuity of Renaissance architects extended beyond merely using a material in a way not suggested by its outward natural appearance. If they conceived a design that called for a certain material either too expensive or difficult to work with, they made no scruple about imitating that material. Their marbles and their stones are often actually painted stucco. When the blocks of masonry with which they built were not in scale with the projected scheme, the real joints were concealed and false ones introduced. Nor were these practices confined, as some scholars insist, to the later and supposedly decadent phases of the art. Material, then, was utterly subservient to style.

The passage suggests which of the following about the cited "scholars"?

- They believe that a decadent phase is characteristic of any significant artistic movement.
- They reject the popular view of the Renaissance as the apex of architectural achievement.
- They believe that a vigorous and healthy architecture would not usually employ false surfaces or imitation building materials.
- They represent the mainstream in critical and historical thought about the Florentine Renaissance.
- They have focused on such technical matters as the cost of building materials rather than on artistic concerns.

Select one answer choice.

The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. explaining the differences in quality among different kinds of building materials
- B. discussing the differences among Etruscan, Florentine Renaissance, and Roman Baroque architecture
- C. describing how different materials influenced architecture in different cities
- D. describing the manner in which Renaissance architects often resorted to artificial materials and illusionistic effects
- E. demonstrating the attitude of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Italian architects toward the use of building materials

Passage 9

Section 6 of 6 | Question 16 of 20 00:29:28 ⏱ Hide Time

Question 16 is based on this passage.

Benovians set their clocks back an hour for the winter. The result is that, during winter's short days, it is light when most commuters drive to work, but dark when they drive back home. Darkness contributes to accidents. Changing the clock, however, does not actually increase the amount of driving done in the dark, so it is unlikely to have any effect on Benovia's automobile accident rate.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

- On average, Benovians do more driving in the dark during the winter than during other times of the year.
- The majority of cars on Benovia's roads on any given day are those of people commuting to or from work.
- In Benovia, most commuters are members of car pools.
- Many road and weather conditions are more hazardous when it is dark than when it is light.
- A person's reaction time tends to be faster before a day's work than after it.

Select one answer choice.

Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument relies?

- A. The average number of hours that Benovians drive when it is dark is greater for days during the winter than for days during other times of the year.
- B. In Benovia, hazards to safe driving that are made worse by darkness are as likely to occur in the morning as in the evening.
- C. The majority of cars on Benovia's roads during a given day are those of people commuting to or from work.
- D. The majority of automobile accidents in Benovia take place when it is dark.
- E. Driving conditions are no worse in Benovia in the winter than during the rest of the year.

Passage 10

Section 3 of 6 | Question 18 of 20 00:29:23

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Although many hypotheses have been proposed to explain why some plant communities are more susceptible than others to invasion by nonnative species, results from field studies have been inconsistent and no general theory of invasibility has yet emerged. However, a theory based on fluctuating resource availability could integrate most existing hypotheses and successfully resolve many of the apparently conflicting and ambiguous results of previous studies. The suggested theory is that a plant community becomes more susceptible to invasion whenever there is an increase in the amount of unused resources.

The diversity in the range of resource-release mechanisms could partly explain the absence of consistent ecological correlates of invasibility. In particular, the theory predicts that there will be no necessary relationship between the species diversity of a plant community and its susceptibility to invasion, since near-complete exploitation of resources and very incomplete resource exploitation can each occur in both species-rich and species-poor communities. Though Lonsdale found a positive association between species richness and invasion, this may arise from the tendency of diverse plant communities to be nutrient poor and therefore more responsive to the effects of human-caused influxes of nutrients.

It can be inferred that the author would most likely agree with which of the following assessments of the “results from field studies”?

- Many of the results contradict predictions of susceptibility to invasion that are based on the availability of resources unused by the community.
- If fluctuating resource availability were taken into account, many of the apparent inconsistencies among the results could be explained.
- The apparent inconsistencies and ambiguities in the results are caused by trying to make them fit an inadequate general theory of invasibility.
- No general theory of invasibility has emerged because none of the studies has been able to assess the degree of an invasion accurately.
- The results tend to show a degree of susceptibility to invasion that is lower than would be expected given the prevalence in the wild of nonnative species.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 19 of 20 00:29:21

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Although many hypotheses have been proposed to explain why some plant communities are more susceptible than others to invasion by nonnative species, results from field studies have been inconsistent and no general theory of invasibility has yet emerged. However, a theory based on fluctuating resource availability could integrate most existing hypotheses and successfully resolve many of the apparently conflicting and ambiguous results of previous studies. The suggested theory is that a plant community becomes more susceptible to invasion whenever there is an increase in the amount of unused resources.

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According to the author, the theory based on fluctuating resource availability might resolve “apparently conflicting and ambiguous results” because

- it explains how a particular circumstance can produce disparate effects
- it does not assume that all of the results are instances of the phenomenon that the theory is intended to explain
- it predicts that seemingly minor variations in research methodology can have a dramatic effect on results
- its account is based on a statistical tendency rather than on the supposition that the results arise from a causal connection
- it indicates why a similar outcome may be preceded by very different circumstances on different occasions

Section 3 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:29:20 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Although many hypotheses have been proposed to explain why some plant communities are more susceptible than others to invasion by nonnative species, results from field studies have been inconsistent and no general theory of invasibility has yet emerged. However, a theory based on fluctuating resource availability could integrate most existing hypotheses and successfully resolve many of the apparently conflicting and ambiguous results of previous studies. The suggested theory is that a plant community becomes more susceptible to invasion whenever there is an increase in the amount of unused resources.

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The passage treats Lonsdale's finding as

- data that contradict a prediction of a suggested theory
- something that can be accommodated by appealing to an observed relationship
- evidence that provides the basis for the position that the passage puts forward
- a result that is unlikely to survive empirical tests that are more stringent
- a reason to revisit the assumptions on which a theoretical account depends

Select one answer choice.

The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. assessing the empirical success of a theory**
- B. explaining why no consistent theoretical account of a phenomenon has been possible**
- C. advocating a potential solution to a theoretical impasse**
- D. deducing testable predictions from a proposed theory**
- E. describing the difficulties involved in explaining certain empirical results**

Passage 11

Section 5 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:21:56 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

The relevance of the literary personality—a writer's distinctive attitudes, concerns, and artistic choices—to the analysis of a literary work is being scrutinized by various schools of contemporary criticism. Deconstructionists view the literary personality, like the writer's biographical personality, as irrelevant. The proper focus of literary analysis, they argue, is a work's intertextuality (interrelationship with other texts), subtexts (unspoken, concealed, or repressed discourses), and metatexts (self-referential aspects), not a perception of a writer's verbal and aesthetic "fingerprints." New historicists also devalue the literary personality, since, in their emphasis on a work's historical context, they credit a writer with only those insights and ideas that were generally available when the writer lived. However, to readers interested in literary detective work—say scholars of classical (Greek and Roman) literature who wish to reconstruct damaged texts or deduce a work's authorship—the literary personality sometimes provides vital clues.

Which of the following does the author mention in the passage as a concern of deconstructionists?

- A knowledge of the writer's other literary works
- A knowledge of the writer's artistic preferences
- A cognizance of a work's unarticulated ideas
- An appreciation of a work's aesthetic distinctiveness
- An awareness of a work's relation to the era in which it was written

Section 5 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:21:41 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

The relevance of the literary personality—a writer's distinctive attitudes, concerns, and artistic choices—to the analysis of a literary work is being scrutinized by various schools of contemporary criticism. Deconstructionists view the literary personality, like the writer's biographical personality, as irrelevant. The proper focus of literary analysis, they argue, is a work's intertextuality (interrelationship with other texts), subtexts (unspoken, concealed, or repressed discourses), and metatexts (self-referential aspects), not a perception of a writer's verbal and aesthetic "fingerprints." New historicists also devalue the literary personality, since, in their emphasis on a work's historical context, they credit a writer with only those insights and ideas that were generally available when the writer lived. However, to readers interested in literary detective work—say scholars of classical (Greek and Roman) literature who wish to reconstruct damaged texts or deduce a work's authorship—the literary personality sometimes provides vital clues.

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

It can be inferred from the passage that on the issue of how to analyze a literary work, the new historicists would most likely agree with the deconstructionists that

- the writer's insights and ideas should be understood in terms of the writer's historical context
- the writer's literary personality has little or no relevance
- the critic should primarily focus on intertextuality, subtexts, and metatexts

Section 5 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

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In the context in which it appears, "credit a writer with" most nearly means

- trust a writer with
- applaud a writer for
- believe a writer created
- presume a writer had
- accept a writer for

Passage 12

Section 4 of 6 | Question 7 of 20 00:29:49

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

In 1755 British writer Samuel Johnson published an acerbic letter to Lord Chesterfield rebuking his patron for neglect and declining further support. Johnson's rejection of his patron's belated assistance has often been identified as a key moment in the history of publishing, marking the end of the culture of patronage. However, patronage had been in decline for 50 years, yet would survive, in attenuated form, for another 50. Indeed, Johnson was in 1762 awarded a pension by the Crown—a subtle form of sponsorship, tantamount to state patronage. The importance of Johnson's letter is not so much historical as emotional; it would become a touchstone for all who repudiated patrons and for all who embraced the laws of the marketplace.

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

Which of the following statements about literary patronage may be inferred from the passage?

It was strongly defended by most patrons.

It was regulated by the state in Britain after 1762.

It had largely fallen out of favor by 1800.

Select one or more answer choices.

Section 4 of 6 | Question 8 of 20 00:29:47

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

In 1755 British writer Samuel Johnson published an acerbic letter to Lord Chesterfield rebuking his patron for neglect and declining further support. Johnson's rejection of his patron's belated assistance has often been identified as a key moment in the history of publishing, marking the end of the culture of patronage. However, patronage had been in decline for 50 years, yet would survive, in attenuated form, for another 50. Indeed, Johnson was in 1762 awarded a pension by the Crown—a subtle form of sponsorship, tantamount to state patronage. The importance of Johnson's letter is not so much historical as emotional; it would become a touchstone for all who repudiated patrons and for all who embraced the laws of the marketplace.

The author of the passage mentions Johnson's 1762 pension award in order to

reveal that Johnson remained consistent in his rebuke of Lord Chesterfield well after 1755

provide evidence for a general trend in the later half of the eighteenth century of private patronage's being replaced by state sponsorship

situate the debate over the end of patronage within the wider realm of eighteenth-century economic history

suggest that Johnson's letter to Chesterfield was noticed by the Crown only years after it was published

emphasize that patronage still helped support Johnson's writing after his letter to Chesterfield

Select one answer choice.

Section 5 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:23:57 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

In 1755 British writer Samuel Johnson published an acerbic letter to Lord Chesterfield rebuking his patron for neglect and declining further support. Johnson's rejection of his patron's belated assistance has often been identified as a key moment in the history of publishing, marking the end of the culture of patronage. However, patronage had been in decline for 50 years, yet would survive, in attenuated form, for another 50. Indeed, Johnson was in 1762 awarded a pension by the Crown—a subtle form of sponsorship, tantamount to state patronage. The importance of Johnson's letter is not so much historical as emotional; it would become a touchstone for all who repudiated patrons and for all who embraced the laws of the marketplace.

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

The author of the passage mentions Johnson's 1762 pension award in order to

- provide a specific example of patronage's surviving into the second half of the eighteenth century
- emphasize that patronage still helped support Johnson's writing after his letter to Chesterfield
- provide evidence for a general trend in the later half of the eighteenth century of private patronage's being replaced by state sponsorship

Select one or more answer choices.

Section 5 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:22:42 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

In 1755 British writer Samuel Johnson published an acerbic letter to Lord Chesterfield rebuking his patron for neglect and declining further support. Johnson's rejection of his patron's belated assistance has often been identified as a key moment in the history of publishing, marking the end of the culture of patronage. However, patronage had been in decline for 50 years, yet would survive, in attenuated form, for another 50. Indeed, Johnson was in 1762 awarded a pension by the Crown—a subtle form of sponsorship, tantamount to state patronage. The importance of Johnson's letter is not so much historical as emotional; it would become a touchstone for all who repudiated patrons and for all who embraced the laws of the marketplace.

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

- It points out the most obvious implications of Johnson's letter to his patron.
- It suggests a motivation for Johnson's rejection of Chesterfield's patronage.
- It provides information that qualifies the assertion that Johnson's letter sharply defined the end of a publishing era.
- It provides a possible defense for Chesterfield's alleged neglect of Johnson.
- It refutes the notion that patrons are found primarily among the nobility.

Select one answer choice.

Passage 13

Section 4 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:09:51 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

Having a larger assortment to choose from increases consumers' expectations about matching their preferences. The heightened expectations seem logical, since assortments containing more or more varied items should increase the degree to which preferences can be matched. In practice, however, as assortment size increases, the degree to which consumers realize better preference matches often rises relatively little. Larger assortments may not actually offer more variety; the market may simply not supply an envisioned offering; or in the absence of sophisticated search tools, consumers may miss a better preference match even if it is available. Therefore, larger assortments can increase the likelihood that expectations will not be met, leaving consumers less satisfied with options chosen from larger rather than smaller assortments.

In the highlighted portion of the passage, the author assumes that

- consumers' attitude toward the assortment of choices they are presented with depends almost exclusively on the size of the range
- consumers who have clear preferences make their choices more quickly than those whose preferences are relatively vague
- consumers' anticipation of meeting specific expectations directly affects their satisfaction with a selected option
- consumers presented with an assortment of choices often adjust the preferences they had beforehand
- consumers presented with a larger assortment of choices often make their decisions too quickly

Select one answer choice.

Section 4 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:08:16 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

Having a larger assortment to choose from increases consumers' expectations about matching their preferences. The heightened expectations seem logical, since assortments containing more or more varied items should increase the degree to which preferences can be matched. In practice, however, as assortment size increases, the degree to which consumers realize better preference matches often rises relatively little. Larger assortments may not actually offer more variety; the market may simply not supply an envisioned offering; or in the absence of sophisticated search tools, consumers may miss a better preference match even if it is available. Therefore, larger assortments can increase the likelihood that expectations will not be met, leaving consumers less satisfied with options chosen from larger rather than smaller assortments.

Which of the following best describes the function of the first sentence in the author's argument as a whole?

- It states a premise on which the author's conclusion is based.
- It provides information to support the inference made in the following sentence.
- It introduces a concept that the author proves is illogical.
- It summarizes a position that the author proceeds to dispute.
- It presents the phenomenon the argument is intended to explain.

Select one answer choice.

Passage 14

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:43 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Massive projectiles striking much larger bodies create various kinds of craters, including “multi-ring basins”—the largest geologic features observed on planets and moons. In such collisions, the impactor is completely destroyed and its material is incorporated into the larger body. Collisions between bodies of comparable size, on the other hand, have very different consequences: one or both bodies might be entirely smashed, with mass from one or both the bodies redistributed among new objects formed from the fragments. Such a titanic collision between Earth and a Mars-size impactor may have given rise to Earth’s Moon.

The Earth-Moon system has always been perplexing. Earth is the only one of the inner planets with a large satellite, the orbit of which is neither in the equatorial plane of Earth nor in the plane in which the other planets lie. The Moon’s mean density is much lower than that of Earth but is about the same as that of Earth’s mantle. This similarity in density has long prompted speculation that the Moon split away from a rapidly rotating Earth, but this idea founders on two observations. In order to spin off the Moon, Earth would have had to rotate so fast that a day would have lasted less than three hours. Science offers no plausible explanation of how it could have slowed to its current rotational rate from that speed. Moreover, the Moon’s composition, though similar to that of Earth’s mantle, is not a precise match. Theorizing a titanic collision eliminates postulating a too-rapidly spinning Earth and accounts for the Moon’s peculiar composition. In a titanic collision model, the bulk of the Moon would have formed from a combination of material from the impactor and Earth’s mantle. Most of the earthly component would have been in the form of melted or vaporized matter. The difficulty in recondensing this vapor in Earth’s orbit, and its subsequent loss to the vacuum of outer

According to the passage, which of the following suggested to some scientists that the Moon split away from Earth?

- Earth’s rotational rate in comparison to the Moon’s rotational rate
- The absence of readily vaporized compounds on the Moon’s surface
- The similar mean densities of Earth’s mantle and the Moon
- The fact that the Moon does not lie in the equatorial plane of Earth
- The fact that Earth is the only one of the inner planets with a large satellite

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:29:42 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Massive projectiles striking much larger bodies create various kinds of craters, including “multi-ring basins”—the largest geologic features observed on planets and moons. In such collisions, the impactor is completely destroyed and its material is incorporated into the larger body. Collisions between bodies of comparable size, on the other hand, have very different consequences: one or both bodies might be entirely smashed, with mass from one or both the bodies redistributed among new objects formed from the fragments. Such a titanic collision between Earth and a Mars-size impactor may have given rise to Earth’s Moon.

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The author of the passage asserts which of the following about titanic collision models?

- Such models are conclusive with respect to certain anomalies within the solar system, but leave numerous other anomalies unexplained.
- Such models are more likely than are earlier models to account for the formation of multi-ring basins.
- Such models may be particularly useful in explaining what happens when the impacting bodies involved are of highly dissimilar mean densities.
- Such models have been tested to such a degree that they are quickly reaching the point where they can be considered definitive.
- Such models are so tempting that they run the risk of being used indiscriminately to explain unusual planetary features.

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:29:39 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

composition. In a titanic collision model, the bulk of the Moon would have formed from a combination of material from the impactor and Earth's mantle. Most of the earthly component would have been in the form of melted or vaporized matter. The difficulty in recondensing this vapor in Earth's orbit, and its subsequent loss to the vacuum of outer space, might account for the observed absence in lunar rocks of certain readily vaporized compounds and elements.

Unusual features of some other planets might also be explained by such impacts. Mercury is known to have a high density in comparison with other rocky planets. A titanic impact could have stripped away a portion of its rocky mantle, leaving behind a metallic core whose density is out of proportion with the original ratio of rock to metal. A massive, glancing blow to Venus might have given it its anomalously slow spin and reversed direction of rotation. Such conjectures are tempting, but, since no early planet was immune to titanic impacts, they could be used indiscriminately to explain away in a cavalier fashion every unusual planetary characteristic; still, we may now be beginning to discern the true role of titanic impacts in planetary history.

The passage suggests that which of the following is true of the cited "compounds and elements"?

- They were created by reactions that took place during a titanic collision.
- They were supplied by an impactor that collided with Earth.
- They were once present on the Moon but were subsequently vaporized.
- They are rarely found on planet-size bodies in our solar system.
- They are present on Earth but not on the Moon.

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 12 of 20

00:29:37 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

body. Collisions between bodies of comparable size, on the other hand, have very different consequences: one or both bodies might be entirely smashed, with mass from one or both the bodies redistributed among new objects formed from the fragments. Such a titanic collision between Earth and a Mars-size impactor may have given rise to Earth's Moon.

→ The Earth-Moon system has always been perplexing. Earth is the only one of the inner planets with a large satellite, the orbit of which is neither in the equatorial plane of Earth nor in the plane in which the other planets lie. The Moon's mean density is much lower than that of Earth but is about the same as that of Earth's mantle. This similarity in density has long prompted speculation that the Moon split away from a rapidly rotating Earth, but this idea founders on two observations. In order to spin off the Moon, Earth would have had to rotate so fast that a day would have lasted less than three hours. Science offers no plausible explanation of how it could have slowed to its current rotational rate from that speed. Moreover, the Moon's composition, though similar to that of Earth's mantle, is not a precise match. Theorizing a titanic collision eliminates postulating a too-rapidly spinning Earth and accounts for the Moon's peculiar composition. In a titanic collision model, the bulk of the Moon would have formed from a combination of material from the impactor and Earth's mantle. Most of the earthly component would have been in the form of melted or vaporized matter. The difficulty in recondensing this vapor in Earth's orbit, and its subsequent loss to the vacuum of outer space, might account for the observed absence in lunar rocks of certain readily vaporized compounds and elements.

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In the second paragraph, the author is primarily concerned with

- arguing in favor of a particular theory about the formation of the Earth-Moon system
- summarizing conventional theories about the formation of the Earth-Moon system
- anticipating and responding to criticisms of a particular theory about the formation of the Earth-Moon system
- explaining why the Earth-Moon system is considered scientifically perplexing
- questioning an assumption underlying one theory about the formation of the Earth-Moon system

The second paragraph is identified with an arrow [→].

Select one answer choice.

另一场考试

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Massive projectiles striking much larger bodies create various kinds of craters, including “multi-ring basins”—the largest geologic features observed on planets and moons. In such collisions, the impactor is completely destroyed and its material is incorporated into the larger body. Collisions between bodies of comparable size, on the other hand, have very different consequences: one or both bodies might be entirely smashed, with mass from one or both the bodies redistributed among new objects formed from the fragments. Such a titanic collision between Earth and a Mars-size impactor may have given rise to Earth’s Moon.

The Earth-Moon system has always been perplexing. Earth is the only one of the inner planets with a large satellite, the orbit of which is neither in the equatorial plane of Earth nor in the plane in which the other planets lie. The Moon’s mean density is much lower than that of Earth but is about the same as that of Earth’s mantle. This similarity in density has long prompted speculation that the Moon split away from a rapidly rotating Earth, but this idea founders on two observations. In order to spin off the Moon, Earth would have had to rotate so fast that a day would have lasted less than three hours. Science offers no plausible explanation of how it could have slowed to its current rotational rate from that speed. Moreover, the Moon’s composition, though similar to that of Earth’s mantle, is not a precise match. Theorizing a titanic collision eliminates postulating a too-rapidly spinning Earth and accounts for the Moon’s peculiar composition. In a titanic collision model, the bulk of the Moon would have formed from a combination of material from the impactor and Earth’s mantle. Most of the earthly component would have been in the form of melted or vaporized matter. The difficulty in recondensing this vapor in Earth’s orbit, and its subsequent loss to the vacuum of outer space, might account for the observed absence in lunar rocks of certain readily vaporized

00:26:54 Hide Time

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- trace the development of a theory about titanic collisions
- discuss the possible ramifications of titanic collisions
- compare the effects titanic collisions have had on various celestial bodies
- propose a new approach to the study of titanic collisions
- critique an outdated theory concerning titanic collisions

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Massive projectiles striking much larger bodies create various kinds of craters, including “multi-ring basins”—the largest geologic features observed on planets and moons. In such collisions, the impactor is completely destroyed and its material is incorporated into the larger body. Collisions between bodies of comparable size, on the other hand, have very different consequences: one or both bodies might be entirely smashed, with mass from one or both the bodies redistributed among new objects formed from the fragments. Such a titanic collision between Earth and a Mars-size impactor may have given rise to Earth’s Moon.

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00:26:33 Hide Time

According to the passage, which of the following is true of the collisions mentioned in the highlighted sentence?

- They occur less frequently than do titanic collisions.
- They occur between bodies of comparable size.
- They occur primarily between planet-sized bodies.
- They result in the complete destruction of the impacting body.
- They result in mass being redistributed among newly formed objects.

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:12:35 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Massive projectiles striking much larger bodies create various kinds of craters, including “multi-ring basins”—the largest geologic features observed on planets and moons. In such collisions, the impactor is completely destroyed and its material is incorporated into the larger body. Collisions between bodies of comparable size, on the other hand, have very different consequences: one or both bodies might be entirely smashed, with mass from one or both the bodies redistributed among new objects formed from the fragments. Such a titanic collision between Earth and a Mars-size impactor may have given rise to Earth’s Moon.

The Earth-Moon system has always been perplexing. Earth is the only one of the inner planets with a large satellite, the orbit of which is neither in the equatorial plane of Earth nor in the plane in which the other planets lie. The Moon’s mean density is much lower than that of Earth but is about the same as that of Earth’s mantle. This similarity in density has long prompted speculation that the Moon split away from a rapidly rotating Earth, but this idea founders on two observations. In order to spin off the Moon, Earth would have had to rotate so fast that a day would have lasted less than three hours. Science offers no plausible explanation of how it could have slowed to its current rotational rate from that speed. Moreover, the Moon’s composition, though similar to that of Earth’s mantle, is not a precise match. Theorizing a titanic collision eliminates postulating a too-rapidly spinning Earth and accounts for the Moon’s peculiar composition. In a titanic collision model, the bulk of the Moon would have formed from a combination of material from the impactor and Earth’s mantle. Most of the earthly component would have been in the form of melted or vaporized matter. The difficulty in recondensing this vapor in Earth’s orbit, and its subsequent loss to the vacuum of outer space, might account for the observed absence in lunar rocks of certain readily vaporized

Which of the following would have been true of the collision that the author of the passage theorizes gave rise to Earth’s Moon?

- It would have significantly slowed the rotation rate of Earth.
- It would have involved an impactor of a size comparable to that of Earth.
- It would have created multi-ring basins on Earth but **not** on the Moon.
- It would have involved an impactor with a higher mean density than that of Earth.
- It would have stripped away most of Earth’s mantle.

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 12 of 20

00:25:55 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

the Moon’s peculiar composition. In a titanic collision model, the bulk of the Moon would have formed from a combination of material from the impactor and Earth’s mantle. Most of the earthly component would have been in the form of melted or vaporized matter. The difficulty in recondensing this vapor in Earth’s orbit, and its subsequent loss to the vacuum of outer space, might account for the observed absence in lunar rocks of certain readily vaporized compounds and elements.

Unusual features of some other planets might also be explained by such impacts. Mercury is known to have a high density in comparison with other rocky planets. A titanic impact could have stripped away a portion of its rocky mantle, leaving behind a metallic core whose density is out of proportion with the original ratio of rock to metal. A massive, glancing blow to Venus might have given it its anomalously slow spin and reversed direction of rotation. Such conjectures are tempting, but, since no early planet was immune to titanic impacts, they could be used indiscriminately to explain away in a cavalier fashion every unusual planetary characteristic; still, we may now be beginning to discern the true role of titanic impacts in planetary history.

The passage suggests that which of the following is true of the cited “compounds and elements”?

- They were created by reactions that took place during a titanic collision.
- They were supplied by an impactor that collided with Earth.
- They were once present on the Moon but were subsequently vaporized.
- They are rarely found on planet-size bodies in our solar system.
- They are present on Earth but not on the Moon.

Passage 15

Section 3 of 6 | Question 7 of 20 00:29:14 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Ralph Ellison was passionately interested in the visual arts. He immersed himself in Harlem's art scene in the 1930s, even apprenticing with sculptor Richmond Barthé for a time. Yet he was wary of projects aiming to provide a visual rendering of his novel *Invisible Man*. He reluctantly allowed Franklin Library to publish two illustrated versions of the novel but found the results disappointing and repeatedly rejected proposed film versions of the book. Despite his involvement in visual arts, Ellison insisted that only language could capture the complexity of American identity. This complexity consisted of the tension arising from the collision of the United States' written ideals, as outlined in the founding documents, and the historical and contemporary experiences molding the national consciousness.

It can be inferred that the author mentions Ellison's apprenticeship with Richmond Barthé primarily in order to

- show that Ellison drew upon some aspects of the visual arts in developing his ideas for *Invisible Man*
- show that Ellison's claim for the superiority of language derived from his experience with other art forms
- establish that Ellison had experience with an art form that interested many leading figures of the 1930s Harlem arts scene
- suggest that in the 1930s the Harlem art scene provided an environment in which artists were likely to work in several media
- qualify Ellison's reservations about visual renderings of his work by showing that he was not indifferent to visual art

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 8 of 20 00:29:09 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Ralph Ellison was passionately interested in the visual arts. He immersed himself in Harlem's art scene in the 1930s, even apprenticing with sculptor Richmond Barthé for a time. Yet he was wary of projects aiming to provide a visual rendering of his novel *Invisible Man*. He reluctantly allowed Franklin Library to publish two illustrated versions of the novel but found the results disappointing and repeatedly rejected proposed film versions of the book. Despite his involvement in visual arts, Ellison insisted that only language could capture the complexity of American identity. This complexity consisted of the tension arising from the collision of the United States' written ideals, as outlined in the founding documents, and the historical and contemporary experiences molding the national consciousness.

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

- It partly resulted from social injustices that Ellison worked to alleviate.
- It came to Ellison's attention partly as a result of his experience with proposed film versions of *Invisible Man*.
- Ellison thought that it could not be adequately represented by sculpture.
- Ellison believed that it arose from contradictions within the United States' founding ideals.
- Ellison felt that it was an issue that could not adequately be addressed through the depiction of fictional characters.

Select one answer choice.

Passage 16

Section 5 of 6 | Question 17 of 20 00:17:34 Θ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

Matisse's art, with its spectacular immediacy and its mysterious depths, poses confounding problems for analysis. When Hilary Spurling writes of *The Piano Lesson* that "the picture cannot be confined to any single source or meaning," she might be writing of any of Matisse's works. Picasso's themes, with their collage of traditional signs and symbols, are far more susceptible to conventional iconographic analysis than anything in Matisse. Similarly, the cubism of Picasso and Braque, while rejecting traditional perspective, can nevertheless be studied as an inversion of traditional norms, using the same tools that one uses to study those norms. But the solutions that Matisse arrives at are always idiosyncratic and tend to be unrelated to any system of ideas. Intuition is his only system.

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

It can be inferred that the author of the passage would agree with which of the following comparisons between Picasso's and Matisse's art?

Picasso's art uses traditional symbolism in a way that Matisse's art does not.

Picasso's art does not evoke as deep an emotional response as Matisse's art does.

Picasso's art is guided less completely by intuition than Matisse's art is.

Section 5 of 6 | Question 18 of 20 00:15:32 Θ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

Matisse's art, with its spectacular immediacy and its mysterious depths, poses confounding problems for analysis. When Hilary Spurling writes of *The Piano Lesson* that "the picture cannot be confined to any single source or meaning," she might be writing of any of Matisse's works. Picasso's themes, with their collage of traditional signs and symbols, are far more susceptible to conventional iconographic analysis than anything in Matisse. Similarly, the cubism of Picasso and Braque, while rejecting traditional perspective, can nevertheless be studied as an inversion of traditional norms, using the same tools that one uses to study those norms. But the solutions that Matisse arrives at are always idiosyncratic and tend to be unrelated to any system of ideas. Intuition is his only system.

In the context in which it appears, "susceptible to" most nearly means

vulnerable to

amenable to

influenced by

prone to

exploitable by

7. The passage suggests which of the following about Braque's cubism?

- A. It lends itself more readily to systematic analysis than does Matisse's work.
- B. It is more radical in terms of form than most paintings by Matisse.
- C. It was influenced by Matisse's idiosyncratic and intuitive approach.
- D. It can not be confined to any single source or meaning.
- E. It is overly dependent on traditional signs and symbols.

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

8. The passage identifies which of the following as a reason that Matisse's art can confound analysis?

- A. Traditional analytical tools are not well suited to Matisse's art.
- B. Matisse's art is marked by a freedom from systematic influence.
- C. The norms that Picasso and Braque rejected were not ones that Matisse rejected.

Passage 17

Section 4 of 6 | Question 7 of 20 00:29:48 Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

There have been numerous well-documented extinctions of indigenous species caused by the introduction of nonindigenous predators and pathogens. However, surprisingly few extinctions of indigenous species can be attributed to competition from introduced species. For example, during the past 400 years, 4,000 plant species have been introduced into North America, and these nonindigenous plants currently account for nearly 20 percent of North America's plant species. Yet no evidence exists that any indigenous North American plant species became extinct as a result of competition from introduced plant species. The scarcity of documented extinctions caused by competition from new species could mean that such extinctions take longer to occur than scientists initially believed or, alternatively, that extinctions are rarely caused by competition from nonindigenous species.

The passage is concerned primarily with

- pointing out that a particular type of species extinction is rarely known to occur
- proposing a possible explanation for conflicting data about a particular type of species extinction
- resolving a debate about the frequency of a particular type of species extinction
- comparing two theories regarding possible causes of a particular type of species extinction
- refuting a proposed explanation for the increasingly rare occurrence of a particular type of species extinction

Select one answer choice.

Section 4 of 6 | Question 8 of 20 00:29:46 Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

There have been numerous well-documented extinctions of indigenous species caused by the introduction of nonindigenous predators and pathogens. However, surprisingly few extinctions of indigenous species can be attributed to competition from introduced species. For example, during the past 400 years, 4,000 plant species have been introduced into North America, and these nonindigenous plants currently account for nearly 20 percent of North America's plant species. Yet no evidence exists that any indigenous North American plant species became extinct as a result of competition from introduced plant species. The scarcity of documented extinctions caused by competition from new species could mean that such extinctions take longer to occur than scientists initially believed or, alternatively, that extinctions are rarely caused by competition from nonindigenous species.

The author introduces statistics about North America's nonindigenous plant species primarily in order to

- undermine a proposed explanation for the absence of any evidence for the occurrence of a particular phenomenon
- contrast the effect of introduced plant species in North America with the effect that introduced animal species have had
- suggest that North America's indigenous plants are a domain in which there has been ample scope for a particular effect to have occurred
- emphasize how much the ecology of North America has been affected over the past 400 years by the introduction of nonindigenous species
- substantiate a claim about the overall effect that the introduction of nonindigenous species tends to have on indigenous populations

Select one answer choice.

Passage 18

Section 4 of 6 | Question 16 of 20

00:19:07 Hide Time

Question 16 is based on this passage.

The traditional color of fire trucks is red, but in cities that have introduced yellow trucks into their fleets, the rate of traffic accidents involving these trucks has been far lower, per mile driven, than the rate involving red trucks. Some critics of the innovation have questioned whether this difference should be attributed to color, given that the yellow trucks were generally newer than the red trucks with which they were compared. But this criticism can readily be dismissed. Admittedly, the mere difference in accident rates is not decisive evidence. The decisive fact is that the rates differed significantly only in the hours around dawn and dusk. At these hours, the visibility of yellow is known to be better than that of red.

In the argument given, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?

- The first is a fact, the explanation of which is at issue in the argument; the second is an explanation that the argument rejects.
- The first is a fact, the explanation of which is at issue in the argument; the second is the position defended in the argument.
- The first provides evidence to support the position defended in the argument; the second is an assumption explicitly made in defending that position.
- The first provides evidence to support the position defended in the argument; the second criticizes the source of that evidence.
- Each provides evidence to support the position defended in the argument.

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 17 of 20

00:20:37 Hide Time

Question 17 is based on this passage.

The traditional color of fire trucks is red, but in cities that have introduced yellow trucks into their fleets, the rate of traffic accidents per mile driven among these trucks has been far lower than the rate among red trucks. Some critics of the innovation have questioned whether this difference should be attributed to color, given that the yellow trucks were generally newer than the red trucks with which they were compared. But this criticism can be dismissed. Certainly, the mere difference in accident rates is not decisive evidence. The decisive fact is that the rates differed significantly only in the hours around dawn and dusk. At these hours, the visibility of yellow is known to be better than that of red.

In the argument given, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?

- The first is a statement of the position the argument as a whole opposes; the second is a statement of the position it defends.
- The first is a claim that the argument as a whole calls into question; the second denies the rationale presented by some critics of that claim.
- The first is a claim that the argument as a whole calls into question; the second points out an error of reasoning made by defenders of that claim.
- The first is the position defended in the argument, the second is an intermediate conclusion drawn to support that position.
- The first is the position defended in the argument, the second concedes a point to critics of that position.

Passage 19

Section 3 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:27:09 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Exotic insect pests can produce both short- and long-term effects on forest ecosystems. Short-term effects include the disturbances directly associated with the action of the pest, which may cause the defoliation, loss of vigor, or death of trees. Long-term effects are primarily mediated by changes in tree species composition and the consequent alterations of forest structure, productivity, and nutrient uptake. Exotic pests are more efficient than most abiotic disturbances (e.g., fire or wind) at producing long-term changes in species composition. Pests often target specific tree species and, if they become established, they usually remain as permanent components of the ecosystem. Shifts in forest species composition ramify through the ecosystem in many ways because tree species have different, often unique properties.

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

The passage mentions which of the following as effects of exotic pests on forest ecosystems?

- Decreased vitality in trees
- Defoliation of trees
- Changes in forest structure

Section 3 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:26:05 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Exotic insect pests can produce both short- and long-term effects on forest ecosystems. Short-term effects include the disturbances directly associated with the action of the pest, which may cause the defoliation, loss of vigor, or death of trees. Long-term effects are primarily mediated by changes in tree species composition and the consequent alterations of forest structure, productivity, and nutrient uptake. Exotic pests are more efficient than most abiotic disturbances (e.g., fire or wind) at producing long-term changes in species composition. Pests often target specific tree species and, if they become established, they usually remain as permanent components of the ecosystem. Shifts in forest species composition ramify through the ecosystem in many ways because tree species have different, often unique properties.

The author of the passage mentions the “unique properties” of tree species primarily in order to help explain

- why pests tend to target specific tree species
- why pests can have long-term effects on entire ecosystems
- how pests contribute to shifts in forest species composition
- how pests are able to become established in an ecosystem
- how some tree species are able to withstand the effects of pests

Passage 20

Section 5 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:24:50 Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

An Irish newspaper editorial encouraging women to participate in the nonimportation movement launched in Ireland in 1779 appears consistent with a perception that the political use of the consumer boycott originated in North America and spread eastwards across the Atlantic to Ireland. This is a view that most historians have concurred with. For example, T. H. Breen argued that the consumer boycott was a “brilliantly original American invention.” Breen did acknowledge that “a few isolated boycotts may have taken place in other countries.” However, Mary O’Dowd argues that from the late seventeenth century, Irish political discourse advocated for the nonconsumption of imported goods and support for home manufactures by women in ways that were strikingly similar to those used later in North America.

In the context of the passage, the highlighted sentence serves to

- qualify a point made in the preceding sentence
- correct an erroneous assumption
- provide evidence in support of a perception cited in the opening sentence
- provide a rationale for the view expressed in the following sentence
- establish the popularity of a point of view

Section 6 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:25:47 Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

An Irish newspaper editorial encouraging women to participate in the nonimportation movement launched in Ireland in 1779 appears consistent with a perception that the political use of the consumer boycott originated in North America and spread eastwards across the Atlantic to Ireland. This is a view that most historians have concurred with. For example, T. H. Breen argued that the consumer boycott was a “brilliantly original American invention.” Breen did acknowledge that “a few isolated boycotts may have taken place in other countries.” However, Mary O’Dowd argues that from the late seventeenth century, Irish political discourse advocated for the nonconsumption of imported goods and support for home manufactures by women in ways that were strikingly similar to those used later in North America.

The passage is primarily concerned with

- resolving a dispute
- advocating a course of action
- tracing the evolution of a practice
- citing competing views of an issue
- chronicling a series of events

Section 6 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:25:24 Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

An Irish newspaper editorial encouraging women to participate in the nonimportation movement launched in Ireland in 1779 appears consistent with a perception that the political use of the consumer boycott originated in North America and spread eastwards across the Atlantic to Ireland. This is a view that most historians have concurred with. For example, T. H. Breen argued that the consumer boycott was a “brilliantly original American invention.” Breen did acknowledge that “a few isolated boycotts may have taken place in other countries.” However, Mary O’Dowd argues that from the late seventeenth century, Irish political discourse advocated for the nonconsumption of imported goods and support for home manufactures by women in ways that were strikingly similar to those used later in North America.

It can be inferred from the passage that Breen and O’Dowd would most likely disagree about

- the effectiveness of the nonimportation movement
- the accuracy of the perception encouraged by the Irish newspaper mentioned in the first sentence
- how similar the economies of Ireland and North America were in 1779
- whether or not women were politically active in Ireland in 1779
- the impact that nonconsumption of imported goods had on home manufacturing

Passage 21

Section 4 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:24:46 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Recent studies of ancient Maya water management have found that the urban architecture of some cities was used to divert rainfall runoff into gravity-fed systems of interconnected reservoirs. In the central and southern Maya Lowlands, this kind of water control was necessary to support large populations throughout the year due to the scarcity of perennial surface water and the seasonal availability of rainfall. Some scholars argue that the concentration of water within the urban core of these sites provided a centralized source of political authority for Maya elites based largely on controlled water access. Such an argument is plausible; however, it is less useful for understanding the sociopolitical implications of water use and control in other, water-rich parts of the Maya region.

The author of the passage implies which of the following about the political import of the type of urban water management system described in the passage?

- Because the system was centralized, it allowed political control over a widely scattered population.
- The knowledge required to design and maintain the system became the pretext for Maya elites' political authority.
- By selectively limiting access to water, Maya elites used the system to curb challenges to their authority.
- The system is not sufficient to explain the sources of centralized political power in all parts of the Maya region.
- The system's continued maintenance required political authorities to exert control over an increasing proportion of economic resources.

Section 4 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:22:59 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Recent studies of ancient Maya water management have found that the urban architecture of some cities was used to divert rainfall runoff into gravity-fed systems of interconnected reservoirs. In the central and southern Maya Lowlands, this kind of water control was necessary to support large populations throughout the year due to the scarcity of perennial surface water and the seasonal availability of rainfall. Some scholars argue that the concentration of water within the urban core of these sites provided a centralized source of political authority for Maya elites based largely on controlled water access. Such an argument is plausible; however, it is less useful for understanding the sociopolitical implications of water use and control in other, water-rich parts of the Maya region.

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

According to the passage, which of the following is true of the water management systems in the central and southern Maya Lowlands?

- They were implemented in part because of the prevailing pattern of rainfall.
- They were an integral part of lowland cities' architecture.
- They were needed because of insufficient resources such as ponds, rivers, and lakes in the lowlands.

Passage 22

Section 2 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:26:50 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Animals live longer when their calorie intake is restricted to two-thirds of what is considered normal for their species. Animals so restricted are also generally healthier: most diseases, including cancer, diabetes, and neurodegenerative illnesses, are forestalled. This phenomenon was long attributed to a simple slowing of metabolism (cells' production of energy from fuel molecules) and consequent reduction of its toxic by-products in response to less food. In fact, however, calorie restriction does not slow mammalian metabolism, and in yeast and worms, metabolism is both sped up and altered. Some scientists now theorize that calorie restriction is a biological stressor that, like natural food scarcity, induces a more complex defensive response, which in mammals includes changes in cellular defenses and repair.

In the passage, the function of the highlighted portion is to

- provide specific examples of organisms whose longevity does not increase in response to calorie restriction
- illustrate the probable means by which organisms placed on a calorie-restricted diet compensate for the reduction in available food-based fuel
- suggest the mechanism that is responsible for prolonging the life of organisms whose calorie intake is significantly reduced
- give an example that explains why scientists' thinking about the physiological effects of calorie restriction changed
- distinguish the different ways that mammalian and nonmammalian metabolisms respond to significant reductions in calorie intake

Section 2 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:24:43 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Animals live longer when their calorie intake is restricted to two-thirds of what is considered normal for their species. Animals so restricted are also generally healthier: most diseases, including cancer, diabetes, and neurodegenerative illnesses, are forestalled. This phenomenon was long attributed to a simple slowing of metabolism (cells' production of energy from fuel molecules) and consequent reduction of its toxic by-products in response to less food. In fact, however, calorie restriction does not slow mammalian metabolism, and in yeast and worms, metabolism is both sped up and altered. Some scientists now theorize that calorie restriction is a biological stressor that, like natural food scarcity, induces a more complex defensive response, which in mammals includes changes in cellular defenses and repair.

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

The passage implies which of the following about the explanation mentioned in the highlighted text?

- There are empirical findings that conflict with a presumption of the explanation.
- The explanation predicts that the effect of calorie restriction on longevity will be greatest for the species with the highest rate of metabolism.
- The explanation predicts that the effects of calorie restriction will be uniformly positive.

Passage 23

Section 6 of 6 | Question 17 of 20

00:17:35 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

When studying shrimp feeding from hydrothermal vents at the bottom of the ocean, biologists were surprised that the shrimp's reproductive cycles followed seasonal patterns. Far beyond the reach of sunlight, and with food abundant around the vents all year round, why should such animals reproduce seasonally? The answer might involve their offspring, which in their larval form drift in the currents to colonize new vents. The larvae must feed during their trip, and their springtime release coincides with a peak in algae raining down from surface waters. So far, researchers have found no evidence of seasonal breeding among vent-dwelling species that provide their offspring with yolk to sustain them or among vent-dwelling species found in areas of the ocean with no seasonal algae blooms.

Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- It casts doubt on the accuracy of earlier observations of seasonal breeding among shrimp species living near hydrothermal vents.
- It undermines the explanation proposed for seasonal breeding among some shrimp species living near hydrothermal vents.
- It suggests that alternative theories are needed to explain seasonal breeding among shrimp species living near hydrothermal vents.
- It describes the survival benefits to shrimp of mating in parts of the ocean where algae blooms rain down abundantly.
- It supports the explanation proffered for the seasonal breeding observed among some shrimp species living near hydrothermal vents.

Section 6 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

00:17:13 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

When studying shrimp feeding from hydrothermal vents at the bottom of the ocean, biologists were surprised that the shrimp's reproductive cycles followed seasonal patterns. Far beyond the reach of sunlight, and with food abundant around the vents all year round, why should such animals reproduce seasonally? The answer might involve their offspring, which in their larval form drift in the currents to colonize new vents. The larvae must feed during their trip, and their springtime release coincides with a peak in algae raining down from surface waters. So far, researchers have found no evidence of seasonal breeding among vent-dwelling species that provide their offspring with yolk to sustain them or among vent-dwelling species found in areas of the ocean with no seasonal algae blooms.

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

Which of the following statements about hydrothermal vents can be inferred from the passage?

- They can propel newly released shrimp larvae toward other vents that are nearby.
- Some of them are found in areas of the ocean with no seasonal algae blooms.
- The food they provide for species living near them does not become seasonally scarce.

Passage 24

Section 5 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:29:35 Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Some studies have shown that red-backed salamanders (RBS) are scarce in areas with acidic soils and that those present in such conditions have smaller-than-average bodies. Explanations have included the possibility that young RBS are adversely affected by acidic soil, that adult RBS can sense and may avoid acidic soil conditions, or that loss of RBS prey populations due to acidic soil could result in reduced RBS populations. Yet researchers found fairly high densities of large-bodied RBS at Lake Claire Watershed, where soil conditions are acidic. One hypothesis is that intraspecific geographical variation in acidity tolerance (i.e., local adaptation to an acidic environment) could exist for RBS. Previous studies showed potential local adaptation of some salamander species to acidity.

- The primary purpose of the passage is to
- cite evidence that appears to contradict a widely held assumption
 - present contrasting interpretations of a particular research finding
 - explain how a particular environmental change can produce diverse outcomes
 - note an unexpected finding and summarize one possible explanation for it
 - identify a correlation and explain why one hypothesis about it is more persuasive than others

Select one answer choice.

Section 5 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:29:30 Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Some studies have shown that red-backed salamanders (RBS) are scarce in areas with acidic soils and that those present in such conditions have smaller-than-average bodies. Explanations have included the possibility that young RBS are adversely affected by acidic soil, that adult RBS can sense and may avoid acidic soil conditions, or that loss of RBS prey populations due to acidic soil could result in reduced RBS populations. Yet researchers found fairly high densities of large-bodied RBS at Lake Claire Watershed, where soil conditions are acidic. One hypothesis is that intraspecific geographical variation in acidity tolerance (i.e., local adaptation to an acidic environment) could exist for RBS. Previous studies showed potential local adaptation of some salamander species to acidity.

- Which of the following can be inferred about the studies mentioned in the highlighted portion of the passage?
- They may have undercounted RBS in their study areas due to faulty methodology.
 - They focused less on adult RBS than on RBS in the early stages of their development.
 - They found evidence that acidic conditions adversely affect the prey on which RBS depend.
 - They drew unsubstantiated conclusions about the possible adverse effects of acidic conditions on RBS.
 - They were conducted in areas where the soil conditions were similar to those at Lake Claire Watershed.

Select one answer choice.

Passage 25

Section 6 of 6 | Question 17 of 20 00:29:26

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

Nielsen is aware that for many readers, including the anthologists who create textbooks, African American literature is thought to be primarily realistic in style and sociological or political in content. Avant-garde expressions—beyond the obvious examples offered by Langston Hughes, Amiri Baraka, and Ishmael Reed—are frequently overlooked. While such a narrow view is more readily apparent in critical attention given to fiction than in that given to poetry, it certainly skews anthologies. Nielsen is acutely aware of the serious political motives that often underlie such compilations and is also concerned that the currently popular critical paradigm of an oral tradition might deflect proper attention due African American literary traditions.

The passage suggests that compared with critical writing on African American fiction, critical writing on African American poetry

is more often driven by serious political motives

is more influenced by currently popular critical paradigms

draws clearer distinctions between oral and literary traditions

acknowledges a broader range of style and content

focuses more on the sociological implications of the works discussed

Section 6 of 6 | Question 18 of 20 00:29:24

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

Nielsen is aware that for many readers, including the anthologists who create textbooks, African American literature is thought to be primarily realistic in style and sociological or political in content. Avant-garde expressions—beyond the obvious examples offered by Langston Hughes, Amiri Baraka, and Ishmael Reed—are frequently overlooked. While such a narrow view is more readily apparent in critical attention given to fiction than in that given to poetry, it certainly skews anthologies. Nielsen is acutely aware of the serious political motives that often underlie such compilations and is also concerned that the currently popular critical paradigm of an oral tradition might deflect proper attention due African American literary traditions.

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

The passage suggests that Nielsen has which of the following concerns regarding anthologies of African American literature?

That the anthologies overlook the work of the important avant-garde writers Langston Hughes, Amiri Baraka, and Ishmael Reed

That the anthologies focus on a particular type of literature at the expense of other types

That the anthologies give insufficient attention to the oral tradition in African American literature

Passage 26

Section 3 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

This passage discusses Minoan buildings constructed during the Bronze Age on the Greek island of Crete.

Although the term “Palace” is widely used and deeply ingrained in Minoan archaeology, Driessen has remarked that the term has been used to describe a number of quite different things and that there is no consensus on what the term signifies. The debate usually centers on the presumed functions of the buildings. Evans assumed that the buildings known as Palaces had several roles, including royal residences, administrative centers, economic centers, manufacturing centers, and cult centers. Over the years, each of those functions has been called into question. For example, I. Schoep notes, “The use of the term Palace carries with it a whole host of perhaps unhelpful baggage, which consciously or unconsciously encourages interpretation of the ‘Palace’ as the residence of a royal elite, occupying supreme position within a hierarchical social and political structure”; she suggests using the more neutral term “court-centered building” instead. The problem, however, comes not from the architectural label one applies, but from making unwarranted assumptions about how the Palaces were used. I use the word “Palaces” (capitalized to signal its arbitrariness) not to imply a range of functions but to refer to a group of buildings that share a set of formal elements.

00:12:13 ⏹ Hide Time

The highlighted quotation from I. Schoep serves in part to

- suggest that the debate surrounding the Palaces’ function has been misguided
- caution against a particular understanding of the Palaces’ function
- articulate a hypothesis about the Palaces’ function that the author goes on to critique
- explain why the Palaces were probably not used as residences by a royal elite
- support a claim by the author that the term “Palace” should no longer be used

Section 3 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

This passage discusses Minoan buildings constructed during the Bronze Age on the Greek island of Crete.

Although the term “Palace” is widely used and deeply ingrained in Minoan archaeology, Driessen has remarked that the term has been used to describe a number of quite different things and that there is no consensus on what the term signifies. The debate usually centers on the presumed functions of the buildings. Evans assumed that the buildings known as Palaces had several roles, including royal residences, administrative centers, economic centers, manufacturing centers, and cult centers. Over the years, each of those functions has been called into question. For example, I. Schoep notes, “The use of the term Palace carries with it a whole host of perhaps unhelpful baggage, which consciously or unconsciously encourages interpretation of the ‘Palace’ as the residence of a royal elite, occupying supreme position within a hierarchical social and political structure”; she suggests using the more neutral term “court-centered building” instead. The problem, however, comes not from the architectural label one applies, but from making unwarranted assumptions about how the Palaces were used. I use the word “Palaces” (capitalized to signal its arbitrariness) not to imply a range of functions but to refer to a group of buildings that share a set of formal elements.

00:10:30 ⏹ Hide Time

The author suggests that the “debate” mentioned in the passage is misguided because the participants in the debate

- have been too quick to abandon the functional categories established by Evans
- have assigned functions to the buildings on an arbitrary basis
- rely on questionable notions about how the buildings were used
- are generally reluctant to see social hierarchy as relevant to the function of the buildings
- continue to see the Palaces as being the residences of a royal elite

Section 3 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:10:19 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

This passage discusses Minoan buildings constructed during the Bronze Age on the Greek island of Crete.

Although the term “Palace” is widely used and deeply ingrained in Minoan archaeology, Driessen has remarked that the term has been used to describe a number of quite different things and that there is no consensus on what the term signifies. The debate usually centers on the presumed functions of the buildings. Evans assumed that the buildings known as Palaces had several roles, including royal residences, administrative centers, economic centers, manufacturing centers, and cult centers. Over the years, each of those functions has been called into question. For example, I. Schoep notes, “The use of the term Palace carries with it a whole host of perhaps unhelpful baggage, which consciously or unconsciously encourages interpretation of the ‘Palace’ as the residence of a royal elite, occupying supreme position within a hierarchical social and political structure”; she suggests using the more neutral term “court-centered building” instead. The problem, however, comes not from the architectural label one applies, but from making unwarranted assumptions about how the Palaces were used. I use the word “Palaces” (capitalized to signal its arbitrariness) not to imply a range of functions but to refer to a group of buildings that share a set of formal elements.

The author would most likely agree with which of the following statements about the use of the term “Palace” in Minoan archaeology?

- It is useful largely as a matter of convention.
- It should be replaced by a more neutral term.
- It is the correct term for most of the Minoan buildings to which it has been applied.
- It has only recently become popular among archaeologists.
- It has been used to describe buildings that are formally dissimilar to one another.

1. Select a sentence in the passage that summarizes the author’s primary opposition to a particular approach taken by Minoan archaeologists.
2. The author would most likely agree with which of the following as response to Schoep’s argument for using a “more neutral term”?
 - A. The term that Schoep favors would exclude some sites that ought to be included in the category.
 - B. Given the profusion of terms that archaeologists have applied to the building that have been called Palaces, it is redundant to introduce another one.
 - C. If a new term is introduced, it should be based on the known functions of the buildings that have been called Palaces, rather than on theory formal architectural features.
 - D. It is possible to use the term “Palace” without being committed to the term’s functional implications.
 - E. It is not true that the buildings that have been called Palaces are the only evidence for a hierarchical social structure in Minoan society.

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3. The author would most likely agree with which of the following statements about the buildings discussed in the passage?

- A. They possess a discernible architectural cohesiveness as a group.
- B. They probably all had the same or a similar function.
- C. They almost certainly were not used as royal residences.
- D. They were more likely to be used as administrative centers than as manufacturing centers.
- E. They are architecturally similar to a number of other buildings on Crete.

4. The author of the passage suggests which of the following about the term “Palace” in Minoan archaeology?

- A. It is used by many Minoan archaeologists.
- B. It is a term that I. Schoep recommends replacing.
- C. There is little agreement as to the function of the buildings designated by the term.

Passage 27

Section 6 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:21:27 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Among many historians a belief persists that Cotton Mather's biographies of some of the settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony (published 1702) are exercises in hagiography, endowing their subjects with saintly piety at the expense of historical accuracy. Yet modern studies have profited both from the breadth of information that Mather provides—in, for example, his discussions of colonial medicine—and from his critical observations of such leading figures as Governor John Winthrop. Mather's wry humor—as demonstrated by his detailed descriptions of events such as Winthrop's efforts to prevent wood-stealing—is overlooked by those charging Mather with presenting his subjects as extremely pious. The charge also obscures Mather's concern with the settlers' material, not just spiritual, prosperity. Further, this pejorative view underrates the biographies' value as chronicles: Mather amassed all sorts of published and unpublished documents as sources, and his selection of key events shows a marked sensitivity to the nature of the colony's development.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- argue against a theory universally accepted by historical researchers
- call attention to an unusual approach to documenting a historical era
- summarize research on a specific historical figure
- counter a particular view about the work of a biographer
- point out subtle differences among controversial historical reports

Section 5 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:41 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Among many historians a belief persists that Cotton Mather's biographies of some of the settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony (published 1702) are exercises in hagiography, endowing their subjects with saintly piety at the expense of historical accuracy. Yet modern studies have profited both from the breadth of information that Mather provides—in, for example, his discussions of colonial medicine—and from his critical observations of such leading figures as Governor John Winthrop. Mather's wry humor—as demonstrated by his detailed descriptions of events such as Winthrop's efforts to prevent wood-stealing—is overlooked by those charging Mather with presenting his subjects as extremely pious. The charge also obscures Mather's concern with the settlers' material, not just spiritual, prosperity. Further, this pejorative view underrates the biographies' value as chronicles: Mather amassed all sorts of published and unpublished documents as sources, and his selection of key events shows a marked sensitivity to the nature of the colony's development.

It can be inferred from the passage that many historians believe that Mather's biographies primarily

- disclose important historical data from the settlers' private diaries
- glorify the early colonists of the Massachusetts Bay Colony
- provide a fuller picture of the multifaceted characters of such historical figures as John Winthrop
- indicate the salutary effects of the settlers' religious practices on colonial life
- reveal that the settlers considered their lives to be similar to those of the saints

Select one answer choice.

00:29:39 ⏹ Hide Time

Section 5 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Among many historians a belief persists that Cotton Mather's biographies of some of the settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony (published 1702) are exercises in hagiography, endowing their subjects with saintly piety at the expense of historical accuracy. Yet modern studies have profited both from the breadth of information that Mather provides—in, for example, his discussions of colonial medicine—and from his critical observations of such leading figures as Governor John Winthrop. Mather's wry humor—as demonstrated by his detailed descriptions of events such as Winthrop's efforts to prevent wood-stealing—is overlooked by those charging Mather with presenting his subjects as extremely pious. The charge also obscures Mather's concern with the settlers' material, not just spiritual, prosperity. Further, this pejorative view underrates the biographies' value as chronicles: Mather amassed all sorts of published and unpublished documents as sources, and his selection of key events shows a marked sensitivity to the nature of the colony's development.

The author of the passage implies that an argument for the historical accuracy of Mather's works is most strongly supported by which of the following?

- Surviving documents that corroborate Mather's detailed descriptions of his subjects
- Mather's firsthand personal acquaintance with those about whom he wrote
- Mather's frank and straightforward accounts of the lives and times of people about whom he had conducted extensive research
- Mather's ability to detail important historical events in the religious context of which they were a part
- The quantity and nature of the sources from which Mather obtained his information

Select one answer choice.

Section 5 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Among many historians a belief persists that Cotton Mather's biographies of some of the settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony (published 1702) are exercises in hagiography, endowing their subjects with saintly piety at the expense of historical accuracy. Yet modern studies have profited both from the breadth of information that Mather provides—in, for example, his discussions of colonial medicine—and from his critical observations of such leading figures as Governor John Winthrop. Mather's wry humor—as demonstrated by his detailed descriptions of events such as Winthrop's efforts to prevent wood-stealing—is overlooked by those charging Mather with presenting his subjects as extremely pious. The charge also obscures Mather's concern with the settlers' material, not just spiritual, prosperity. Further, this pejorative view underrates the biographies' value as chronicles: Mather amassed all sorts of published and unpublished documents as sources, and his selection of key events shows a marked sensitivity to the nature of the colony's development.

Information in the passage best supports which of the following statements about Mather's biographies of the settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony?

- Annals written by Mather and others were censored by later historians, thus detracting from their value as full and accurate accounts of the period.
- Mather's description of Governor Winthrop includes all of Winthrop's shortcomings, such as a tendency toward levity at inappropriate times.
- Mather's descriptions of the Massachusetts Bay colonists were based primarily on firsthand experiences.
- Many historians believe that Mather's biographies are poor sources of historical information because biography is an inherently unreliable genre of historical writing.
- Mather's writings reflect an interest in the degree of economic success achieved by early Massachusetts Bay colonists.

Select one answer choice.

Passage 28

<p>Section 4 of 6 Question 19 of 20 Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.</p> <p>Our terrestrial food supply comes from ecosystems transformed to produce a few comestible species through the removal of competitors, predators, and pests, but marine capture fisheries depend on the overall productivity of natural ecosystems. There is, however, increasing concern about the impact of fishing and other human activities on marine ecosystems, which are now far from pristine. One option for moving toward both biodiversity and terrestrial food supply goals is to produce greater yields from less land, thereby freeing land for conservation purposes. By contrast, the objective of maintaining or restoring the biodiversity of marine ecosystems may conflict with the objective of maintaining or increasing our food supply from the sea, since the level of fishing required to achieve the latter may compromise the former.</p>	<p>00:23:16 <input type="button" value="Hide Time"/></p> <p>The primary purpose of the passage is to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="radio"/> examine the impact of certain research findings regarding changes to ecosystem biodiversity<input type="radio"/> discuss a possible implication of a difference between terrestrial and marine food supply sources<input type="radio"/> describe the consequences of a certain kind of interaction between terrestrial and marine ecosystems<input type="radio"/> identify an area of ecosystem research in which there are significant uncertainties<input type="radio"/> present evidence that undermines one side of a debate about biodiversity and supports the other
<p>Section 4 of 6 Question 20 of 20 Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.</p> <p>Our terrestrial food supply comes from ecosystems transformed to produce a few comestible species through the removal of competitors, predators, and pests, but marine capture fisheries depend on the overall productivity of natural ecosystems. There is, however, increasing concern about the impact of fishing and other human activities on marine ecosystems, which are now far from pristine. One option for moving toward both biodiversity and terrestrial food supply goals is to produce greater yields from less land, thereby freeing land for conservation purposes. By contrast, the objective of maintaining or restoring the biodiversity of marine ecosystems may conflict with the objective of maintaining or increasing our food supply from the sea, since the level of fishing required to achieve the latter may compromise the former.</p>	<p>00:22:49 <input type="button" value="Hide Time"/></p> <p>The passage implies which of the following about marine ecosystems?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="radio"/> They are not more resilient than terrestrial ecosystems generally are.<input type="radio"/> In the future they may supplant certain terrestrial ecosystems as food supply sources.<input type="radio"/> Unlike terrestrial ecosystems, they are likely to be exploited for food less intensively as they decline in biodiversity.<input type="radio"/> They have not been deliberately transformed for food production in the way that terrestrial ecosystems have.<input type="radio"/> They are relatively pristine as compared with terrestrial ecosystems.

According to the passage, increasing the food yield per unit of land can have which of the following effects?

- A. enabling more land to be used for development purposes
- B. compromising progress toward conservation goals
- C. helping protect comestible species from competition and predation
- D. helping reduce pressure on marine ecosystems
- E. helping restore the biodiversity of terrestrial ecosystems

Passage 29

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20 00:29:29 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

In February 1848 the people of Paris rose in revolt against the constitutional monarchy of Louis-Philippe. Despite the existence of excellent narrative accounts, the February Days, as this revolt is called, have been largely ignored by social historians of the past two decades. For each of the three other major insurrections in nineteenth-century Paris—July 1830, June 1848, and May 1871—there exists at least a sketch of participants' backgrounds and an analysis, more or less rigorous, of the reasons for the occurrence of the uprisings. Only in the case of the February Revolution do we lack a useful description of participants that might characterize it in the light of what social history has taught us about the process of revolutionary mobilization.

Two reasons for this relative neglect seem obvious. First, the insurrection of February has been overshadowed by that of June. The February Revolution overthrew a regime, to be sure, but met with so little resistance that it failed to generate any real sense of historical drama. Its successor, on the other hand, appeared to pit key socioeconomic groups in a life-or-death struggle and was widely seen by contemporary observers as marking a historical departure. Through their interpretations, which exert a continuing influence on our understanding of the revolutionary process, the impact of the events of June has been magnified, while, as an unintended consequence, the significance of the February insurrection has been diminished. Second, like other "successful" insurrections, the events of February failed to generate the most desirable kinds of historical records. Although the June insurrection of 1848 and the Paris Commune of 1871 would be considered watersheds of nineteenth-century French history by any standard, they also present the social historian with a signal advantage: these failed insurrections created a mass of invaluable documentation as a by-product of authorities' efforts to search out and punish the rebels.

With which of the following statements regarding revolution would the author most likely agree?

- Revolutionary mobilization requires a great deal of planning by people representing disaffected groups.
- The objectives of the February Revolution were more radical than those of the June insurrection.
- The process of revolutionary mobilization varies greatly from one revolution to the next.
- Revolutions vary greatly in the usefulness of the historical records that they produce.
- As knowledge of the February Revolution increases, chances are good that its importance will eventually eclipse that of the June insurrection.

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20 00:29:26 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

socioeconomic groups in a life-or-death struggle and was widely seen by contemporary observers as marking a historical departure. Through their interpretations, which exert a continuing influence on our understanding of the revolutionary process, the impact of the events of June has been magnified, while, as an unintended consequence, the significance of the February insurrection has been diminished. Second, like other "successful" insurrections, the events of February failed to generate the most desirable kinds of historical records. Although the June insurrection of 1848 and the Paris Commune of 1871 would be considered watersheds of nineteenth-century French history by any standard, they also present the social historian with a signal advantage: these failed insurrections created a mass of invaluable documentation as a by-product of authorities' efforts to search out and punish the rebels.

Quite different is the outcome of successful insurrections like those of July 1830 and February 1848. Experiences are retold, but participants typically resume their daily routines without ever recording their activities. Those who played salient roles may become the objects of highly embellished verbal accounts or, in rare cases, of celebratory articles in contemporary periodicals. And it is true that the publicly acknowledged leaders of an uprising frequently write memoirs. However, such documents are likely to be highly unreliable, unrepresentative, and unsystematically preserved, especially when compared to the detailed judicial dossiers prepared for everyone arrested following a failed insurrection. As a consequence, it may prove difficult or impossible to establish for a successful revolution a comprehensive and trustworthy picture of those who participated, or to answer even the most basic questions one might pose concerning the social origins of the insurgents.

With which of the following statements regarding revolution would the author most likely agree?

- Revolutionary mobilization requires a great deal of planning by people representing disaffected groups.
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- The process of revolutionary mobilization varies greatly from one revolution to the next.
- Revolutions vary greatly in the usefulness of the historical records that they produce.
- As knowledge of the February Revolution increases, chances are good that its importance will eventually eclipse that of the June insurrection.

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:29:18 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

In February 1848 the people of Paris rose in revolt against the constitutional monarchy of Louis-Philippe. Despite the existence of excellent narrative accounts, the February Days, as this revolt is called, have been largely ignored by social historians of the past two decades. For each of the three other major insurrections in nineteenth-century Paris—July 1830, June 1848, and May 1871—there exists at least a sketch of participants' backgrounds and an analysis, more or less rigorous, of the reasons for the occurrence of the uprisings. Only in the case of the February Revolution do we lack a useful description of participants that might characterize it in the light of what social history has taught us about the process of revolutionary mobilization.

Two reasons for this relative neglect seem obvious. First, the insurrection of February has been overshadowed by that of June. The February Revolution overthrew a regime, to be sure, but met with so little resistance that it failed to generate any real sense of historical drama. Its successor, on the other hand, appeared to pit key socioeconomic groups in a life-or-death struggle and was widely seen by contemporary observers as marking a historical departure. Through their interpretations, which exert a continuing influence on our understanding of the revolutionary process, the impact of the events of June has been magnified, while, as an unintended consequence, the significance of the February insurrection has been diminished. Second, like other "successful" insurrections, the events of February failed to generate the most desirable kinds of historical records. Although the June insurrection of 1848 and the Paris Commune of 1871 would be considered watersheds of nineteenth-century French history by any standard, they also present the social historian with a signal advantage: these failed insurrections created a mass of invaluable documentation as a by-product of authorities' efforts to search out and punish the rebels.

It can be inferred from the passage that support for the objectives of the February Revolution was

- negligible
- misguided
- fanatical
- spontaneous
- widespread

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:29:12 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

generate the most desirable kinds of historical records. Although the June insurrection of 1848 and the Paris Commune of 1871 would be considered watersheds of nineteenth-century French history by any standard, they also present the social historian with a signal advantage: these failed insurrections created a mass of invaluable documentation as a by-product of authorities' efforts to search out and punish the rebels.

Quite different is the outcome of successful insurrections like those of July 1830 and February 1848. Experiences are retold, but participants typically resume their daily routines without ever recording their activities. Those who played salient roles may become the objects of highly embellished verbal accounts or, in rare cases, of celebratory articles in contemporary periodicals. And it is true that the publicly acknowledged leaders of an uprising frequently write memoirs. However, such documents are likely to be highly unreliable, unrepresentative, and unsystematically preserved, especially when compared to the detailed judicial dossiers prepared for everyone arrested following a failed insurrection. As a consequence, it may prove difficult or impossible to establish for a successful revolution a comprehensive and trustworthy picture of those who participated, or to answer even the most basic questions one might pose concerning the social origins of the insurgents.

Which of the following is the most logical objection to the claim made in the last paragraph?

- The February Revolution of 1848 is much less significant than the July insurrection of 1830.
- The backgrounds and motivations of participants in the July insurrection of 1830 have been identified, however cursorily.
- Even less is known about the July insurrection of 1830 than about the February Revolution of 1848.
- Historical records made during the July insurrection of 1830 are less reliable than those made during the May insurrection of 1871.
- The importance of the July insurrection of 1830 has been magnified at the expense of the significance of the February Revolution of 1848.

Select one answer choice.

11. The purpose of the second paragraph is to explain why

- A. the people of Paris revolted in February 1848 against the rule of Louis-Philippe
- B. there exist excellent narrative accounts of the February Days
- C. the February Revolution met with little resistance
- D. a useful description of the participants in the February Revolution is lacking
- E. the February Revolution failed to generate any real sense of historical drama

12. It can be inferred from the passage that the author considers which of the following essential for understanding a revolutionary mobilization?

- A. a comprehensive theory of revolution that can be applied to the major insurrections of the nineteenth century
- B. awareness of the events necessary for a revolution to be successful
- C. access to narratives and memoirs written by eyewitnesses of a given revolution
- D. the historical perspective provided by the passage of a considerable amount of time
- E. knowledge of the socioeconomic backgrounds of a revolution's participants

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Passage 30

Section 5 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:11:56 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

Elizabeth Bishop's *Complete Poems, 1927–1979* has come to seem to most readers so achieved and sufficient a life's work that it is hard not to lose sight of how slowly Bishop wrote poems and of how few poems, finally, she completed. But the size and pace of her output were always in her own eyes a failing (vaguely moral in complexion) for which she apologized throughout her career. The small, manageable size of Bishop's body of work has facilitated its extraordinary critical reception since her death. Yet the size of her work is also a sign of Bishop's alienation; that is, her uneasy, resistant relation to the literary culture that today claims her as the major poet of her generation.

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

The passage indicates that the small size of Bishop's body of work contributed to bringing about which of the following?

Bishop's alienation from the literary culture of her generation

The favorable scholarly attention that Bishop's work has received since her death

An interest among readers regarding why Bishop wrote so slowly

Section 5 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:11:09 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

Elizabeth Bishop's *Complete Poems, 1927–1979* has come to seem to most readers so achieved and sufficient a life's work that it is hard not to lose sight of how slowly Bishop wrote poems and of how few poems, finally, she completed. But the size and pace of her output were always in her own eyes a failing (vaguely moral in complexion) for which she apologized throughout her career. The small, manageable size of Bishop's body of work has facilitated its extraordinary critical reception since her death. Yet the size of her work is also a sign of Bishop's alienation; that is, her uneasy, resistant relation to the literary culture that today claims her as the major poet of her generation.

In the context in which it appears, "complexion" most nearly means

appearance

constitution

hue

intricacy

personality

Passage 31

Section 3 of 6 Question 7 of 20 Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.	00:26:16 <input type="button" value="Hide Time"/>
<p>Data on modern and historic peasant communities suggest that individuals and communities specialize in ceramic production for trade primarily to offset subsistence shortfalls arising from inadequate or insufficient agricultural land. Harry investigated whether this correlation of ceramic specialization with agricultural marginality occurred among prehistoric inhabitants of the American Southwest. At Arizona's West Branch site, occupied A.D. 900–1100, abundant pottery manufacturing materials suggest villagewide ceramic production in excess of that needed for household purposes. Harry points out, however, that if West Branch residents exchanged pots for food, one would expect the villages with which they traded to have produced more consistent food surpluses than West Branch did. In fact, the West Branch village appears to have been located in an area with better agricultural conditions than those of the pottery-consuming settlements.</p>	<p>The final sentence of the passage primarily serves to do which of the following?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="radio"/> Cite a particular factor that may have influenced the decision to settle the West Branch site<input type="radio"/> Identify a possible reason why the inhabitants of the West Branch site may have specialized in the manufacture of ceramics<input type="radio"/> Suggest that inhabitants of the West Branch site may have had agricultural surpluses to use for trade with other settlements in the region<input type="radio"/> Present evidence to support a claim that the West Branch site was not a pottery consuming settlement<input type="radio"/> Cite one reason to doubt that the ceramic specialization at the West Branch site served to offset subsistence shortfalls

Section 3 of 6 Question 8 of 20 Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.	00:23:55 <input type="button" value="Hide Time"/>
<p>Data on modern and historic peasant communities suggest that individuals and communities specialize in ceramic production for trade primarily to offset subsistence shortfalls arising from inadequate or insufficient agricultural land. Harry investigated whether this correlation of ceramic specialization with agricultural marginality occurred among prehistoric inhabitants of the American Southwest. At Arizona's West Branch site, occupied A.D. 900–1100, abundant pottery manufacturing materials suggest villagewide ceramic production in excess of that needed for household purposes. Harry points out, however, that if West Branch residents exchanged pots for food, one would expect the villages with which they traded to have produced more consistent food surpluses than West Branch did. In fact, the West Branch village appears to have been located in an area with better agricultural conditions than those of the pottery-consuming settlements.</p>	<p>Which of the following, if discovered to be true, would most tend to suggest that the "correlation" mentioned in the passage held true for the people of the West Branch site?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="radio"/> The ceramic technology used at the West Branch site was superior to that used at other villages in the region.<input type="radio"/> West Branch residents traded with communities located in a region that was agriculturally less productive than West Branch.<input type="radio"/> Soil at the West Branch site was deficient in nutrients essential to agriculture during the time the site was inhabited.<input type="radio"/> Rainfall at the West Branch site was generally favorable for agriculture between A.D. 900 and 1100.<input type="radio"/> Inhabitants of the West Branch site regularly traveled to neighboring villages for trading purposes.

Replacement of the word "marginality" with which of the following words results in the least change in meaning for the passage?

- A. peculiarity
- B. insignificant
- C. nonconformity
- D. deficiency
- E. futility

Passage 32

<p>Section 6 of 6 Question 17 of 20</p> <p>Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.</p> <p>Archaeologists studying Bonito phase (ca. A.D. 900–1140) Native American ceramics from Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, observed that many pots had been altered after firing to revise their decorative designs—usually, intricate geometric patterns painted in black on white slipped surfaces. In some cases, a new design was imposed over an earlier one; less often, the original design was simply covered over with white slip. Crown and Wills doubt that the alterations were made to correct design errors. Many Chaco pots with design errors were left unaltered. Furthermore, when errors were corrected, revisions were made prior to firing—either by painting directly over the error or by scraping off designs and applying new slip and paint, which is a less time-consuming method than repainting and refiring flawed pots.</p>	<p>00:25:04 <input type="checkbox"/> Hide Time</p> <p>The author of the passage mentions Crown and Wills primarily in order to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="radio"/> distinguish among different factors that might have caused Chaco potters to alter their pots' decorative designs<input type="radio"/> introduce new evidence related to the question of why Chaco potters altered their pots' decorative designs<input type="radio"/> show how one potential explanation for the alteration of Chaco pots has been discounted<input type="radio"/> present a hypothesis about why Chaco pots were altered to revise their decorative designs<input type="radio"/> explain how archaeologists discerned the method by which Chaco pots were originally decorated
<p>Section 6 of 6 Question 18 of 20</p> <p>Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.</p> <p>Archaeologists studying Bonito phase (ca. A.D. 900–1140) Native American ceramics from Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, observed that many pots had been altered after firing to revise their decorative designs—usually, intricate geometric patterns painted in black on white slipped surfaces. In some cases, a new design was imposed over an earlier one; less often, the original design was simply covered over with white slip. Crown and Wills doubt that the alterations were made to correct design errors. Many Chaco pots with design errors were left unaltered. Furthermore, when errors were corrected, revisions were made prior to firing—either by painting directly over the error or by scraping off designs and applying new slip and paint, which is a less time-consuming method than repainting and refiring flawed pots.</p>	<p>00:24:49 <input type="checkbox"/> Hide Time</p> <p>According to the passage, which of the following is true of Bonito phase Chaco pots?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="radio"/> Relatively few of them have original designs concealed beneath white surfaces.<input type="radio"/> Relatively few of them were altered after firing.<input type="radio"/> Many of their alterations increased the intricacy of their painted designs.<input type="radio"/> Many of them have some flaw in their shape or structure.<input type="radio"/> Many of them were altered more than once.

Passage 33

Section 6 of 6 | Question 16 of 20

00:28:09 ⏹ Hide Time

Question 16 is based on this passage.

Editorial

Opponents of a proposal to extend the city's subway line to two new stations claim that the project will benefit only a small portion of the city's population. These opponents are misguided. After all, the last time the line was extended, the greater availability of quick transport to the city reduced the number of private cars on city streets, thus benefiting everyone by easing rush-hour traffic.

In the argument in the editorial, the part that is highlighted plays which of the following roles?

- Stating the conclusion toward which the argument is directed
- Describing a circumstance that the argument seeks to explain
- Introducing the position to be refuted by the argument
- Serving as an intermediate conclusion that supports a further conclusion stated in the argument
- Introducing an explanation that is called into question by the argument

Select one answer choice.

Passage 34

Section 5 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:23:29 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Biologists know that some marine algae can create clouds by producing the gas dimethyl sulphide (DMS), which reacts with oxygen in air above the sea to form solid particles. These particles provide a surface on which water vapor can condense to form clouds. Lovelock contends that this process is part of a global climate-control system; according to Lovelock, Earth acts like a super organism, with all its biological and physical systems cooperating to keep it healthy. He hypothesized that warmer conditions increase algal activity and DMS output, seeding more clouds, which cool the planet by blocking out the Sun. Then, as the climate cools, algal activity and DMS levels decrease and the cycle continues. In response to biologists who question how organisms presumably working for their own selfish ends could have evolved to behave in a way that benefits the planet, Lovelock points out that DMS production benefits not only the planet but the organisms as well: cooling benefits the algae, which remain at the ocean surface, because it allows the cooled upper layers of the ocean to sink, and then the circulating water carries nutrients upward from the depths below. Algae may also benefit from nitrogen raining down from clouds they have helped to form.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- explain the role played by temperature in the stimulation of DMS production by marine algae
- outline the sequence of events that occurs during the process of cloud formation caused by algal activity
- describe a dispute about the role played by marine algae in certain instances of cloud formation
- propose a way in which scientists might be able to understand the effects of clouds on marine algae
- discuss a theory regarding the function of DMS production by marine algae

Section 5 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:22:41 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Biologists know that some marine algae can create clouds by producing the gas dimethyl sulphide (DMS), which reacts with oxygen in air above the sea to form solid particles. These particles provide a surface on which water vapor can condense to form clouds. Lovelock contends that this process is part of a global climate-control system; according to Lovelock, Earth acts like a super organism, with all its biological and physical systems cooperating to keep it healthy. He hypothesized that warmer conditions increase algal activity and DMS output, seeding more clouds, which cool the planet by blocking out the Sun. Then, as the climate cools, algal activity and DMS levels decrease and the cycle continues. In response to biologists who question how organisms presumably working for their own selfish ends could have evolved to behave in a way that benefits the planet, Lovelock points out that DMS production benefits not only the planet but the organisms as well: cooling benefits the algae, which remain at the ocean surface, because it allows the cooled upper layers of the ocean to sink, and then the circulating water carries nutrients upward from the depths below. Algae may also benefit from nitrogen raining down from clouds they have helped to form.

It can be inferred from the passage that Lovelock thinks that biologists who question his hypothesis about cyclical DMS output and algal activity make which of the following errors?

- They do not recognize the benefits that Earth receives from the activity.
- They exaggerate the rate at which nitrogen falls from the clouds.
- They assume that the algae remain near the ocean surface throughout the cycle.
- They overlook the benefit that the algae receive from the formation of clouds.
- They fail to recognize changes in surface water temperature that are caused by algal clouds.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Biologists know that some marine algae can create clouds by producing the gas dimethyl sulphide (DMS), which reacts with oxygen in air above the sea to form solid particles. These particles provide a surface on which water vapor can condense to form clouds. Lovelock contends that this process is part of a global climate-control system: according to Lovelock, Earth acts like a super organism, with all its biological and physical systems cooperating to keep it healthy. He hypothesized that warmer conditions increase algal activity and DMS output, seeding more clouds, which cool the planet by blocking out the Sun. Then, as the climate cools, algal activity and DMS levels decrease and the cycle continues. In response to biologists who question how organisms presumably working for their own selfish ends could have evolved to behave in a way that benefits the planet, Lovelock points out that DMS production benefits not only the planet but the organisms as well: cooling benefits the algae, which remain at the ocean surface, because it allows the cooled upper layers of the ocean to sink, and then the circulating water carries nutrients upward from the depths below. Algae may also benefit from nitrogen raining down from clouds they have helped to form.

The passage mentions the possible benefit to algae of nitrogen falling down in rain most likely in order to

- provide support for Lovelock's response to an objection mentioned in the passage
- suggest that the climatic effects of DMS production have been underestimated
- acknowledge that Lovelock's hypothesis is based in part on speculation
- demonstrate that DMS production alters the planet in more than one way
- assert that algae are the sole beneficiaries of DMS production

Select one answer choice.

A1_GRE

另一场考试：

18. According to the passage, which of the following occurs as a result of cooling in the upper layers of the ocean?
- A. The concentration of oxygen in the air above the ocean's surface decreases.
 - B. The concentration of DMS in the air above the ocean's surface increases.
 - C. The nutrient supply at the surface of the ocean is replenished.
 - D. Cloud formation increases over the ocean.
 - E. Marine algae make more efficient use of nutrients.
19. Which of the following is most similar to the role played by marine algae in the global climate control system proposed by Lovelock?
- A. a fan that continually replaces stale air in a room with fresh air from outside.
 - B. a thermostat that automatically controls an air-conditioning system.
 - C. an insulating blanket that retains heat.
 - D. a filter used to purify water.
 - E. a dehumidifier that constantly removes moisture from the air in a room.
20. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- A. A question is posed, and several possible answers to the question are introduced and evaluated.
 - B. A prediction is made, and certain factors that influenced that prediction are considered.
 - C. A sequence of events is outlined, and a possible cause for the sequence is offered.
 - D. A phenomenon is described, a theory about the significance of the phenomenon is offered, and a reservation about that theory is addressed.
 - E. A debate is summarized, the strengths and weaknesses of each position are described, and an assessment of the defensibility of each is made.

Passage 35

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

00:25:55 ⏱ Hide Time

For most of the twentieth century, scholars generally accepted the proposition that nations are enduring entities that predated the rise of modern nation-states and that provided the social and cultural foundations of the state. This perspective has certainly been applied to Korea; most historians have assumed that the Korean nation has existed since the dawn of historical time. In recent years, however, Western scholars have questioned the idea of the nation as an enduring entity. Both Gellner and Anderson have argued, in their studies of European, Latin American, and Southeast Asian cases, that the nation is strictly a modern phenomenon, a forging of a common sense of identity among previously disparate social groups through the propagandizing efforts of activist intellectuals and the homogenizing organizational activities of the modern state. In short, it was the state that created the nation; not the other way around.

Younger Koreanists, with Em prominent among them, have begun to apply this approach to Korea. These scholars, noting the isolated nature of village life in premodern Korea and the sharp difference in regional dialects, suggest that ordinary villagers could not possibly have thought of themselves as fellow countrymen of villagers in other regions. These scholars also note that elites, conversely, often had outward-looking, universalistic orientations, as did aristocracies elsewhere, such as in premodern Europe. Finally, they observe that the very word for "nation" in Korean, *minjok*, is a neologism first employed by Japanese scholars as a translation of the Western concept and that it was first appropriated by Korean activists in the early twentieth century. They argue, therefore, that a Korean "nation" came into being only after that time.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- evaluate two competing views regarding the origin of the Korean nation
- rebut a controversial perspective on the origin of the Korean nation
- question the idea of the Korean nation as an enduring entity
- consider the influence of the modernist position on younger Koreanists
- explain some of the unique features of the Korean nation

Section 3 of 6 | Question 10 of 20
Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

00:25:50 ⏱ Hide Time

For most of the twentieth century, scholars generally accepted the proposition that nations are enduring entities that predated the rise of modern nation-states and that provided the social and cultural foundations of the state. This perspective has certainly been applied to Korea; most historians have assumed that the Korean nation has existed since the dawn of historical time. In recent years, however, Western scholars have questioned the idea of the nation as an enduring entity. Both Gellner and Anderson have argued, in their studies of European, Latin American, and Southeast Asian cases, that the nation is strictly a modern phenomenon, a forging of a common sense of identity among previously disparate social groups through the propagandizing efforts of activist intellectuals and the homogenizing organizational activities of the modern state. In short, it was the state that created the nation; not the other way around.

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The author would probably agree with which of the following statements regarding the work of Gellner and of Anderson?

- Neither Gellner's nor Anderson's work has had a significant influence on the study of the Korean nation.
- Their argument that the nation is a strictly modern phenomenon does not hold in the case of Korea.
- Both of them have downplayed the propagandizing efforts of Korean intellectuals as a means of forging a Korean identity.
- Both of them have exaggerated the homogenizing impact of the state as a factor in the creation of nations.
- Both of them have overestimated the extent to which disparate social groups find a common sense of identity through belonging to the same nation.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:25:48 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

For most of the twentieth century, scholars generally accepted the proposition that nations are enduring entities that predated the rise of modern nation-states and that provided the social and cultural foundations of the state. This perspective has certainly been applied to Korea; most historians have assumed that the Korean nation has existed since the dawn of historical time. In recent years, however, Western scholars have questioned the idea of the nation as an enduring entity. Both Gellner and Anderson have argued, in their studies of European, Latin American, and Southeast Asian cases, that the nation is strictly a modern phenomenon, a forging of a common sense of identity among previously disparate social groups through the propagandizing efforts of activist intellectuals and the homogenizing organizational activities of the modern state. In short, it was the state that created the nation; not the other way around.

Younger Koreanists, with Em prominent among them, have begun to apply this approach to Korea. These scholars, noting the isolated nature of village life in premodern Korea and the sharp difference in regional dialects, suggest that ordinary villagers could not possibly have thought of themselves as fellow countrymen of villagers in other regions. These scholars also note that elites, conversely, often had outward-looking, universalistic orientations, as did aristocracies elsewhere, such as in premodern Europe. Finally, they observe that the very word for "nation" in Korean, *minjok*, is a neologism first employed by Japanese scholars as a translation of the Western concept and that it was first appropriated by Korean activists in the early twentieth century. They argue, therefore, that a Korean "nation" came into being only after that time.

According to the author of the passage, a difference between Korea and the "European, Latin American, and Southeast Asian cases" has to do with

- the extent of the differences among various regional dialects prior to the establishment of a national language
- the number of disparate social groups that existed prior to the creation of a national identity
- when a nationally unified political entity came into existence
- whether the bureaucratic state played a role in the creation of the nation
- the extent to which the creation of the nation fostered significantly greater social and cultural unity

Section 3 of 6 | Question 12 of 20

00:25:48 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

regions. These scholars also note that elites, conversely, often had outward-looking, universalistic orientations, as did aristocracies elsewhere, such as in premodern Europe. Finally, they observe that the very word for "nation" in Korean, *minjok*, is a neologism first employed by Japanese scholars as a translation of the Western concept and that it was first appropriated by Korean activists in the early twentieth century. They argue, therefore, that a Korean "nation" came into being only after that time.

In short, in the case of Korea we have an argument between "primordialists," who contend that nations are natural and universal units of history, and "modernists," who assert that nations are historically contingent products of modernity. The positions of both groups seem problematic. It seems unlikely that in the seventh century the peoples of the warring states of Koguryo, Paekche, and Shilla all thought of themselves as members of a larger "Korean" collectivity. On the other hand, the inhabitants of the Korean peninsula had a much longer history—well over one thousand years—as a unified political collectivity than did the peoples studied by Gellner and Anderson. Not only does the remarkable endurance of the Korean state imply some sort of social and cultural basis for that unity, but the nature of the premodern Korean state as a centralized bureaucratic polity also suggests the possibility that the organizational activities of the state may have created a homogenous collectivity with a sense of shared identity much earlier than happened in the countries of western Europe that provided the model for "modernist" scholarship.

Regarding the observation discussed in the highlighted sentence, the author would probably agree with which of the following statements?

- It tells more about the nature of the Korean language than it does about the creation of the Korean nation in the twentieth century.
- It contradicts the idea that Korean elites had outward-looking, universalistic orientations.
- It shows the inappropriateness of trying to apply Western concepts to the Korean experience.
- It may be true, but it does not mean that the creation of the Korean nation is a twentieth-century phenomenon.
- It testifies to the influence of Western and Japanese thinking on the origin of the Korean nation.

Select the sentence in the third paragraph that provides some information that supports the position of younger Koreanists regarding the creation of the Korean nation.

Passage 36

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20 00:29:46 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

By far the most popular United States literature of its time was a body of now-neglected novels written between 1820 and 1870 by, for, and about women. According to Nina Baym, who has termed this genre "woman's fiction," the massive popularity of these novels claimed a place for women in the writing profession. The novels chronicle the experiences of women who, beset with hardships, find within themselves qualities of intelligence, will, resourcefulness, and courage sufficient to overcome their obstacles. According to Baym, the genre began with Catharine Sedgwick's *New-England Tale* (1822), manifested itself as the best-selling reading matter of the American public in the unprecedented sales of Susan Warner's *Wide, Wide World* (1850), and remained a dominant fictional type until after 1870. The critical, as opposed to popular, reception of these novels in their own time was mixed. Theoretical opposition by those who saw fiction as a demoralizing and corrupting influence was by no means dead in mid-nineteenth-century America, and popular successes naturally bore a significant proportion of the attack. The moralistic tone of much woman's fiction did not placate these antagonists; on the contrary, many clerical opponents of the novel thought that women were trying to take over the clergy's functions and hence attacked all the more fiercely. Similarly, some male authors, disgruntled by the emergence of great numbers of women writers, expressed contempt for the genre.

On the other hand, the women had a powerful ally—their publishers, who not only put these works into print but advertised them widely and enthusiastically. Some few reviewers wrote about these works with attention and respect, distinguishing between the works of the different authors and identifying individual strengths and weaknesses. These approving contemporary critics were particularly alert to each writer's contribution to the depiction of American social life, especially to regional differences in manners and character types. On the whole, however, even these laudatory critics showed themselves uninterested in the stories that this fiction told, or in their significance.

Baym acknowledges that these novels all tell—with variations—a single familiar tale, and correctly notes that this apparent lack of artistic innovation has been partly responsible for their authors' exclusion from the canon of classic American writers traditionally studied in university literature courses. Baym points out, however, that unlike such male contemporaries as Nathaniel Hawthorne, these women did not conceive of themselves as "artists," but rather as professional writers with work to do and a living to be made from fulfilling an obligation to their audience. This obligation included both entertainment and instruction, which are not, says Baym, at odds with one another in these books, nor is entertainment the sweet coating on a didactic pill. Rather, the lesson itself is an entertainment: the central character's triumph over adversity is profoundly pleasurable to those readers who identify with her.

The passage is primarily concerned with

- summarizing the major contributions of two influential writers
- describing and commenting on a group of literary works
- summarizing the major events of a period of literary history
- contrasting two types of literary works from the same era
- arguing for the adoption of several neglected literary works into university curriculums

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20 00:29:24 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

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On the other hand, the women had a powerful ally—their publishers, who not only put these works into print but advertised them widely and enthusiastically. Some few reviewers wrote about these works with attention and respect, distinguishing between the works of the different authors and identifying individual strengths and weaknesses. These approving contemporary critics were particularly alert to each writer's contribution to the depiction of American social life, especially to regional differences in manners and character types. On the whole, however, even these laudatory critics showed themselves uninterested in the stories that this fiction told, or in their significance.

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- summarizing the major events of a period of literary history
- contrasting two types of literary works from the same era
- arguing for the adoption of several neglected literary works into university curriculums

Select one answer choice.

00:29:21 ⏹ Hide Time

Section 3 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

By far the most popular United States literature of its time was a body of now-neglected novels written between 1820 and 1870 by, for, and about women. According to Nina Baym, who has termed this genre “woman’s fiction,” the massive popularity of these novels claimed a place for women in the writing profession. The novels chronicle the experiences of women who, beset with hardships, find within themselves qualities of intelligence, will, resourcefulness, and courage sufficient to overcome their obstacles. According to Baym, the genre began with Catharine Sedgwick’s *New-England Tale* (1822), manifested itself as the best-selling reading matter of the American public in the unprecedented sales of Susan Warner’s *Wide, Wide World* (1850), and remained a dominant fictional type until after 1870. The critical, as opposed to popular, reception of these novels in their own time was mixed. Theoretical opposition by those who saw fiction as a demoralizing and corrupting influence was by no means dead in mid-nineteenth-century America, and popular successes naturally bore a significant proportion of the attack. The moralistic tone of much woman’s fiction did not placate these antagonists; on the contrary, many clerical opponents of the novel thought that women were trying to take over the clergy’s functions and hence attacked all the more fiercely. Similarly, some male authors, disgruntled by the emergence of great numbers of women writers, expressed contempt for the genre.

On the other hand, the women had a powerful ally—their publishers, who not only put these works into print but advertised them widely and enthusiastically. Some few reviewers wrote about these works with attention and respect, distinguishing between the works of the different authors and identifying individual strengths and weaknesses. These approving contemporary critics were particularly alert to each writer’s contribution to the depiction of American social life, *especially to reveal differences in manner and character*.

The author of the passage cites Susan Warner’s *Wide, Wide World* most probably as an example of a woman’s novel that

- had more advanced artistic elements than many of its type
- attracted an excessive amount of critical attention
- was found to be inappropriately moralistic by many members of the clergy
- was significant as an indicator of the genre’s popularity
- signaled the gradual decline of the size of the genre’s audience

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

By far the most popular United States literature of its time was a body of now-neglected novels written between 1820 and 1870 by, for, and about women. According to Nina Baym, who has termed this genre “woman’s fiction,” the massive popularity of these novels claimed a place for women in the writing profession. The novels chronicle the experiences of women who, beset with hardships, find within themselves qualities of intelligence, will, resourcefulness, and courage sufficient to overcome their obstacles. According to Baym, the genre began with Catharine Sedgwick’s *New-England Tale* (1822), manifested itself as the best-selling reading matter of the American public in the unprecedented sales of Susan Warner’s *Wide, Wide World* (1850), and remained a dominant fictional type until after 1870. The critical, as opposed to popular, reception of these novels in their own time was mixed. Theoretical opposition by those who saw fiction as a demoralizing and corrupting influence was by no means dead in mid-nineteenth-century America, and popular successes naturally bore a significant proportion of the attack. The moralistic tone of much woman’s fiction did not placate these antagonists; on the contrary, many clerical opponents of the novel thought that women were trying to take over the clergy’s functions and hence attacked all the more fiercely. Similarly, some male authors, disgruntled by the emergence of great numbers of women writers, expressed contempt for the genre.

On the other hand, the women had a powerful ally—their publishers, who not only put these works into print but advertised them widely and enthusiastically. Some few reviewers wrote about these works with attention and respect, distinguishing between the works of the different authors and identifying individual strengths and weaknesses. These approving contemporary critics were particularly alert to each writer’s contribution to the depiction of American social life, *especially to reveal differences in manner and character*.

The author of the passage implies which of the following about the members of the clergy mentioned in the first paragraph?

- They also opposed works of fiction that were outside the genre of woman’s fiction.
- They opposed journalism as well as imaginative writing.
- Their influence reached its pinnacle in the mid-nineteenth century.
- They were unable to obtain the support of other critics for their views.
- Their attacks on the genre of the novel did not extend to novels written by male writers.

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 12 of 20

00:29:17 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

By far the most popular United States literature of its time was a body of now-neglected novels written between 1820 and 1870 by, for, and about women. According to Nina Baym, who has termed this genre "woman's fiction," the massive popularity of these novels claimed a place for women in the writing profession. The novels chronicle the experiences of women who, beset with hardships, find within themselves qualities of intelligence, will, resourcefulness, and courage sufficient to overcome their obstacles. According to Baym, the genre began with Catharine Sedgwick's *New-England Tale* (1822), manifested itself as the best-selling reading matter of the American public in the unprecedented sales of Susan Warner's *Wide, Wide World* (1850), and remained a dominant fictional type until after 1870. The critical, as opposed to popular, reception of these novels in their own time was mixed. Theoretical opposition by those who saw fiction as a demoralizing and corrupting influence was by no means dead in mid-nineteenth-century America, and popular successes naturally bore a significant proportion of the attack. The moralistic tone of much woman's fiction did not placate these antagonists; on the contrary, many clerical opponents of the novel thought that women were trying to take over the clergy's functions and hence attacked all the more fiercely. Similarly, some male authors, disgruntled by the emergence of great numbers of women writers, expressed contempt for the genre.

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Which of the following can be inferred from the passage concerning the majority of the nineteenth-century reviewers of woman's fiction?

- They considered the position taken by the clergy in regard to woman's fiction self-serving.
- They did not make fine distinctions between different authors.
- They placed a higher value on plot than on social significance.
- They subscribed to the view of writers as purveyors of popular entertainment rather than as artists.
- They felt that the literary market was saturated with novels by and about women.

Select one answer choice.

A1_GRE

Passage 37

Section 5 of 6 | Question 17 of 20
00:20:13 ⏱ Hide Time
Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

In European lowland heathlands, heather bushes, grasses, and bracken compete with one another for the sandy soil's scarce nutrients, with none acquiring permanent dominance. In Dutch heathlands, however, atmospheric nitrogen pollution produced by intensive animal farming has turned heathlands into grassland, the result of an interaction between nitrogen pollution and heather-eating beetles. Additional nitrogen usually increases growth of both grass and heather, and at first heather usually thrives because the grasses cannot penetrate the canopy of its bushes. Heather beetle population size, like that of many herbivorous insects, varies from year to year. When heather beetles are abundant, their larvae grow particularly well on the nitrogen-enriched heather shoots. Voraciously feeding larvae and adults then defoliate the bushes, tipping the competitive balance between heather and grasses irrevocably.

It can be inferred from the passage that an abundance of heather beetles in Dutch heathlands

- may be prevented by the proper management of heathlands
- can be caused by a lack of atmospheric nitrogen
- can result in grasses gaining increased access to sunlight
- helps check the growth of a wide variety of plants
- will inevitably be followed by years of heather beetle scarcity

18. Which of the followings best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the author's explanation?
- A. It supplies information to explain changes in atmospheric nitrogen pollution.
B. It emphasizes the extent to which Dutch heathlands are ecologically fragile environments.
C. It provides an example of a factor beyond the control of those seeking to preserve heather bushes.
D. It suggests that the presence of intensive animal farming has been unfairly blamed for the demise of Dutch heathlands.
E. It explains why there might be a lag between increases in atmospheric nitrogen and damage to heather.

Passage 38

Section 4 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

As of the late 1980s, neither theorists nor large-scale computer climate models could accurately predict whether cloud systems would help or hurt a warming globe. Some studies suggested that a four percent increase in stratocumulus clouds over the ocean could compensate for a doubling in atmospheric carbon dioxide, preventing a potentially disastrous planetwide temperature increase. On the other hand, an increase in cirrus clouds could increase global warming.

That clouds represented the weakest element in climate models was illustrated by a study of fourteen such models. Comparing climate forecasts for a world with double the current amount of carbon dioxide, researchers found that the models agreed quite well if clouds were not included. But when clouds were incorporated, a wide range of forecasts was produced. With such discrepancies plaguing the models, scientists could not easily predict how quickly the world's climate would change, nor could they tell which regions would face dustier droughts or deadlier monsoons.

The author of the passage is primarily concerned with

- confirming a theory
- supporting a statement
- presenting new information
- predicting future discoveries
- reconciling discrepant findings

Select one answer choice.

Section 4 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

As of the late 1980s, neither theorists nor large-scale computer climate models could accurately predict whether cloud systems would help or hurt a warming globe. Some studies suggested that a four percent increase in stratocumulus clouds over the ocean could compensate for a doubling in atmospheric carbon dioxide, preventing a potentially disastrous planetwide temperature increase. On the other hand, an increase in cirrus clouds could increase global warming.

That clouds represented the weakest element in climate models was illustrated by a study of fourteen such models. Comparing climate forecasts for a world with double the current amount of carbon dioxide, researchers found that the models agreed quite well if clouds were not included. But when clouds were incorporated, a wide range of forecasts was produced. With such discrepancies plaguing the models, scientists could not easily predict how quickly the world's climate would change, nor could they tell which regions would face dustier droughts or deadlier monsoons.

It can be inferred that one reason the fourteen models described in the passage failed to agree was that

- they failed to incorporate the most up-to-date information about the effect of clouds on climate
- they were based on faulty information about factors other than clouds that affect climate
- they were based on different assumptions about the overall effects of clouds on climate
- their originators disagreed about the kinds of forecasts the models should provide
- their originators disagreed about the factors other than clouds that should be included in the models

Select one answer choice.

Section 4 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

00:28:11 ⏹ Hide Time

As of the late 1980s, neither theorists nor large-scale computer climate models could accurately predict whether cloud systems would help or hurt a warming globe. Some studies suggested that a four percent increase in stratocumulus clouds over the ocean could compensate for a doubling in atmospheric carbon dioxide, preventing a potentially disastrous planetwide temperature increase. On the other hand, an increase in cirrus clouds could increase global warming.

That clouds represented the weakest element in climate models was illustrated by a study of fourteen such models. Comparing climate forecasts for a world with double the current amount of carbon dioxide, researchers found that the models agreed quite well if clouds were not included. But when clouds were incorporated, a wide range of forecasts was produced. With such discrepancies plaguing the models, scientists could not easily predict how quickly the world's climate would change, nor could they tell which regions would face dustier droughts or deadlier monsoons.

It can be inferred that the primary purpose of the models included in the study discussed in the last paragraph of the passage was to

- predict future changes in the world's climate
- predict the effects of cloud systems on the world's climate
- find a way to prevent a disastrous planetwide temperature increase
- assess the percentage of the Earth's surface covered by cloud systems
- estimate by how much the amount of carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere will increase

Select one answer choice.

The information in the passage suggests that scientists would have to answer which of the following questions in order to predict the effect of clouds on the warming of the globe?

- A. What kinds of cloud systems will form over the Earth?
- B. How can cloud systems be encouraged to form over the ocean?
- C. What are the causes of the projected planetwide temperature increase?
- D. What proportion of cloud systems are currently composed of cirrus clouds?
- E. What proportion of the clouds in the atmosphere form over land masses?

Passage 39

Section 4 of 6 | Question 17 of 20 00:29:23 ⏳ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

The scientific method is not radically different from the rational attitude in everyday life or in other domains of human knowledge. Historians, detectives, and plumbers—indeed, all human beings—use the same basic methods of induction, deduction, and assessment of evidence as do physicists or biochemists. Modern science tries to carry out these operations in a more careful and systematic way by using controls and statistical tests, insisting on replication, and so forth. Moreover, scientific measurements are often much more precise than everyday observations; they allow us to discover hitherto unknown phenomena, and they often lead to discoveries that conflict with “common sense.” But the conflict is at the level of conclusions, not the basic approach.

The passage implies that one difference between modern science and “the rational attitude in everyday life” is that modern science

- is often undermined by everyday observations
- is more likely to yield new discoveries
- is undervalued by the nonscientific community
- utilizes induction and deduction
- calls for evaluation of relevant evidence

Select one answer choice.

Section 4 of 6 | Question 18 of 20 00:29:20 ⏳ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

The scientific method is not radically different from the rational attitude in everyday life or in other domains of human knowledge. Historians, detectives, and plumbers—indeed, all human beings—use the same basic methods of induction, deduction, and assessment of evidence as do physicists or biochemists. Modern science tries to carry out these operations in a more careful and systematic way by using controls and statistical tests, insisting on replication, and so forth. Moreover, scientific measurements are often much more precise than everyday observations; they allow us to discover hitherto unknown phenomena, and they often lead to discoveries that conflict with “common sense.” But the conflict is at the level of conclusions, not the basic approach.

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

- It qualifies a statement made earlier in the passage.
- It questions the validity of evidence presented earlier in the passage.
- It contradicts a commonly held opinion.
- It implies that there is a similarity between two processes of reasoning.
- It advocates for a particular methodological approach.

Select one answer choice.

Passage 40

Section 3 of 6 | Question 18 of 20 00:10:10

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Some historians have recently challenged the “party period paradigm,” the view, advanced by McCormick and others, that political parties—especially the two major parties—in the United States between the years 1835 and 1900 evoked extraordinary loyalty from voters and dominated political life. Voss-Hubbard cites the frequency of third-party eruptions during the period as evidence of popular antipathy to the two-party regime. He correctly credits third parties with helping generate the nineteenth century’s historically high rates of voter turnout by forcing major parties to bolster supporters’ allegiance, lest minor parties siphon off their votes, and with pushing policy demands that the major parties ignored. Formisano stresses the pervasive record of nonpartisan and antiparty governance at the local level, and women’s frequent participation in nineteenth-century public life, prior to their enfranchisement, in nonpartisan and antiparty ways as evidence of the limitations of the party period paradigm. Yet McCormick would deny that the existence of antiparty sentiment during the period undermines the paradigm, since he has always acknowledged the residual strength of such sentiment during the nineteenth century. In any case, the strength of the paradigm is its comparative thrust: the contrast it draws between the period in question and earlier and later political eras.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- correct a common misconception about a historical period
- identify a feature of a historical period that has often been overlooked
- challenge the validity of evidence used to support a claim
- discuss certain challenges to a particular view
- account for a particular feature of a historical period

Section 3 of 6 | Question 19 of 20 00:08:41

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Some historians have recently challenged the “party period paradigm,” the view, advanced by McCormick and others, that political parties—especially the two major parties—in the United States between the years 1835 and 1900 evoked extraordinary loyalty from voters and dominated political life. Voss-Hubbard cites the frequency of third-party eruptions during the period as evidence of popular antipathy to the two-party regime. He correctly credits third parties with helping generate the nineteenth century’s historically high rates of voter turnout by forcing major parties to bolster supporters’ allegiance, lest minor parties siphon off their votes, and with pushing policy demands that the major parties ignored. Formisano stresses the pervasive record of nonpartisan and antiparty governance at the local level, and women’s frequent participation in nineteenth-century public life, prior to their enfranchisement, in nonpartisan and antiparty ways as evidence of the limitations of the party period paradigm. Yet McCormick would deny that the existence of antiparty sentiment during the period undermines the paradigm, since he has always acknowledged the residual strength of such sentiment during the nineteenth century. In any case, the strength of the paradigm is its comparative thrust: the contrast it draws between the period in question and earlier and later political eras.

Select the sentence in the passage that describes how a historian might reply to attempts to call his theory into question.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:07:52 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Some historians have recently challenged the “party period paradigm,” the view, advanced by McCormick and others, that political parties—especially the two major parties—in the United States between the years 1835 and 1900 evoked extraordinary loyalty from voters and dominated political life. Voss-Hubbard cites the frequency of third-party eruptions during the period as evidence of popular antipathy to the two-party regime. He correctly credits third parties with helping generate the nineteenth century’s historically high rates of voter turnout by forcing major parties to bolster supporters’ allegiance, lest minor parties siphon off their votes, and with pushing policy demands that the major parties ignored. Formisano stresses the pervasive record of nonpartisan and antiparty governance at the local level, and women’s frequent participation in nineteenth-century public life, prior to their enfranchisement, in nonpartisan and antiparty ways as evidence of the limitations of the party period paradigm. Yet McCormick would deny that the existence of antiparty sentiment during the period undermines the paradigm, since he has always acknowledged the residual strength of such sentiment during the nineteenth century. In any case, the strength of the paradigm is its comparative thrust: the contrast it draws between the period in question and earlier and later political eras.

According to the passage, which of the following statements was true of the two major political parties during the period between 1835 and 1900?

- They underestimated the strength of antiparty sentiment.
- They were less interested in local governance than were third parties.
- They ignored some of the issues that third parties focused on.
- They were less receptive to women’s political participation than were third parties.
- They had less difficulty than third parties did in getting their members to turn out to vote in elections.

Select one answer choice.

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

- A. elicited
- B. recalled
- C. cited
- D. suggested
- E. elaborated

Passage 41

Section 6 of 6 | Question 9 of 20 00:29:33

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

This passage is adapted from an article published in 1996.

Many theorists now doubt that heat loss from Earth's core and radioactive decay are sufficient by themselves to produce all the energy driving the tectonic plates whose movements have helped shape Earth's surface. This leaves a loose end in current geophysical theory. Herbert Shaw argues that because scientists have underestimated the input of substantial amounts of energy from extraterrestrial impactors (asteroids and comets striking Earth), they have difficulty accounting for the difference between the quantity of energy produced from sources intrinsic to Earth and that involved in plate tectonics. Whereas most geologists have treated the addition of energy through the bombardment of Earth's surface by such impactors as a process separate and independent from the movement of Earth's tectonic plates, Shaw asserts that these processes are indivisible. Shaw's revolutionary "open-system" view recognizes a continuum between terrestrial and extraterrestrial dynamics, whereas modern plate tectonic theory, like the classical geology developed during the nineteenth century, is founded on the view that Earth's geological features have changed through gradual, regular processes intrinsic to Earth, without reference to unique catastrophic events. Classical geology borrowed a decisive, if unspoken, premise from Newton—the independence of Earth's processes from any astronomical context.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- identify the influences informing a particular view of the processes that have shaped Earth's surface
- identify differences between two views of the way in which a phenomenon has influenced the development of Earth's surface
- argue that an explanation is based on a dubious premise and propose an alternative explanation
- discuss an explanation and place that explanation within a larger theoretical context
- suggest that an apparent discrepancy poses a less serious problem for a particular theory than many theorists have alleged

Select one answer choice.

Section 6 of 6 | Question 10 of 20 00:29:31

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

This passage is adapted from an article published in 1996.

Many theorists now doubt that heat loss from Earth's core and radioactive decay are sufficient by themselves to produce all the energy driving the tectonic plates whose movements have helped shape Earth's surface. This leaves a loose end in current geophysical theory. Herbert Shaw argues that because scientists have underestimated the input of substantial amounts of energy from extraterrestrial impactors (asteroids and comets striking Earth), they have difficulty accounting for the difference between the quantity of energy produced from sources intrinsic to Earth and that involved in plate tectonics. Whereas most geologists have treated the addition of energy through the bombardment of Earth's surface by such impactors as a process separate and independent from the movement of Earth's tectonic plates, Shaw asserts that these processes are indivisible. Shaw's revolutionary "open-system" view recognizes a continuum between terrestrial and extraterrestrial dynamics, whereas modern plate tectonic theory, like the classical geology developed during the nineteenth century, is founded on the view that Earth's geological features have changed through gradual, regular processes intrinsic to Earth, without reference to unique catastrophic events. Classical geology borrowed a decisive, if unspoken, premise from Newton—the independence of Earth's processes from any astronomical context.

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

- They underestimate the frequency with which extraterrestrial impactors strike Earth.
- They regard energy from extraterrestrial sources as irrelevant to terrestrial dynamics.
- Their views about terrestrial dynamics challenge one of Newton's fundamental principles.
- Their views about terrestrial dynamics formed the basis for Shaw's "open-system" view.
- Their views about extraterrestrial dynamics pose a challenge to current geophysical theory.

Select one answer choice.

Section 6 of 6 | Question 11 of 20 00:29:28

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

This passage is adapted from an article published in 1996.

Many theorists now doubt that heat loss from Earth's core and radioactive decay are sufficient by themselves to produce all the energy driving the tectonic plates whose movements have helped shape Earth's surface. This leaves a loose end in current geophysical theory. Herbert Shaw argues that because scientists have underestimated the input of substantial amounts of energy from extraterrestrial impactors (asteroids and comets striking Earth), they have difficulty accounting for the difference between the quantity of energy produced from sources intrinsic to Earth and that involved in plate tectonics. Whereas most geologists have treated the addition of energy through the bombardment of Earth's surface by such impactors as a process separate and independent from the movement of Earth's tectonic plates, Shaw asserts that these processes are indivisible. Shaw's revolutionary "open-system" view recognizes a continuum between terrestrial and extraterrestrial dynamics, whereas modern plate tectonic theory, like the classical geology developed during the nineteenth century, is founded on the view that Earth's geological features have changed through gradual, regular processes intrinsic to Earth, without reference to unique catastrophic events. Classical geology borrowed a decisive, if unspoken, premise from Newton—the independence of Earth's processes from any astronomical context.

The passage suggests which of the following about modern plate tectonic theory?

- It has led scientists to overlook an important principle derived by classical geologists from Newton's thought.
- It has been more successful than was classical geology in accounting for heat loss from Earth's core.
- It is based on a premise about Earth's processes that can also be discerned in Newton's thought.
- It has incorrectly explained the effects of extraterrestrial impactors on Earth's surface.
- It corrects a fundamental flaw in classical geological theory.

Select one answer choice.

https://t.me/A1_GRE

The author of the passage mentions the “continuum” in order to

- A. point out a relationship between plate tectonics and the nineteenth-century geology.
- B. explain how a theory of Newton's could influence geology and plate tectonic theory.
- C. distinguish between two sources of energy that contributed to the development of Earth's surface.
- D. point out a similarity between the surface of impactors and the surface of Earth.
- E. identify a feature of Shaw's view that deviates from current scientific theories.

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A1_GRE

Passage 42

Section 5 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:26:07 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Larvae of many marine invertebrate species delay their metamorphosis into juveniles when cues signaling an appropriate juvenile environment are absent, thereby increasing their likelihood of thriving as juveniles and of ultimately reaching adulthood. Nevertheless, delayed metamorphosis has potential costs for juveniles, including reduced growth and increased mortality. Nearly all evidence of such costs involves species whose larvae do not feed but rather subsist on stored nutrients, indicating that insufficient energy reserves may be an underlying cause of these costs. Supporting this hypothesis are laboratory studies showing that in a certain bryozoan, the prolonged larval swimming that results from delayed metamorphosis is associated with size reductions in the juvenile feeding organ (the lophophore) and that one factor influencing the size of juveniles of certain barnacle species is how long larvae delay metamorphosis. However, other studies show that while significantly fewer juvenile *Capitella* worms survived to adulthood when metamorphosis had been delayed, prolonged larval swimming had no significant effect on juvenile size, suggesting, perhaps, that in some species, factors other than insufficient energy reserves account for the negative effects of the larval stresses that result from delayed metamorphosis.

According to the passage, larvae of many marine invertebrate species delay their metamorphosis into juveniles when the larvae

- receive signals that the habitat in which they are swimming is favorable for larval growth
- receive signals that nutrients in the habitat in which they are swimming are insufficient for juveniles
- receive signals that the habitat in which they are swimming is more suitable for adults than for juveniles
- do not receive signals that juveniles of other marine invertebrate species are present in the habitat in which they are swimming
- do not receive signals that the habitat in which they are swimming is suitable for juveniles

Section 5 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:25:30 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Larvae of many marine invertebrate species delay their metamorphosis into juveniles when cues signaling an appropriate juvenile environment are absent, thereby increasing their likelihood of thriving as juveniles and of ultimately reaching adulthood. Nevertheless, delayed metamorphosis has potential costs for juveniles, including reduced growth and increased mortality. Nearly all evidence of such costs involves species whose larvae do not feed but rather subsist on stored nutrients, indicating that insufficient energy reserves may be an underlying cause of these costs. Supporting this hypothesis are laboratory studies showing that in a certain bryozoan, the prolonged larval swimming that results from delayed metamorphosis is associated with size reductions in the juvenile feeding organ (the lophophore) and that one factor influencing the size of juveniles of certain barnacle species is how long larvae delay metamorphosis. However, other studies show that while significantly fewer juvenile *Capitella* worms survived to adulthood when metamorphosis had been delayed, prolonged larval swimming had no significant effect on juvenile size, suggesting, perhaps, that in some species, factors other than insufficient energy reserves account for the negative effects of the larval stresses that result from delayed metamorphosis.

The “hypothesis” implies that compared to marine invertebrate larvae that subsist on stored nutrients, marine invertebrate larvae that feed are less likely to

- exhibit prolonged larval swimming as a result of delayed metamorphosis
- experience negative effects as a result of delayed metamorphosis
- thrive as juveniles in environments inappropriate for juveniles
- delay metamorphosis in the absence of appropriate environmental cues
- delay metamorphosis for an extended period of time

Section 5 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:24:27 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Larvae of many marine invertebrate species delay their metamorphosis into juveniles when cues signaling an appropriate juvenile environment are absent, thereby increasing their likelihood of thriving as juveniles and of ultimately reaching adulthood. Nevertheless, delayed metamorphosis has potential costs for juveniles, including reduced growth and increased mortality. Nearly all evidence of such costs involves species whose larvae do not feed but rather subsist on stored nutrients, indicating that insufficient energy reserves may be an underlying cause of these costs. Supporting this hypothesis are laboratory studies showing that in a certain bryozoan, the prolonged larval swimming that results from delayed metamorphosis is associated with size reductions in the juvenile feeding organ (the lophophore) and that one factor influencing the size of juveniles of certain barnacle species is how long larvae delay metamorphosis. However, other studies show that while significantly fewer juvenile *Capitella* worms survived to adulthood when metamorphosis had been delayed, prolonged larval swimming had no significant effect on juvenile size, suggesting, perhaps, that in some species, factors other than insufficient energy reserves account for the negative effects of the larval stresses that result from delayed metamorphosis.

The passage suggests that the "bryozoan," the "barnacle species," and "*Capitella* worms" all share which of the following characteristics?

- The larvae of these species do not feed but rather subsist on stored nutrients.
- The larvae of these species are unable to undergo metamorphosis if larval swimming is significantly prolonged.
- The larvae of these species do not have enough energy to meet their needs when metamorphosis is delayed.
- The juveniles of these species manifest the negative effects of delayed metamorphosis as a decrease in size.
- The juveniles of these species are not significantly larger than their respective larvae.

The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. weighing the relative benefits and costs of delayed metamorphosis
- B. illustrating the range of costs that can result from delayed metamorphosis
- C. speculating on why the costs of delayed metamorphosis have gone unrecognized
- D. discussing a possible explanation of the costs of delayed metamorphosis
- E. debunking the notion that the costs of delayed metamorphosis are negligible

Passage 43

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20 00:29:43

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

In his recent book, Louis Gerteis argues that nineteenth-century Northern reformers in the United States attacked slavery in the South by invoking the values of a “utilitarian” political economy: proper public policy requires government to endorse anything that gives all people the opportunity to maximize their individual pleasure and their material gain. Social good, according to this thinking, is achieved when individuals are free to pursue their self-interests. Gerteis argues that, since slavery in the South precluded individual autonomy and the free pursuit of material gain, major Northern reformers opposed it as early as the 1830s.

In making this argument, Gerteis offers the most persuasive formulation to date of the “Growth of a Dissenting Minority” interpretation, which argues that a slow but steady evolution of a broad-based Northern antislavery coalition culminated in the presidential victory of the antislavery Lincoln in 1860. This interpretive framework, which once dominated antislavery historiography, had been discounted by historians for two basic reasons. First, it tended to homogenize the political diversity of Northern reformers; Northern reformers differed significantly among themselves and belonged to diverse political parties. Second, it seemed incompatible with emerging scholarship on the slaveholding South, which held that Northern abolitionists of the 1830s did not succeed in mobilizing Northern public opinion and paving the way for Lincoln in 1860. Instead, Southern slaveholders misconstrued abolitionist views of the 1830s as mainstream rather than marginal Northern public opinion, and castigated Northerners generally for opposing slavery. In this view, it was the castigation by Southerners that gradually caused widespread antislavery feeling throughout the North.

Gerteis revives the “Growth” interpretation by asserting that

The author would be most likely to agree with which of the following about Gerteis’ formulation of the “Growth” interpretation?

- It is too similar to the traditional version of the “Growth” interpretation.
- It is of dubious validity and does not expand research on the antislavery movement.
- It is strongly supported by recent research on the nineteenth-century South.
- It is more convincing than the traditional version of the “Growth” interpretation.
- It is seminal work that will be highly influential on future research.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20 00:29:40

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

seemed incompatible with emerging scholarship on the slaveholding South, which held that Northern abolitionists of the 1830s did not succeed in mobilizing Northern public opinion and paving the way for Lincoln in 1860. Instead, Southern slaveholders misconstrued abolitionist views of the 1830s as mainstream rather than marginal Northern public opinion, and castigated Northerners generally for opposing slavery. In this view, it was the castigation by Southerners that gradually caused widespread antislavery feeling throughout the North.

Gerteis revives the “Growth” interpretation by asserting that, rather than Southern attitudes, the unified commitment of Northern reformers to utilitarian values served to galvanize popular political support for abolitionism. However, unlike earlier proponents of the “Growth” interpretation, Gerteis does not reduce the Northern reformers to a homogeneous group or try to argue that the reformers’ shared views undermined their differing party loyalties. Members of the two major political parties still attacked each other for ideological differences. Nevertheless, Gerteis argues, these disparate party affiliations did not diminish the actuality of reformer unity, most prominent in the 1830s. At this time, Northern reformers, such as William Lloyd Garrison and Samuel Chase, portrayed the framers of the United States Constitution as proponents of individual autonomy and capitalist values. This vision of the founders served as a basis for asserting that freedom was a national moral imperative, and that the United States Constitution was an antislavery document. Gerteis differs from traditional adherents of the “Growth” framework by asserting that the basic elements in the antislavery coalition were firmly in place and accepted by all elements in the Northern reform community as early as the late 1830s.

The author would be most likely to agree with which of the following about Gerteis’ formulation of the “Growth” interpretation?

- It is too similar to the traditional version of the “Growth” interpretation.
- It is of dubious validity and does not expand research on the antislavery movement.
- It is strongly supported by recent research on the nineteenth-century South.
- It is more convincing than the traditional version of the “Growth” interpretation.
- It is seminal work that will be highly influential on future research.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:29:37 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

In his recent book, Louis Gerteis argues that nineteenth-century Northern reformers in the United States attacked slavery in the South by invoking the values of a “utilitarian” political economy: proper public policy requires government to endorse anything that gives all people the opportunity to maximize their individual pleasure and their material gain. Social good, according to this thinking, is achieved when individuals are free to pursue their self-interests. Gerteis argues that, since slavery in the South precluded individual autonomy and the free pursuit of material gain, major Northern reformers opposed it as early as the 1830s.

In making this argument, Gerteis offers the most persuasive formulation to date of the “Growth of a Dissenting Minority” interpretation, which argues that a slow but steady evolution of a broad-based Northern antislavery coalition culminated in the presidential victory of the antislavery Lincoln in 1860. This interpretive framework, which once dominated antislavery historiography, had been discounted by historians for two basic reasons. First, it tended to homogenize the political diversity of Northern reformers; Northern reformers differed significantly among themselves and belonged to diverse political parties. Second, it seemed incompatible with emerging scholarship on the slaveholding South, which held that Northern abolitionists of the 1830s did not succeed in mobilizing Northern public opinion and paving the way for Lincoln in 1860. Instead, Southern slaveholders misconstrued abolitionist views of the 1830s as mainstream rather than marginal Northern public opinion, and castigated Northerners generally for opposing slavery. In this view, it was the castigation by Southerners that gradually caused widespread antislavery feeling throughout the North.

Gerteis revises the “Growth” interpretation by asserting that

The passage supports which of the following statements about the “Growth” interpretation?

- It had been dismissed by earlier historians but has recently come to dominate antislavery historiography.
- It has recently received support from emerging scholarship on the nineteenth-century South.
- It was once very influential in antislavery historiography and has recently been reformulated.
- It has always been highly controversial and is still widely debated by historians.
- It has recently been discounted by emerging scholarship on utilitarian values in the nineteenth-century South.

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:29:36 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

In his recent book, Louis Gerteis argues that nineteenth-century Northern reformers in the United States attacked slavery in the South by invoking the values of a “utilitarian” political economy: proper public policy requires government to endorse anything that gives all people the opportunity to maximize their individual pleasure and their material gain. Social good, according to this thinking, is achieved when individuals are free to pursue their self-interests. Gerteis argues that, since slavery in the South precluded individual autonomy and the free pursuit of material gain, major Northern reformers opposed it as early as the 1830s.

In making this argument, Gerteis offers the most persuasive formulation to date of the “Growth of a Dissenting Minority” interpretation, which argues that a slow but steady evolution of a broad-based Northern antislavery coalition culminated in the presidential victory of the antislavery Lincoln in 1860. This interpretive framework, which once dominated antislavery historiography, had been discounted by historians for two basic reasons. First, it tended to homogenize the political diversity of Northern reformers; Northern reformers differed significantly among themselves and belonged to diverse political parties. Second, it seemed incompatible with emerging scholarship on the slaveholding South, which held that Northern abolitionists of the 1830s did not succeed in mobilizing Northern public opinion and paving the way for Lincoln in 1860. Instead, Southern slaveholders misconstrued abolitionist views of the 1830s as mainstream rather than marginal Northern public opinion, and castigated Northerners generally for opposing slavery. In this view, it was the castigation by Southerners that gradually caused widespread antislavery feeling throughout the North.

Gerteis revises the “Growth” interpretation by asserting that

Which of the following, if true, would provide the LEAST support for Gerteis’ arguments as they are discussed in the passage?

- In the 1870s, following the abolition of slavery, many Northerners remained unified in their desire to see an effective free-labor system implemented in the South.
- As early as the 1830s, Northern abolitionists and Northern reformers with a commitment to utilitarian values began to agree that the United States Constitution was an important antislavery document.
- Many Northern reformers who disagreed about political policies argued that abolishing slavery should be a central goal of the United States government.
- As early as 1836, many Northern reformers argued that slavery destroyed individuals’ ability to pursue their self-interests and thwarted the free pursuit of material gain.
- Owing to their different party allegiances, Northern reformers who shared utilitarian values did not join together in important collective actions against slavery.

Select one answer choice.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

In his recent book, Louis Gerteis argues that nineteenth-century Northern reformers in the United States attacked slavery in the South by invoking the values of a “utilitarian” political economy: proper public policy requires government to endorse anything that gives all people the opportunity to maximize their individual pleasure and their material gain. Social good, according to this thinking, is achieved when individuals are free to pursue their self-interests. Gerteis argues that, since slavery in the South precluded individual autonomy and the free pursuit of material gain, major Northern reformers opposed it as early as the 1830s.

In making this argument, Gerteis offers the most persuasive formulation to date of the “Growth of a Dissenting Minority” interpretation, which argues that a slow but steady evolution of a broad-based Northern antislavery coalition culminated in the presidential victory of the antislavery Lincoln in 1860. This interpretive framework, which once dominated antislavery historiography, had been discounted by historians for two basic reasons. First, it tended to homogenize the political diversity of Northern reformers; Northern reformers differed significantly among themselves and belonged to diverse political parties. Second, it seemed incompatible with emerging scholarship on the slaveholding South, which held that Northern abolitionists of the 1830s did not succeed in mobilizing Northern public opinion and paving the way for Lincoln in 1860. Instead, Southern slaveholders misconstrued abolitionist views of the 1830s as mainstream rather than marginal Northern public opinion, and castigated Northerners generally for opposing slavery. In this view, it was the castigation by Southerners that gradually caused widespread antislavery feeling throughout the North.

Gerteis refutes the “Growth” interpretation by asserting that

The author of the passage mentions “emerging scholarship” most probably in order to

- describe an argument that has been advanced to challenge the “Growth” interpretation
- show how Gerteis has used recent research to support his formulation of the “Growth” interpretation
- explain how the “Growth” interpretation was originally developed
- discuss a theory about the nineteenth century North that is very similar to the “Growth” interpretation
- suggest that the “Growth” interpretation is no longer discussed among historians

Select one answer choice.

The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. criticizing adherents of a traditional view for overlooking important data
- B. reconciling two different explanations for the same phenomenon
- C. describing a reformulation of a traditional interpretation
- D. advocating a traditional approach to a controversial subject
- E. suggesting that a new interpretation is based on faulty assumptions

Passage 44

<p>Section 5 of 6 Question 17 of 20 Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.</p> <p>Favorable environments do not necessarily lead to the occurrence of plant cultivation. South China is warmer and moister than North China and the Yangtze Basin, with wild rice and highly abundant natural resources. Yet archaeological data indicate that cereal cultivation did not occur in this region until approximately 7,000 to 6,500 years ago. This cultivation was likely a result of cultural contact with and expansion from the Yangtze Basin. Clearly, environmental factors were important for the occurrence of cultivation in China, but were not the absolute determining factors. While incipient cultivation might occur in areas of relatively abundant resources, it may not occur in areas of very abundant resources, such as South China, where foraging might be a more efficient way of life.</p>	<p>00:22:34 <input type="button" value="Hide Time"/></p> <p>The author implies which of the following about cereal cultivation in South China?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="radio"/> It had an important influence on the development of agriculture in other parts of China.<input type="radio"/> It was developed in isolation by local foragers.<input type="radio"/> It occurred in spite of the lack of diversity of wild plants in the region.<input type="radio"/> Environmental factors played a role in its development.<input type="radio"/> Researchers disagree about when it actually began.
<p>Section 5 of 6 Question 18 of 20 Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.</p> <p>Favorable environments do not necessarily lead to the occurrence of plant cultivation. South China is warmer and moister than North China and the Yangtze Basin, with wild rice and highly abundant natural resources. Yet archaeological data indicate that cereal cultivation did not occur in this region until approximately 7,000 to 6,500 years ago. This cultivation was likely a result of cultural contact with and expansion from the Yangtze Basin. Clearly, environmental factors were important for the occurrence of cultivation in China, but were not the absolute determining factors. While incipient cultivation might occur in areas of relatively abundant resources, it may not occur in areas of very abundant resources, such as South China, where foraging might be a more efficient way of life.</p>	<p>00:22:03 <input type="button" value="Hide Time"/></p> <p>Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about plant cultivation in the Yangtze Basin?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="radio"/> It occurred in spite of an unfavorable climate.<input type="radio"/> It occurred prior to 6,500 years ago.<input type="radio"/> It occurred somewhat later than it occurred in North China.<input type="radio"/> It occurred largely because of the abundance of wild rice in the region.<input type="radio"/> It occurred as a result of cultural contact with South China.

The author implies which of the following about natural resources in South China prior to 6,500 years ago?

- A. Their abundance may have actually served to discourage the development of plant cultivation.
- B. They were not as abundant as most archaeologists have maintained.
- C. They led indirectly to cultural contact with peoples from the Yangtze Basin.
- D. Their importance has been downplayed by scholars studying the beginnings of plant cultivation in South China.
- E. They had little influence on the types of plants that were eventually cultivated in South China.

Passage 45

Section 6 of 6 | Question 17 of 20

00:21:51 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

For Temnothorax ants in search of suitable rock crevices for new nest sites, size is an important consideration, and certain behaviors suggest how scouts might compare the size of several sites. After entering a crevice, scouts invariably exit and reenter. During their first inspection, they mark their route with their personal pheromones. (Experiments have shown that workers can distinguish their own pheromones from those of nestmates.) Some researchers believe that these ants are counting the frequency of intersections between their two exploratory trails: the smaller the area, the more likely they are to cross a spot twice. The observation that Temnothorax scouts always pace out a path of the same length on their first visit to sites strongly supports this hypothesis.

Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted portion of the passage?

- It clarifies the relationship between the scout ants' behavior and the quality of a potential nesting site.
- It offers a hypothesis to explain why ants make only two trips through each potential nesting site.
- It suggests why larger crevices are preferable to smaller ones as potential nesting sites.
- It anticipates possible objections to the researchers' conclusions about scout ant behavior at potential nesting sites.
- It attempts to reconcile the behavior of scout ants with the nesting locations eventually chosen by their colonies.

Section 6 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

00:21:36 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

For Temnothorax ants in search of suitable rock crevices for new nest sites, size is an important consideration, and certain behaviors suggest how scouts might compare the size of several sites. After entering a crevice, scouts invariably exit and reenter. During their first inspection, they mark their route with their personal pheromones. (Experiments have shown that workers can distinguish their own pheromones from those of nestmates.) Some **researchers** believe that these ants are counting the frequency of intersections between their two exploratory trails: the smaller the area, the more likely they are to cross a spot twice. The observation that Temnothorax scouts always pace out a path of the same length on their first visit to sites strongly supports this hypothesis.

In light of the claim made by the "researchers," it can be inferred that ants' ability to distinguish their own pheromones from those of nestmates is important primarily because

- ants would otherwise be unable to tell whether potential nesting sites were occupied by related colonies
- the ability aids in the assignment of specific tasks, such as scouting for new nests, among the various members of a nest
- ants who could not distinguish their own personal pheromones would be unable to tell if they had previously evaluated a site
- pheromone differentiation is essential to accurate evaluation of potential nesting sites
- pheromone differentiation is essential to ants' ability to estimate the size of crevices before entering them

Passage 46

Section 3 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:26:52 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Isobel Grundy rightly argues that in researching pre-nineteenth-century women's historical writing, scholars must define history broadly and include historical fiction, biography, court memoirs, and family history. Grundy also believes that these writings provide "a history of a whole female culture," while embodying a pre-nineteenth-century "feminine" relationship to history. On this point, I am skeptical, as I do not believe there was a characteristic women's relationship to history. Instead, my research suggests that pre-nineteenth-century British women writers' engagement with historical discourse depended on such things as their political commitments and class affiliations and their perceptions of developing historical genres and markets. We must give sufficient attention to the myriad individual authors and texts before generalizing widely about women writers' engagements with history.

The passage implies that its author would agree with which of the following statements about "historical fiction, biography, court memoirs, and family history"?

- These genres had their origins primarily among pre-nineteenth-century British women writers.
- These genres were probably more reflective of women's views in pre-nineteenth-century Britain than they were in later periods.
- These genres can help scholars develop a comprehensive view of British women's historical writing.
- These genres have generally been regarded by scholars as more reliable sources of information about pre-nineteenth-century women than have other genres of historical writing.
- These genres are remarkably homogeneous in the way they represent the lives of pre-nineteenth-century women in Britain.

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:24:41 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Isobel Grundy rightly argues that in researching pre-nineteenth-century women's historical writing, scholars must define history broadly and include historical fiction, biography, court memoirs, and family history. Grundy also believes that these writings provide "a history of a whole female culture," while embodying a pre-nineteenth-century "feminine" relationship to history. On this point, I am skeptical, as I do not believe there was a characteristic women's relationship to history. Instead, my research suggests that pre-nineteenth-century British women writers' engagement with historical discourse depended on such things as their political commitments and class affiliations and their perceptions of developing historical genres and markets. We must give sufficient attention to the myriad individual authors and texts before generalizing widely about women writers' engagements with history.

Which of the following describes a difference between the author and Grundy regarding British women writers' engagement with historical discourse?

- The author thinks the engagement was determined primarily in response to developing literary markets; Grundy thinks it had little to do with such markets.
- The author believes the engagement is reflected in numerous genres; Grundy thinks that one genre is specifically feminine.
- The author emphasizes the heterogeneity of factors that influenced the engagement; Grundy suggests that the engagement was unified by one particular factor.
- The author thinks the engagement was limited to women in certain social classes; Grundy thinks it was common to all classes.
- The author believes the engagement was just beginning in the late 1700s; Grundy thinks it reached its peak then.

Select one answer choice.

Passage 47

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

Historian E. H. Carr's thesis that all debates concerning the explanation of historical phenomena revolve around "the question of the priority of causes" is so familiar to historians as to constitute orthodoxy within their profession. The "true historian," as Carr puts it, will feel a professional obligation to place the multiple causes of a historical event in a hierarchy by means of which the primary or ultimate cause of the event can be identified. In the Marxist mode of historical explanation (historical materialism), a universal hierarchy of causes is posited in which economic factors are always primary. In the classic, more widely accepted alternative ultimately derived from Weberian sociology, hierarchies of causes are treated as historically specific: explanatory primacy in any particular historical situation must be established by empirical investigation of that situation, not by applying a universal model of historical causation.

While the need to rank historical causes in some order of importance may seem obvious to most historians, such hierarchies raise serious philosophical difficulties. If any historical event is the product of a number of factors, then each of these factors is indispensable to the occurrence of the event. But how can one cause be "more indispensable" than another? And if it cannot, how can there be a hierarchy of indispensable causes? It was this problem that first led Weber himself to argue for the impossibility of any general formula specifying the relative importance of causes; we cannot, for example, conclude that in every capitalist society religious change has been more significant than economic change (or vice versa) in explaining the rise of capitalism.

Runciman offers a different argument leading to the same conclusion. He points out that it is possible to identify specific factors as the primary causes of a particular historical event only relative to an initial set of background conditions. For instance, if we

00:21:04 Hide Time

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- compare two prominent modes of historical explanation
- undermine non-Marxist objections to the historical-materialist explanatory model of historical causation
- analyze ways in which the question of historical causation can be illuminated by Weberian sociology
- challenge an orthodox position concerning historical explanation
- argue that historical analysis should rely more on empirical investigation than on philosophical reflection

Select one answer choice.

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

Historian E. H. Carr's thesis that all debates concerning the explanation of historical phenomena revolve around "the question of the priority of causes" is so familiar to historians as to constitute orthodoxy within their profession. The "true historian," as Carr puts it, will feel a professional obligation to place the multiple causes of a historical event in a hierarchy by means of which the primary or ultimate cause of the event can be identified. In the Marxist mode of historical explanation (historical materialism), a universal hierarchy of causes is posited in which economic factors are always primary. In the classic, more widely accepted alternative ultimately derived from Weberian sociology, hierarchies of causes are treated as historically specific: explanatory primacy in any particular historical situation must be established by empirical investigation of that situation, not by applying a universal model of historical causation.

While the need to rank historical causes in some order of importance may seem obvious to most historians, such hierarchies raise serious philosophical difficulties. If any historical event is the product of a number of factors, then each of these factors is indispensable to the occurrence of the event. But how can one cause be "more indispensable" than another? And if it cannot, how can there be a hierarchy of indispensable causes? It was this problem that first led Weber himself to argue for the impossibility of any general formula specifying the relative importance of causes; we cannot, for example, conclude that in every capitalist society religious change has been more significant than economic change (or vice versa) in explaining the rise of capitalism.

Runciman offers a different argument leading to the same conclusion. He points out that it is possible to identify specific factors as the primary causes of a particular historical event only relative to an initial set of background conditions. For instance, if we accept English defeats after 1369 in the Hundred Years' War as a given, then we may identify the high levels of taxation necessitated by these military reverses as the "main" cause of the Peasants' Revolt of 1381. If instead we regard the financing of warfare by taxation in this period as a background condition, then we will see the English reverses themselves as the main cause of the revolt. However, neither ordinary life nor historical practice offer reliable criteria by which to distinguish "causes" from "background conditions" and thus to resolve historical debates about the relative importance of causes. And this difficulty casts doubt not only on the Marxist effort to identify a universal hierarchy of causes, but also on any attempt to identify an objective hierarchy of causes—even of the historically specific kind favored by non-Marxists.

00:20:10 Hide Time

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- compare two prominent modes of historical explanation
- undermine non-Marxist objections to the historical-materialist explanatory model of historical causation
- analyze ways in which the question of historical causation can be illuminated by Weberian sociology
- challenge an orthodox position concerning historical explanation
- argue that historical analysis should rely more on empirical investigation than on philosophical reflection

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:19:35 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Historian E. H. Carr's thesis that all debates concerning the explanation of historical phenomena revolve around "the question of the priority of causes" is so familiar to historians as to constitute orthodoxy within their profession. The "true historian," as Carr puts it, will feel a professional obligation to place the multiple causes of a historical event in a hierarchy by means of which the primary or ultimate cause of the event can be identified. In the Marxist mode of historical explanation (historical materialism), a universal hierarchy of causes is posited in which economic factors are always primary. In the classic, more widely accepted alternative ultimately derived from Weberian sociology, hierarchies of causes are treated as historically specific: explanatory primacy in any particular historical situation must be established by empirical investigation of that situation, not by applying a universal model of historical causation.

While the need to rank historical causes in some order of importance may seem obvious to most historians, such hierarchies raise serious philosophical difficulties. If any historical event is the product of a number of factors, then each of these factors is indispensable to the occurrence of the event. But how can one cause be "more indispensable" than another? And if it cannot, how can there be a hierarchy of indispensable causes? It was this problem that first led Weber himself to argue for the impossibility of any general formula specifying the relative importance of causes; we cannot, for example, conclude that in every capitalist society religious change has been more significant than economic change (or vice versa) in explaining the rise of capitalism.

Runciman offers a different argument leading to the same conclusion. He points out that it is possible to identify auto.proctoru.com正在共享您的屏幕。 factors as the primary causes of a particular historical event only relative to an initial set of background conditions. For instance, if we

According to the passage, most historians share the assumption that

- the most useful current model of historical causation is the historical-materialist model
- explaining a historical event requires ranking its causes by importance
- the same hierarchy of causes underlies every historical event
- philosophical debates have limited utility for historical practice
- different causes of the same historical event sometimes have the same importance

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:19:15 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Historian E. H. Carr's thesis that all debates concerning the explanation of historical phenomena revolve around "the question of the priority of causes" is so familiar to historians as to constitute orthodoxy within their profession. The "true historian," as Carr puts it, will feel a professional obligation to place the multiple causes of a historical event in a hierarchy by means of which the primary or ultimate cause of the event can be identified. In the Marxist mode of historical explanation (historical materialism), a universal hierarchy of causes is posited in which economic factors are always primary. In the classic, more widely accepted alternative ultimately derived from Weberian sociology, hierarchies of causes are treated as historically specific: explanatory primacy in any particular historical situation must be established by empirical investigation of that situation, not by applying a universal model of historical causation.

While the need to rank historical causes in some order of importance may seem obvious to most historians, such hierarchies raise serious philosophical difficulties. If any historical event is the product of a number of factors, then each of these factors is indispensable to the occurrence of the event. But how can one cause be "more indispensable" than another? And if it cannot, how can there be a hierarchy of indispensable causes? It was this problem that first led Weber himself to argue for the impossibility of any general formula specifying the relative importance of causes; we cannot, for example, conclude that in every capitalist society religious change has been more significant than economic change (or vice versa) in explaining the rise of capitalism.

Runciman offers a different argument leading to the same conclusion. He points out that it is possible to identify auto.proctoru.com正在共享您的屏幕。 factors as the primary causes of a particular historical event only relative to an initial set of background conditions. For instance, if we

Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- An assumption is identified and called into question.
- Opposing views are compared, contrasted, and shown to be compatible.
- An argument is advanced, criticized, and then revised.
- A theory is shown to be superior to its chief rival.
- Similar arguments are shown to lead to different conclusions.

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 12 of 20

00:18:34 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

of causes is posited in which economic factors are always primary. In the classic, more widely accepted alternative ultimately derived from Weberian sociology, hierarchies of causes are treated as historically specific: explanatory primacy in any particular historical situation must be established by empirical investigation of that situation, not by applying a universal model of historical causation. ➔ While the need to rank historical causes in some order of importance may seem obvious to most historians, such hierarchies raise serious philosophical difficulties. If any historical event is the product of a number of factors, then each of these factors is indispensable to the occurrence of the event. But how can one cause be "more indispensable" than another? And if it cannot, how can there be a hierarchy of indispensable causes? It was this problem that first led Weber himself to argue for the impossibility of any general formula specifying the relative importance of causes; we cannot, for example, conclude that in every capitalist society religious change has been more significant than economic change (or vice versa) in explaining the rise of capitalism.

Runciman offers a different argument leading to the same conclusion. He points out that it is possible to identify specific factors as the primary causes of a particular historical event only relative to an initial set of background conditions. For instance, if we accept English defeats after 1369 in the Hundred Years' War as a given, then we may identify the high levels of taxation necessitated by these military reverses as the "main" cause of the Peasants' Revolt of 1381. If instead we regard the financing of warfare by taxation in this period as a background condition, then we will see the English reverses themselves as the main cause of the Peasants' Revolt. However, neither ordinary life nor historical practice provides clear criteria by which to distinguish "causes" from "background

In the second paragraph of the passage, the author uses the concept of an indispensable cause primarily in order to question which of the following claims?

- Generalizations about the origins of capitalist societies are defensible.
- The study of history is largely independent of philosophical concerns.
- A universal model of historical causation is indefensible.
- A historical event is caused by many factors.
- A hierarchy of the causes of a historical event can be determined.

The second paragraph is identified with an arrow [➔].

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Select one answer choice.

A1 GRE

Passage 48

Section 3 of 6 | Question 17 of 20 00:21:44 Hide Time

Question 17 is based on this passage.

The crustaceans known as harpacticoids are very widespread in marine sediments, where they feed on microorganisms by ingesting the sediment particles to which the microorganisms adhere. Heavy metals, such as those found in industrial pollution, readily adhere to sediment particles. Harpacticoids are poisoned by heavy metals but are unaffected by most other pollutants. Therefore the concentration of harpacticoids in an area is a good indication of whether that marine environment contains heavy metals.

Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument relies?

- Industrial pollution is the principal source of heavy metals in marine sediments.
- Harpacticoids are the only crustaceans that feed on microorganisms by ingesting sediment particles.
- Harpacticoids are more susceptible to poisoning by heavy metals than are other marine organisms.
- The microorganisms that harpacticoids feed on are not killed by pollutants that are harmless to harpacticoids.
- The microorganisms that harpacticoids feed on absorb heavy metals.

A1_GRE

Passage 49

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20 00:29:46 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The history of the transmission of ancient Roman texts prior to invention of the printing press is reconstructed from evidence both internal and external to the texts themselves. Internal evidence is used to reconstruct the relationship of the surviving manuscripts of a Roman text to one another, as represented in a modern *stemma codicum*: a diagram depicting the genealogical relationship of surviving manuscripts and those the stamma's editor believes existed at one time. Stemmatum are scholars' only road maps to textual connections based on internal evidence, but they may paint a distorted picture of reality because they diagram the relationships of only those manuscripts known or inferred today. If surviving copies are few, the stema force brings into proximity manuscripts that were widely separated in time and place of origin. Conversely, the stema can also bestow a semblance of separation on manuscripts written within a few months of one another or even in the same room.

One type of external evidence that may shed light on the transmission of Roman texts is the availability of a work in the Middle Ages, when many classical texts were circulated. Too often, though, too much is inferred about a particular work's circulation in the Middle Ages from the number of manuscripts surviving today. When a work survives in a single manuscript copy, editors call the manuscript, rather glamorously, the "lone survivor"—implying that all its (presumably rare) companions were destroyed sometime early in the Middle Ages by pillaging barbarians. It is equally possible that the work survived far into the Middle Ages in numerous copies in monastic libraries but went unnoticed due to lack of interest. The number of extant manuscripts, however few, really does not allow scholars to infer how many ancient Latin manuscripts of a work survived to the ninth, the twelfth, or even the fifteenth century.

Select one answer choice.

As described in the passage, a stema is most closely analogous to which of the following?

- A department store inventory list that excludes some departments
- A map from which a large section has been torn off
- A chronology that includes only major historical events
- A family tree in which some generations are not recorded
- A government organizational chart from which some agencies are omitted

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20 00:29:44 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Middle Ages, when many classical texts were circulated. Too often, though, too much is inferred about a particular work's circulation in the Middle Ages from the number of manuscripts surviving today. When a work survives in a single manuscript copy, editors call the manuscript, rather glamorously, the "lone survivor"—implying that all its (presumably rare) companions were destroyed sometime early in the Middle Ages by pillaging barbarians. It is equally possible that the work survived far into the Middle Ages in numerous copies in monastic libraries but went unnoticed due to lack of interest. The number of extant manuscripts, however few, really does not allow scholars to infer how many ancient Latin manuscripts of a work survived to the ninth, the twelfth, or even the fifteenth century.

Quotations from a Roman text by a medieval author are another category of external evidence: but does the appearance of a rare word or grammatical construction—or even a short passage—really indicate a medieval author's firsthand knowledge of this or that ancient work, or does such usage instead derive from some intermediate source, such as a grammar book or a popular style manual? Medieval authors do quote extensively from ancient authors; while such quotations provide some evidence of the work's medieval circulation, as well as define its evolving fortunes and the various uses to which it was put, they may be far less useful in reconstructing the text of an ancient work.

Much as scholars want to look for overall patterns and formulate useful generalizations, the transmission of each text is a different story and each manuscript's history is unique. Scholars must be careful not to draw conclusions that go beyond what the evidence can support.

Select one answer choice.

As described in the passage, a stema is most closely analogous to which of the following?

- A department store inventory list that excludes some departments
- A map from which a large section has been torn off
- A chronology that includes only major historical events
- A family tree in which some generations are not recorded
- A government organizational chart from which some agencies are omitted

00:29:41 ⏹ Hide Time

Section 2 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The history of the transmission of ancient Roman texts prior to invention of the printing press is reconstructed from evidence both internal and external to the texts themselves. Internal evidence is used to reconstruct the relationship of the surviving manuscripts of a Roman text to one another, as represented in a modern *stemma codicum*: a diagram depicting the genealogical relationship of surviving manuscripts and those the stemma's editor believes existed at one time. Stemmata are scholars' only road maps to textual connections based on internal evidence, but they may paint a distorted picture of reality because they diagram the relationships of only those manuscripts known or inferred today. If surviving copies are few, the stemma perforce brings into proximity manuscripts that were widely separated in time and place of origin. Conversely, the stemma can also bestow a semblance of separation on manuscripts written within a few months of one another or even in the same room.

One type of external evidence that may shed light on the transmission of Roman texts is the availability of a work in the Middle Ages, when many classical texts were circulated. Too often, though, too much is inferred about a particular work's circulation in the Middle Ages from the number of manuscripts surviving today. When a work survives in a single manuscript copy, editors call the manuscript, rather glamorously, the "lone survivor"—implying that all its (presumably rare) companions were destroyed sometime early in the Middle Ages by pillaging barbarians. It is equally possible that the work survived far into the Middle Ages in numerous copies in monastic libraries but went unnoticed due to lack of interest. The number of extant manuscripts, however few, really does not allow scholars to infer how many ancient Latin manuscripts of a work survived to the ninth, the twelfth, or even the fifteenth century.

It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements regarding the usefulness of internal evidence from ancient Roman texts?

- It is less useful than external evidence.
- It would be more useful if it were presented in a format different from the one currently used.
- It is less useful when there are numerous surviving manuscripts of a text.
- It is useful but may be compiled in a manner that distorts reality.
- It is useful but may not provide evidence of the number of surviving manuscripts of a given text.

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:29:40 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The history of the transmission of ancient Roman texts prior to invention of the printing press is reconstructed from evidence both internal and external to the texts themselves. Internal evidence is used to reconstruct the relationship of the surviving manuscripts of a Roman text to one another, as represented in a modern *stemma codicum*: a diagram depicting the genealogical relationship of surviving manuscripts and those the stemma's editor believes existed at one time. Stemmata are scholars' only road maps to textual connections based on internal evidence, but they may paint a distorted picture of reality because they diagram the relationships of only those manuscripts known or inferred today. If surviving copies are few, the stemma perforce brings into proximity manuscripts that were widely separated in time and place of origin. Conversely, the stemma can also bestow a semblance of separation on manuscripts written within a few months of one another or even in the same room.

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

In its discussion of external evidence, the passage suggests which of the following about manuscripts of ancient Roman texts during the Middle Ages?

- It is possible that fewer manuscripts were destroyed by barbarians in the early Middle Ages than scholars frequently suppose.
- Additional copies of some so-called lone survivor manuscripts may have existed well into the Middle Ages.
- If an ancient Roman text is quoted in a work by a medieval author, then it is likely that at least one manuscript copy of that text survived into the Middle Ages.

Select one or more answer choices.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 12 of 20

00:29:38 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

→ The history of the transmission of ancient Roman texts prior to invention of the printing press is reconstructed from evidence both internal and external to the texts themselves. Internal evidence is used to reconstruct the relationship of the surviving manuscripts of a Roman text to one another, as represented in a modern *stemma codicum*: a diagram depicting the genealogical relationship of surviving manuscripts and those the stemma's editor believes existed at one time. Stemmata are scholars' only road maps to textual connections based on internal evidence, but they may paint a distorted picture of reality because they diagram the relationships of only those manuscripts known or inferred today. If surviving copies are few, the stemma forces brings into proximity manuscripts that were widely separated in time and place of origin. Conversely, the stemma can also bestow a semblance of separation on manuscripts written within a few months of one another or even in the same room.

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Select the sentence in the first paragraph that suggests that scholars might be led to underestimate the extent of the connection between certain manuscripts.

The first paragraph is identified with an arrow [→].

Select a sentence [in the passage](#).

The passage is primarily concerned with which of the following?

- A. tracing certain changes in the methods used to study the transmission of ancient Roman texts.
- B. contrasting two types of evidence used in investigating the transmission of ancient Roman texts.
- C. outlining certain difficulties associated with studying the transmission of ancient Roman texts.
- D. advocating the use of one type of evidence about ancient Roman texts over the use of another type.
- E. explaining the development and potential uses and drawbacks of stemma in the study of ancient Roman texts.

Passage 50

Section 3 of 6 | Question 17 of 20

00:15:59 ⏱ Hide Time

Question 17 is based on this passage.

For the first time, funding for designing experiments to be conducted during space flights has been made available by the government space program to university biologists not already employed by the space program. From the fact that little interest has been expressed in this offer, however, it cannot be concluded that virtually the only biologists interested in research that such experiments could address are those biologists already employed by the space program, since _____.

Which of the following most logically completes the argument given?

- relatively few of the biologists already employed by the space program have ever held university positions
- there are more research biologists in industry than at universities
- biologists are not the only scientists interested in research that could be furthered by the opportunity to conduct experiments in space
- the space program employs only a small percentage of the research biologists employed by the government
- much of the biological research currently funded by the government's space program is concerned with the biological effects of a weightless environment