

# 阅读讲义

## **Part 1: Mixed Section**

## Passage 1

line The revival of mural painting that has occurred in San Francisco since the 1970s, especially among the Chicano population of the city's Mission District, has marked differences from its social realist forerunner in Mexico and the United States some 40 years earlier. Rather than being government sponsored and limited to murals on government buildings, the contemporary mural  
5 movement sprang from the people themselves, with murals appearing on community buildings and throughout college campuses. Perhaps the biggest difference, however, is the process. In earlier twentieth-century Mexico, murals resulted from the vision of individual artists. But today's murals are characteristically the products of artists working with local residents on design and creation.

Such community engagement is characteristic of the Chicano art movement as a whole, which  
10 evolved from the same foundations as the Chicano civil rights movement of the mid-1960s. Both were a direct response to the needs of Chicanos in the United States, who were fighting for the right to adequate education, political empowerment, and decent working conditions. Artists joined other cultural workers in making political statements and played a key role in taking these statements to the public. They developed collectives and established **cultural centers** that functioned as the  
15 public-relations arm of the Chicano sociopolitical movement.

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. argue for the superiority of a style of art
- B. consider the impact of an art movement
- C. describe the political content of a certain works of art
- D. detail the characteristic style of an art movement
- E. place an art movement in its historical context

### 2. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the “cultural centers” is true?

- A. They were the venue where many later leaders of the Chicano civil rights movement first became politically active.
- B. Though later widespread, they originated in San Francisco area.
- C. Springing up in a number of communities, they initially had largely apolitical goals centered on art instruction.
- D. They constituted the nucleus from which the Chicano civil rights movement originated.
- E. Founded by artists, they provided support for the Chicano civil rights movement.

### 3. Which of the following best describes the relationship between the first paragraph and the second paragraph of the passage?

- A. The first focuses on the mural artists as individuals; the second, on their actions as a group.
- B. The first compares the mural revival with an earlier artistic movement; the second describes the context contemporary to the revival
- C. The first defines the revival by distinguishing it from an earlier artistic movement; the second addresses the political goals of both the revival and its forerunner
- D. The first presents an apparently plausible account of the relationship between the revival and its forerunner, the second calls that account into question
- E. The first is concerned with the artistic aims and ambitions behind the San Francisco murals; the second considers their political significance

## Passage 2

line 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  
5 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**  
10 **have warmed cometary interiors to temperatures that caused the interiors to evolve.**

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

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

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

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

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

## Passage 3

line Zora Neale Hurston's 1942 autobiography, *Dust Tracks on a road*, has received some of the most negative criticism of any of Hurston's books. Among critics' complaints—some from Hurston's warmest admirers—is the work's fragmentary nature, a nature which, while present in other Hurston texts, including the universally acclaimed novel *Their Eyes Were Watching God*, is particularly  
5 conspicuous in *Dust Tracks*. The complaints about *Dust Tracks* are valid if one insists on the cardinal conventions of autobiography: traditional autobiographical structure and formal organization, and a focused projection of the autobiographical persona. But *Dust Tracks* portrays a persona that resists reduction to a coherent unity—a person of many moods who is in tension with the world in which she moves. In order to correspond better to this persona, *Dust Tracks* focuses on the fragmented life  
10 of Hurston's imagination: the psychological dynamics of her family, community stories, and characters of friends.

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is

- A. explain why *Dust Tracks* has been less well received than other similarly structured works by Hurston.
- B. argue that a supposed deficiency in *Dust Tracks* actually contributes to the work's presentation of its subject.
- C. compare the critical reaction to *Dust Tracks* with the critical reaction to *Their Eyes Were Watching God*.
- D. point out specific similarities between the structure of *Dust Tracks* and the structure of Hurston's other works.
- E. suggest that some critics' evaluations of *Dust Tracks* is influenced by their rejection of certain conventions of autobiography

### 2. The author of the passage suggests that critics' complaints about the structure of *Dust Tracks* are

- A. not valid, because *Dust Tracks* should not be judged by the standards of conventional autobiography.
- B. unjustified, because they have not been directed at other Hurston texts that are similarly structured.
- C. justified, given the extent to which *Dust Tracks* is autobiographical.
- D. inexplicable, given the critical response to *Their Eyes Were Watching God*
- E. compelling, because Hurston's warmest admirers have complained the most strenuously.

### 3. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- A. A situation is presented and an explanation of how that situation developed is offered.
- B. Two opposing points of view are contrasted and their relative merits are evaluated.
- C. An orthodox view is discussed, a challenge to it is analyzed, and the original view is affirmed.
- D. A point of view is described and an analysis challenging that point of view follows.
- E. A dispute is analyzed and several points of agreement between the two sides are identified.

## Passage 4

line From 1910 to 1913, women suffragists in the United States organized annual parades—activity traditionally conducted by men to proclaim solidarity in some cause—not only as a public expression of suffragist solidarity but also a conscious transgression of the **rules of social order**: women’s very presence in the streets challenged traditional notions of femininity and restrictions on women’s conduct. While recognizing the parade’s rhetorical force as a vehicle for social change, 5 scholars have recently begun to examine its drawbacks as a form of protest. Lumsden characterizes the American suffrage parade as a “double-edged sword,” arguing that women’s efforts to proclaim their solidarity left them open to patronizing commentary from press and public and to organized opposition from anti-suffragists.

**1. It can be inferred from the passage that men’s and women’s parades were similar in that both**

- A. were employed as rhetorical vehicles for social change
- B. were regarded as violating contemporary standards of public decorum
- C. made participants vulnerable to organized opposition
- D. were largely ineffective as forms of protest
- E. were intended by their participants as public declarations of solidarity

**2. The passage suggests which of the following about proponents of the “rules of social order?”**

- A. They frowned upon public displays such as parades.
- B. They had ulterior motives for objecting to women’s participation in suffrage parades.
- C. They formed the core of the organized opposition to women suffrage.
- D. They believed that it was unfeminine for women to march in suffrage parades.
- E. They supported women’s rights to vote but disapprove some of the methods that suffragists employed to gain that right.

## Passage 5

line It is their sensitive response to human circumstance that accounts for the persistence of certain universal ideas. Rabbi Meir, a second-century scholar, admonished his disciples to look not at the pitcher but at its contents because, he stated, “Many a **new pitcher** has been found to be full of old wine.” This was his way of emphasizing the importance of the distinction between form and idea,  
5 and of stressing that the integrity of an idea is more important than the form of its expression.

Creative ideas not only produce their own instruments of survival as time and circumstances demand, but permit the substitution of new forms for old under the pressure of changed circumstances. For example democracy, as an idea, originated in ancient Greece and was carried from there to Western Europe and the Americas. But it did not retain the ancient Greek form: it  
10 passed through several reforming processes and exists today in many countries. Democratic governments differ in form because democracy is in principle dynamic and has therefore responded to local needs.

### 1. The author is primarily concerned with

- A. illustrating the importance of a historical figure
- B. discussing an important characteristic of human ideas
- C. describing the history of the growth of democracy
- D. contrasting ancient and modern views of the importance of creative ideas
- E. evaluating the contribution of ancient Greece to modern government

### 2. According to the passage, democracy is an example of

- A. a human circumstance that has molded creative ideas
- B. an instrument of survival that has altered its original form
- C. an attribute of a creative idea that has allowed that idea to persist
- D. a creative idea that has persisted because of its adaptability
- E. a reforming process that has culminated in the creation of modern governments

### 3. The “new pitcher” is the equivalent of which of the following elements in the author’s discussion of democracy (line 8)?

- A. Ancient Greece
- B. The idea of democracy
- C. A modern democratic government
- D. A dynamic principle
- E. The Greek form of democracy

## Passage 6

line Some researchers claim that cetaceans—whales and dolphins—have culture, which the  
researchers define as the ability to learn from one another. Skeptics, however, demand clear  
evidence that cetaceans can acquire new behaviors through some form of social learning,  
preferably clear-cut instances of imitation or teaching. But such evidence is difficult to obtain. While  
5 few people doubt that captive cetaceans are adept at imitation or that they reproduce behaviors  
taught by researchers, biologists seeking insight into cetaceans' behavior in their natural habitats  
must rely on deduction rather than experiments. **If members of a particular group share  
behaviors that do not result from genetic inheritance or environmental variation, then they  
have almost certainly learned them by watching, following, or listening to other animals.**

### 1. Which of the following best describe the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A. It identifies a factor that complicates biologists' ability to draw conclusions about the behavior of cetaceans in their natural environments.
- B. It illustrates the kind of deduction mentioned in the preceding sentence.
- C. It explains why skeptics have remained unpersuaded by evidence that has been put forward in support of the claim that cetaceans have culture.
- D. It introduces a claim that would be dismissed by both supporters and opponents of the view that cetaceans have culture.
- E. It notes a previously overlooked factor that might shed light on the question of whether cetaceans have culture.

### 2. The passage suggests which of the following about captive cetaceans?

- A. Whether they are engaged in social learning is a subject of disagreement among biologists.
- B. Their ability to imitate new behaviors is more extensive than that of noncaptive cetaceans.
- C. They exhibit few behaviors that have not also been observed in cetaceans in their natural habitats.
- D. They appear to adopt new behaviors more quickly than noncaptive cetaceans.
- E. They exhibit tendencies that suggest a capacity for the kind of behavior that qualifies as cultural.



## Passage 7

line Prominent among theories of the function of sleep is Meddis' immobilization hypothesis, which holds that sleep, rather than serving a restorative function, plays a protective role during times that animals cannot be usefully engaged in other activities. Meddis reasoned that animals not immediately threatened by predators would be safer if they passed the time sleeping. **Sleep would**  
5 **prevent an animal from moving or responding to nonthreatening stimuli in ways that might attract the attention of predators.**

However, that hypothesis cannot easily explain why one often observes a rebound in sleep time or intensity following a period of sleep deprivation. Neither does the hypothesis explain the existence of various states of sleep, which themselves may be associated with different functions.

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

**1. According to the passage, the immobilization hypothesis fails to account for which of the following facts?**

- (A) That sleep does not appear to be a uniform and unchanging state
- (B) That under certain conditions animals appear to need more sleep than usual
- (C) That animals rarely sleep when a predator has been detected nearby

**2. In the context of the passage as a whole, the highlighted portion serves primarily to**

- A. present the thinking that led scientists to qualify a widely accepted view
- B. describe the basis on which a hypothesis was advanced
- C. illustrate the kind of reasoning that is applied in a branch of science
- D. explain how a hypothesis can be tested empirically
- E. relate the analysis that refined a tentative explanation

## Passage 8

line It is now established that the Milky Way is far more extended and of much greater mass than was hitherto thought. However, all that is visible of the constituents of the Milky Way's corona (outer edge), where much of the galaxy's mass must be located, is a tiny fraction of the corona's mass. Thus, most of the Milky Way's outlying matter must be dark.

5 Why? Three facts are salient. First, dwarf galaxies and globular clusters, into which most of the stars of the Milky Way's corona are probably bound, consist mainly of old stars. Second, old stars are not highly luminous. Third, no one has detected in the corona the clouds of gaseous matter such as hydrogen and carbon monoxide that are characteristic of the bright parts of a galaxy. At present, therefore, the best explanation—though still quite tentative—for the darkness of the corona is that  
10 the corona is composed mainly of old, burned-out stars.

### 1. The passage as a whole is primarily concerned with

- A. analyzing a current debate
- B. criticizing a well-established theory
- C. showing how new facts support a previously dismissed hypothesis
- D. stating a conclusion and adducing evidence that may justify it
- E. contrasting two types of phenomena and showing how they are related

### 2. It can be inferred from the passage that, compared with what they now think, until fairly recently astronomers believed that the Milky Way

- A. was much darker
- B. was much smaller
- C. was moving much more slowly
- D. had a much larger corona
- E. had much less gaseous matter

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

### 3. The passage presents which of the following as incontrovertible?

- (A) The low luminosity of old stars
- (B) The absence of clouds of gaseous matter from the corona of the Milky Way
- (C) The predominance of globular clusters and dwarf galaxies in the corona of the Milky Way

## Passage 9

line Whereas Carlos Bulosan aimed through fiction and personal testimony to advance both Filipino civil rights in the United States and the social transformation of the Philippines, Yen Le Espiritu has set herself the task of recovering life histories of Filipino Americans. Her work brings Filipino Americans of the generation following the 1934-1965 immigration hiatus **graphically** to life. A  
5 special strength is the representation of Filipino American women, who were scarce among immigrants before the 1934 American curb on Filipino immigration but composed more than half of the immigrants to America since liberalization in 1965. Espiritu's subjects document their changing sense of Filipino identity in the United States, much as Bulosan did as a member of the first substantial wave of immigrants.

### 1. According to the passage, both Bulosan and Espiritu do which of the following in their work?

- A. Consider generational differences in Filipino immigrants' responses to life in the United States
- B. Attempt to make allowance for the demographic variations among Filipino immigrants to the United States
- C. Employ fiction in addition to documenting actual life histories of Filipino immigrants to the United States
- D. Represent how life in the United States has affected immigrants' sense of Filipino identity
- E. Examine the effects on Filipinos in the United States of the 1934 American curb on Filipino immigration

### 2. In the context in which it appears, "graphically" most nearly means

- A. in writing
- B. by means of drawing
- C. impressionistically
- D. diagrammatically
- E. vividly

## Passage 10

line In the early twentieth century, small magazines and the innovative graphics used on them created the face of the avant-guard. It was a look that signaled progressive ideas and unconventionality because it dispensed with the cardinal rule of graphic design: to take an idea and make it visually clear, concise, and instantly understood. Instead, graphics produced by avant-guard artists  
5 exclusively for the avant-guard (as opposed to their advertising work) were usually difficult to decipher, ambiguous, or nonsensical. This overturning of convention, this assailing of standard graphic and typographic formats, was part of a search for intellectual freedom. The impulse toward liberation enabled avant-guardists to see with fresh eyes untried possibilities for arranging and relating words and images on paper.

### 1. According to the passage, the primary purpose of conventional graphic design is to

- A. render unpopular ideas palatable to a wider audience
- B. capture readers' attention with bold fonts
- C. communicate nonsensical notions to a wide public
- D. communicate ideas as efficiently and unambiguously as possible
- E. introduce previously unknown ideas to the general public

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

### 2. According to the passage, avant-guard artists of the early twentieth-century created ambiguous or nonsensical graphics as part of an attempt to

- (A) expand the potential for expression through visual art
- (B) compete with advertisements for reader's attention
- (C) encourage the expansion of small magazines

## Passage 11

line A bird's plumage, while contributing to structural integrity and participating in aerial locomotion, completely obscures a bird's internal activity from human view, greatly impeding our attempts to understand birds as functioning animals. Plumage has even made it difficult to describe bird movement. When describing the movement of mammals, writers turn to well-worn clichés like  
5 "grace in motion." A mammal's rippling muscles slide smoothly over one another in eye-catching ways. With a mammal, whether a mouse or hippopotamus, we recognize that the **underlying body parts** are similar to our own and we know these parts will act predictably. Not so with a bird. For centuries, we knew little more about a bird's movement than that it was a mystery that seemed to be based on the flapping of wings.

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

### 1. The passage mentions which of the following as an effect of bird plumage?

- (A) It contributes to a bird's ability to fly.
- (B) It hides the inner workings of birds.
- (C) It contributes to the structural soundness of birds.

### 2. The author implies which of the following about the "underlying body parts" of nonhuman mammals?

- A. They are more similar to humans' underlying body parts than most people assume.
- B. They are more predictable in their workings than are the underlying body parts of humans.
- C. Their smooth and graceful actions belie how complicated they actually are.
- D. They work in much different ways than do the underlying body parts of most birds.
- E. They are easier to observe and understand than are underlying parts of birds.

## Passage 12

line Meggers argued that agriculture depends on extracting nutrients from soils into edible crops, so premodern societies in Amazonia could never grow large because underlying soils are impoverished. **In Meggers' view the population size that a culture could reach depended upon the agricultural potential of its environment.** Meggers accepted that fish and turtle resources of  
5 the Amazon made possible the long riverside villages the explorer Orellana described in 1542, but she dismissed as exaggerated Carvajal's estimates of tens of thousands of people in those settlements, and she was sure those settlements did not have inland counterparts. Supporting this point, the Omagua, a riverbank people and one of the greatest chiefdoms observed by Carvajal as a member of Orellana's expedition, regarded hinterland forests as unpopulated wilderness.

### 1. From the passage it can be inferred that Omagua depended on

- A. overland transport to communicate between villages
- B. foraging inland to obtain foodstuffs not available locally
- C. some form of fertilization to boost agricultural production
- D. fish and turtles for at least part of their diet
- E. trade with other peoples for some raw materials

### 2. In the context of the passage the highlighted sentence serves to

- A. explain the broader rationale for a conclusion described in the preceding sentence
- B. suggest some of the drawbacks of the riverbank location of the villages described in the following sentence
- C. acknowledge information that appears to undermine a description attributed to Orellana
- D. introduce a principle that appears to be contradicted by the agricultural development of premodern Amazonia
- E. give a reason for an upward revision in earlier estimates for premodern Amazonia

## Passage 13

line National character is not formally considered by **social scientists** in discussing economic and social development today. They believe that people differ and that these differences should be taken into account somehow, but they have as yet discovered no way to include such variables in their formal models of economic and social development. The difficulty lies in the nature of the data that  
5 supposedly define different national characters. Anthropologists and others are on much firmer ground when they attempt to describe the cultural norms for a small homogeneous tribe or village than when they undertake the formidable task of discovering the norms that exist in a complex modern nation-state composed of many disparate groups. The situation is further complicated by the nature of judgments about character, since such judgments are overly dependent on  
10 impressions and since, furthermore, impressions are usually stated in qualitative terms, it is impossible to make a reliable comparison between the national characters of two countries.

**1. Given the information in the passage, which of the following is NOT true of modern nation-states?**

- A. They are complex.
- B. They are heterogeneous.
- C. They are of interest to social scientists.
- D. They lack cultural norms.
- E. They differ from one another in terms of national character.

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

**2. It can be inferred from the passage that the “social scientists” would agree with which of the following statements?**

- (A) It is extremely difficult to create models that account for both economic and social development.
- (B) Models of economic and social development would be improved by the inclusion of adequate descriptions of national character.
- (C) It is important to supplement formal models of economic and social development with qualitative impressions of national character.

**3. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?**

- A. A problem is presented and reasons for its existence are supplied.
- B. A controversial view is presented and evidence for its validity is supplied.
- C. A hypothesis is presented and possible means of verifying it are suggested.
- D. A recent development is described and then analyzed.
- E. A dispute is summarized and one side defended.

## Passage 14

line Allen and Wolkowitz's research challenges the common claim that homework—waged labor performed at home for a company—is primarily a response to women workers' needs and preferences. By focusing on a limited geographical area in order to gather in-depth information, the authors have avoided the methodological pitfalls that have plagued earlier research on homework.

5 Their findings disprove accepted notions about homeworkers: that they are unqualified for other jobs and that they use homework as a short-term strategy for dealing with child care.

The authors conclude that the persistence of homework cannot be explained by appeal to such notions, for, in fact, homeworkers do not differ sharply from other employed women. Most homeworkers would prefer to work outside the home but are constrained from doing so by lack of  
10 opportunity. In fact, homework is driven by employers' desires to minimize fixed costs: homeworkers receive no benefits and are paid less than regular employees.

### 1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. advocating a controversial theory
- B. presenting and challenging the results of a study
- C. describing a problem and proposing a solution
- D. discussing research that opposes a widely accepted belief
- E. comparing several explanations for the same phenomenon

### 2. According to the passage, which of the following has been generally believed about homework?

- A. The benefits of homework accrue primarily to employers rather than to homeworkers.
- B. Homework is prevalent predominantly in rural areas.
- C. Homework is primarily a response to the preferences of women workers.
- D. Few homeworkers rely on homework for the majority of their family income.
- E. Most homework is seasonal and part-time rather than full-time and year-round.

### 3. Allen and Wolkowitz's research suggests that each of the following is true of most homeworkers EXCEPT:

- A. They do not necessarily resort to homework as a strategy for dealing with child care.
- B. Their family situations are not unlike those of other employed women.
- C. They are as well qualified as women who work outside the home.
- D. They perform professional-level duties rather than manual tasks or piecework.
- E. They do not prefer homework to employment outside the home.

### 4. The passage suggests which of the following about previous research on homework?

- A. It was conducted primarily with women who did not have extensive household responsibilities or care for small children at home.
- B. It was conducted with homeworkers and companies over a large geographical area.
- C. It indicated that women homeworkers had numerous opportunities to work outside the home.
- D. It indicated that homeworkers usually work for companies that are close to their homes.
- E. It indicated that homework was financially advantageous to large companies.



## Passage 15

line During the Pleistocene epoch, several species of elephants isolated on islands underwent rapid dwarfing. This phenomenon was not necessarily confined to the Pleistocene, but may have occurred much earlier in the Southeastern Asian islands, although evidence is fragmentary. Several explanations are possible for this dwarfing. For example, islands often have not been colonized by  
5 large predators or are too small to hold viable predator populations. Once free from predation pressure, large body size is of little advantage to herbivores. Additionally, island habitats have limited food resources, a smaller body size and a need for fewer resources would thus be favored. Interestingly, the island rule is reversed for small mammals such as rodents, for which gigantism is favored under insular conditions.

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. question the plausibility of one explanation sometimes offered for the dwarfing of certain species living on islands
- B. argue that dwarfing of certain species living on islands occurred prior to the Pleistocene
- C. cite evidence suggesting that dwarfing may have adverse consequences for some species living on islands
- D. present some possible explanations for the dwarfing of certain species living on islands
- E. contrast the effects of insular conditions on species with large body size and species with small body

### 2. According to the passage, which of the following statements about body size in mammals is true?

- A. A large body is unfavorable to mammalian species' survival under most conditions.
- B. A large body tends to benefit small mammals living on islands.
- C. For most herbivorous mammals, a large body size is easier to sustain in the absence of large predators.
- D. Under most conditions, a small body is less beneficial to herbivorous mammals than to nonherbivorous mammals.
- E. Among nonherbivorous mammals, a small body is more beneficial on an island than on a mainland.

## Passage 16

line Scientific consensus is that humans first began to have a warming effect on Earth's climate within the past century, after coal-burning factories, power plants, and motor vehicles began releasing carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and other greenhouse gases in significant quantities into the air. **However, evidence suggests that human agricultural activities may have had such an effect much**  
5 **earlier: concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub> started rising about 8000 years ago, even though natural trends indicate they should have been dropping; methane levels rose similarly about 3,000 years later.** Without these rises, however, current temperatures in northern parts of North America and Europe would be cooler by three to four degrees Celsius-enough to inhibit agriculture-and an ice age would probably have begun several thousand years ago in northeastern Canada.

### 1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A. It undermines the assumption that human activity has had a significant impact on Earth's climate.
- B. It supports the assumption that Earth's temperatures have risen appreciably over the past 100 years.
- C. It questions the assumption that greenhouse gases have had a warming effect on Earth's climate.
- D. It challenges the assumption that human activity began to affect Earth's climate after the advent of industrialization.
- E. It supports the assumption that greenhouse gases are a direct by-product of industrial activities.

### 2. The author mentions "natural trends" most likely in order to

- A. propose a possible explanation for why current temperatures in North America and Europe are not as low as they might otherwise be
- B. explain why levels of methane in Earth's atmosphere began to rise approximately 5,000 years ago
- C. suggest that Earth's climate would have become even warmer without the advent of human agricultural activities
- D. identify factors that may have contributed to the rise of greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere approximately 8,000 years ago and again some 3,000 years later
- E. support the claim that human activity may have played a role in the rise in CO<sub>2</sub> and methane levels in the atmosphere thousands of years ago.

## Passage 17

line Most mammals reach sexual maturity when their growth rates are in decline, whereas humans experience a growth spurt during adolescence. Whether apes experience an adolescent growth spurt is still undecided. In the 1950s, data on captive chimpanzees collected by James Gavan appeared devoid of evidence of an adolescent growth spurt in these apes. In a recent reanalysis of  
5 Gavan's data, however, zoologist Elizabeth Watts has found that as chimpanzees reach sexual maturity, the growth rate of their limbs accelerates. Most biologists, however, are skeptical that this is a humanlike adolescent growth spurt. While the human adolescent growth spurt is physically obvious and affects virtually the entire body, the chimpanzee's increased growth rate is detectable only through sophisticated mathematical analysis. Moreover, according to scientist Holly Smith, the  
10 growth rate increase in chimpanzees begins when 86% of full skeletal growth has been attained, whereas human adolescence generally commences when 77 percent of full skeletal growth has occurred.

### 1. Which of the following best describes the main idea of the passage?

- A. Researchers have long disagreed about whether data collected in the 1950s indicate that chimpanzees and other apes experience an adolescent growth spurt.
- B. Research data collected on chimpanzees living in captivity are inconclusive with respect to chimpanzees living in the wild.
- C. The notion that apes do not experience an adolescent growth spurt has been confirmed by research conducted since.
- D. Although the idea that apes experience an adolescent growth has received some support, most biologists remain unconvinced.
- E. Although researchers agree that chimpanzees do not experience an adolescent growth spurt, they are divided in their opinions of whether this is true of other apes.

### 2. The passage mentions which of the following as one of the reasons why most biologists remain skeptical that chimpanzees experience a humanlike adolescent growth spurt?

- A. Chimpanzees do not experience a demonstrable increase in growth rate until they are fully sexually mature.
- B. The increase in growth rate that chimpanzees undergo at sexual maturity is less apparent than that of humans.
- C. The increase in growth rate once regarded as a humanlike adolescent growth spurt in chimpanzees is too sporadic to be regarded as significant.
- D. Not all chimpanzees undergo a calculable growth spurt.
- E. Watt's approach to analyzing data is considered to be highly unorthodox.

### 3. The passage suggests which of the following about the adolescent growth spurt that takes place in humans?

- A. Its primary effects are found in parts of the body other than the limbs.
- B. It is generally completed by the time 77 percent of full skeletal growth is attained.
- C. It is normally detectable without the assistance of sophisticated mathematical analysis.
- D. The rate of growth is much faster at the beginning of puberty than at any other time.
- E. The estimated growth rate varies depending on the methods of measurement that are used.

## Passage 18

line Many scholars have argued that government investment in manufacturing in the southern United States during the Second World War spurred a regional economic boom that lasted into the postwar period. But much of this investment went to specialized plants, many of them unsuitable for postwar production. Large-scale, wartime government funding led to a massive increase in the number and  
5 scale of munitions facilities. By the war's end, 216 munitions establishments costing more than \$3.5 billion had been built, many of them located in the south. Indeed, according to one estimate, more than 70 percent of federally financed manufacturing construction capital in **Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee** went into munitions plants.

Even in the northern regions with strong prewar manufacturing economics, these plants were  
10 difficult to deal with once the imperative of war had been removed. In the south few industrialists had the capacity or desire to transform these factories to a peacetime function. Accordingly, at war's end almost all of the southern munitions facilities were shut down, placed on standby, operated at a very low capacity, or converted to nonmanufacturing functions, usually storage. Although some reopened a few years later for use during the Korean War, the impact of the special plants on the  
15 South's postwar economy was marginal at best.

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. propose an alternative explanation
- B. challenge a widely held position
- C. contrast two views of a phenomenon
- D. explain why a particular claim has been influential
- E. evaluate evidence used to support a particular view

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

### 2. According to the passage, some southern munitions plants built in the South during the Second World War were

- (A) later reopened and used once more as munitions plants
- (B) used for nonmanufacturing purposes after the war
- (C) originally envisioned as continuing to manufacture munitions at high capacity even after the war had ended

### 3. In the passage, the mention of “Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee” serves primarily to

- A. suggest that some states were better than others at anticipating postwar economic needs
- B. identify evidence used to support a view held by scholars mentioned at the beginning of the passage
- C. suggest that federal investment in some kinds of manufacturing was excessive
- D. identify the states that received the largest allocations of federal funds
- E. provide information to support a point about the nature of government investment made earlier in the paragraph

## Passage 19

line Early life insurers in the United States found themselves facing the problem of obtaining reliable information, as they needed to rely on applicants themselves to provide truthful, complete answers to a standard set of questions. In an attempt to personalize the relationship between insurers and their individual applicants, firms selected highly respected local citizens to act as their agents. These 5 agents were expected to evaluate the appearance of candidates, unearth evidence of unhealthy family histories or questionable habits, and attest to the respectability of the people writing testimonial letters on an applicant's behalf. In short, the initial purpose of the agency system was not to actively solicit customers, but, rather, to recreate the glass-bowl mentality associated with small towns or **city neighborhoods**.

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. explain the original function of life insurance agents
- B. evaluate the effectiveness of early life insurance agents
- C. describe how life insurance was first introduced
- D. illustrate how the life insurance agency system changed over time
- E. compare the strategies used by life insurance in cities and in small towns

### 2. The author suggests which of the following about “city neighborhoods?”

- A. They were places where family histories were difficult to establish.
- B. They were places where unhealthy behaviors had been successfully addressed.
- C. They were locations that were well suited for recruiting insurance agents.
- D. They offered a high degree of transparency about a resident's personal history and character.
- E. They offered potentially fruitful markets for the life insurance industry.

## Passage 20

line Unlike most Jane Austen scholarship before 1980, much recent scholarship analyzes the novels  
of Austen, who lived from 1775 to 1817, in the context of Austen's tumultuous times, which saw the  
French and American revolutions and the Napoleonic Wars. Yet Frantz notes another revolution,  
rarely mentioned in Austen scholarship: the Great Masculine Renunciation that altered conventions  
5 in men's dress and behavior. During the later eighteenth century, wealthy gentlemen exchanged the  
velvets and satins long in fashion for somber woolen suits. Frantz contends that this change  
reflected deeper cultural changes. The value once placed on men's expressiveness, reflected in  
Mackenzie's novel *The Man of Feeling* (1771), gave way to a preference for emotional restraint. In  
Austen's novels, the heroine often struggles to glimpse the true nature of hero beneath his reserved  
10 exterior.

### 1. The author of the passage mentions *The Man of Feeling* (1771) in order to

- A. contrast Mackenzie's reasons for writing novels with those of Austen
- B. introduce evidence regarding the influence of particular writers on Austen
- C. corroborate a claim that a convention of masculine behavior changed during Austen's lifetime
- D. suggest that Austen's novels were more reflective of their historical context than Mackenzie's had been
- E. challenge a particular misconception about the modes of behavior common among gentlemen in the later eighteenth century

### 2. The passage suggests which of the following about scholarship on Jane Austen?

- A. Much recent scholarship has begun to place greater emphasis on gender conventions governing men's behavior during Austen's lifetime.
- B. Some scholarship has debated whether Austen's novels depict emotional restraint as an admirable quality.
- C. Certain scholars argue that Austen's novels do not accurately reflect cultural changes during Austen's lifetime that changed the way gentlemen dressed and behaved.
- D. After 1980, scholarship on Austen shifted toward a greater emphasis on the historical context in which she wrote.
- E. With few exceptions, recent scholarship depicts Austen as a writer who had little interest in the tumultuous events of her time.

## Passage 21

line In 1755 British writer Samuel Johnson published an acerbic letter to Lord Chesterfield rebuking his patron for neglecting 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**  
5 **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.

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

- A. reveal that Johnson remained consistent in his rebuke of Lord Chesterfield well after 1755
- B. provide evidence for a general trend in the later half of the eighteenth century of private patronage's being replaced by state sponsorship
- C. situated the debate over the end of patronage within the wider realm of eighteenth-century economic history
- D. suggest that Johnson's letter to Chesterfield was noticed by the crown only years after it was published
- E. emphasize that patronage still helped support Johnson's writing after his letter to chesterfield

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

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

## Passage 22

line The finding that there were rock-melting temperatures on asteroids for sustained periods is  
puzzling: asteroids' heat source is unknown, and unlike planet-sized bodies, such small bodies  
quickly dissipate heat. Rubin suggests that asteroids' heat could have derived from collisions  
between asteroids. Skeptics have argued that a single impact would raise an asteroid's overall  
5 temperature very little and that asteroids would cool too quickly between impacts to accumulate  
much heat. However, these objections assumed that asteroids are dense, solid bodies. A recent  
discovery that asteroids are highly porous makes Rubin's hypothesis more plausible. When solid  
bodies collide, much debris is ejected, dissipating energy. Impacts on porous bodies generate less  
debris, so more energy goes into producing heat. Heat could be retained as debris fall back into  
10 impact craters, creating an insulating blanket.

**1. The passage suggests that one factor that has made it difficult to account for the temperatures once reached by asteroids is**

- A. a miscalculation of the frequency of asteroid collisions
- B. a misconception about asteroids' density
- C. a mistaken assumption about what the heat source of the asteroids was
- D. an underestimation of the rate at which small bodies lose heat
- E. an erroneous view of how asteroids were formed

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

**2. It can be inferred from the passage that Rubin disagrees with skeptics mentioned in the passage about which of the following?**

- (A) Whether porous bodies generate less debris when struck than do solid bodies
- (B) The temperatures asteroids would have to reach for their rocks to have melted
- (C) The likely effect of impacts on asteroids' temperatures



## Passage 23

line While the shift from single-family to multifamily winter dwellings and the corresponding organizational changes in domestic groups were among the more conspicuous features of Labrador Inuit society in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, scholars disagree about what caused this shift. One proposed explanation looks at the shift as an adjustment to the negative effects of long-term environmental cooling on migratory whale and seal species, suggesting that communal housing allowed families to manage these scarce subsistence resources more efficiently. Here, the Labrador case is seen as consistent with traditional adaptive strategies used during periods of productive uncertainty, strategies that typically depend on intensification of communalism in some form.

10 Critics dismiss this **explanation**, citing insufficient evidence of resource scarcity and noting that Labrador's southerly location (relative to other Inuit locales) would have mitigated the effects of environmental cooling on sea mammal distributions. In fact, whales and seals retreating from former feeding ranges in Arctic waters were likely to have found haven off Labrador at this time. Still, geographically variable distributions probably occurred owing to short-term climatic perturbations  
15 such as heavier-than-usual ice formations. However, it remains unclear whether such episodes were significant enough to contribute to a shift in living arrangements.

**1. According to the passage, a proponent of the “explanation” would agree with which of the following statements about multifamily winter dwellings in Labrador Inuit society?**

- A. The changes in social structure implied by the shift to such dwellings were in keeping with traditional strategies designed to address resource scarcity.
- B. The use of such dwellings resulted in a decline in the consumption of certain scarce subsistence resources such as whales and seals.
- C. The shift to such dwellings enabled the Inuit to make use of resources other than whales and seals.
- D. Such dwellings exemplified an approach to the management of scarce resources that originated among the Inuit in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
- E. Such dwellings remained popular among the Inuit even during periods when subsistence resources were not scarce.

**2. According to the passage, criticism of the “explanation” focuses on which of the following points?**

- A. The tendency of the Inuit to rely on traditional adaptive strategies during periods of productive uncertainty
- B. The negative effect that short-term climatic perturbations may have had on subsistence resources
- C. The fact that climate change would have been less severe in Labrador than in other Inuit locales
- D. The absence of any evidence indicative of long-term environmental cooling
- E. Evidence that there was no resource scarcity coincident with the transition to multifamily dwellings

**3. It can be inferred from the passage that the disagreement between proponents and critics of the “explanation” focuses primarily on which of the following points?**

- A. Whether long-term environmental cooling had any effect on Labrador
- B. Whether multifamily winter dwellings were more efficient than were single-family dwellings for the management of scarce resources
- C. Whether intensification of communalism represents a traditional adaptive strategy used during periods of productive uncertainty
- D. The extent to which the availability of subsistence resources in Labrador was adversely affected by climate change
- E. The extent to which communal strategies were effective in responding to whale and seal scarcity in Labrador

## Passage 24

line As it was published in 1935, *Mules and Men*, Zora Neale Hurston’s landmark collection of folktales, may not have been the book that its author first had in mind. In this anthropological study, Hurston describes in detail the people who tell the stories, often even inserting herself into the storytelling scene. Evidently, however, Hurston had prepared another version, a manuscript that was  
5 recently discovered and published after having been forgotten since 1929. This version differs from *Mules and Men* in that it simply records stories, with no descriptive or interpretive information. While we cannot know for certain why Hurston’s original manuscript went unpublished during her lifetime, it may have been because publishers wanted something more than a transcription of tales. Contemporary novelist and critic John Edgar Wideman has described Black literature as the history  
10 of a writing that sought to “escape its frame,” in other words, as the effort of Black writers to present the stories of Black people without having to have a mediating voice to explain the stories to a non-Black audience. In this, Hurston may have been ahead of her time.

**1. Select the sentence that suggests a possible reason why Hurston wrote the version of *Mules and Men* that was published in 1935.**

**2. The passage suggests that Hurston may have done which of the following in preparing her original version?**

- A. Discussed her mode of presentation with her publisher before writing the first draft, in order to reduce the possibility of misunderstanding
- B. Shortened her presentation of the stories to the bare minimum in order to be able to present more folklore material
- C. Put it aside for several decades in order to maximize its potential audience when it was published
- D. Reluctantly agreed to reshape it in order to take out various elements with which her publisher had been dissatisfied
- E. Chose not to include editorial commentary, in order to present the stories on their own terms

## Passage 25

line Most seismologists assume that following a major earthquake and its aftershocks, the fault (a break in Earth's crust where pressure can trigger an earthquake) will remain quiet until stresses have time to rebuild, typically over hundreds or thousands of years. Recent evidence of subtle interactions between earthquakes may overturn this assumption, however. According to the stress-  
5 triggering hypothesis, faults are unexpectedly responsive to subtle stresses they acquire as neighboring faults shift. Rather than simply dissipating, stress relieved during an earthquake travels along the fault, concentrating in sites nearby; even the smallest additional stresses may then trigger another quake along the fault or on a nearby fault. Although scientists have long viewed such subtle interactions as nonexistent, the hypothesis has explained the location and frequency of earthquakes  
10 following several destructive quakes in California, Japan, and Turkey.

**1. According to the passage, which of the following is an assumption that may be invalidated by recent seismological evidence?**

- A. Earthquakes are caused by stresses building up in faults within Earth's crust.
- B. Most major earthquakes can be predicted with reasonable accuracy.
- C. Faults are highly responsive to even minor stresses in neighboring faults.
- D. Most major earthquakes are followed by predictable aftershocks.
- E. A fault that has resulted in a major earthquake becomes quiet for a long period.

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

**2. The passage suggests that most seismologists believe which of the following about fault stresses?**

- (A) They are dissipated when they result in an earthquake.
- (B) They are transferred between neighboring faults.
- (C) They will not cause a major earthquake along the same fault in the space of a few years.

## Passage 26

line Despite the **extravagant colors** of the flowers bees visit, until the early 1900s it was commonly thought that bees were entirely color-blind. To test this, zoologist Karl von Frisch set out an array of dishes on cards. The dish on one card, the only blue card among varying grays, contained sugar water. Once bees learned to visit this card and dish combination, he varied its position in the matrix.

5 Next, he replaced all the cards and dishes with a new set of identical materials, only now leaving the blue card's dish empty. The bees nonetheless returned to the blue card. If their vision were monochromatic, they would likely have found at least some of the gray cards indistinguishable from the blue.

**1. The author of the passage refers to “extravagant colors” primarily to**

- A. validate a view about bees’ color vision that was once commonly accepted
- B. suggest why it might be surprising that bees were thought to be color-blind
- C. complicate the debate about bees’ color vision
- D. point out a reason for bees’ visual limitations
- E. anticipate an objection to the methodology of the experiment described in the passage

**2. It can be inferred from the passage that by setting out new cards when replacing the dish of sugar water with an empty one, von Frisch**

- A. was able to record accurately any changes in color that resulted from spills or drops
- B. could subtly alter the color of the card on which the sugar water was placed in each iteration of the experiment
- C. introduced new clues relevant to finding the sugar water’s location
- D. succeeded in proving that bees see in only in a limited spectrum of color
- E. was able to rule out the possibility that the bees had somehow marked the blue card in previous trials

## Passage 27

line 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 bibliographical personality, as irrelevant. The proper focus of literary analysis, they argue, is a work’s intertextuality  
5 (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 historicist 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  
10 (Greek and Roman) literature who wish to reconstruct damaged texts or deduce a work’s authorship—the literary personality sometimes provides vital clues.

### 1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. discussing attitudes toward a particular focus for literary analysis.
- B. describing the limitations of two contemporary approaches to literary analysis
- C. pointing out the similarities among seemingly contrasting approaches to literary analysis. D.
- D. defending the resurgence of a particular focus for literary analysis.
- E. defining a set of related terms employed in literary criticism.

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

### 2. It can be inferred from the 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

- (A) the writer’s insights and ideas should be understood in terms of the writer’s historical context.
- (B) the writer’s literary personality has little or no relevance
- (C) the critic should primarily focus on intertextuality, subtexts, and metatexts.

### 3. In the context in which it appears, “credit a writer with” most nearly means

- A. trust a writer with
- B. applaud a writer for
- C. believe a writer created
- D. presume a writer had
- E. accept a writer for

## Passage 28

line Founder mutations are a class of disease-causing genetic mutations, each derived from its own ancestral “founder” in whom the mutation originated. While most disease-causing mutated are found in humans at a rate of one in a few thousand to one in a few million people, founder mutation can occur at much higher rates. This apparent anomaly is partially explained by the fact that most  
5 founder mutations are recessive: only a person with copies of the affected gene from both parents becomes ill. Most people with only one copy of the gene—“carriers”—survive and pass the gene to offspring. Furthermore, the single copy of a founder mutation often confers a survival advantage on carriers. For example, the **hereditary hemochromatosis mutation** protects carriers from iron-deficiency because the mutated gene allows increased efficiency of iron absorption.

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

### 1. The passage indicates which of the following about founder mutations?

- (A) Carriers of founder mutation may receive certain benefits from the mutated gene.
- (B) People who inherit founder mutations from both parents can become ill as a result.
- (C) Founder mutations are less likely than other mutations to be passed to offspring.

### 2. The author of the passage mentions the “hereditary hemochromatosis mutation” primarily in order to illustrate

- A. the circumstances under which a founder mutation fails to cause a disease
- B. how difficult it is to predict the effects of founder mutations on carriers
- C. the difference between harmful founder mutation and those that are beneficial
- D. how a single copy of a founder mutation can benefit a carrier
- E. a challenge to a particular theory about the transmission of founder mutation

## Passage 29

line Early in the twentieth century, San Francisco was the main venue for African American jazz musicians on the West Coast of the United States. Musical activity was centered in a district known as the Barbary Coast, where an abundance of nightclubs provided ample work opportunities for local players and drew musicians and other entertainers, many of them African American, from  
5 throughout the country. In 1921, as part of its Prohibition-era efforts, the government closed the Barbary Coast. This closure was the decisive event that established Los Angeles as the premier center for jazz on the West Coast. Once the Barbary Coast was shut down, it became far harder for jazz musicians to make a living in San Francisco; thus, many headed south to Los Angeles

10 Yet even before that closing, the center of jazz activity had begun to swing southward. With the largest and fastest growing African American urban community in the West, as well as the growing movie industry and an emerging recording industry, Los Angeles was already a magnet for jazz musicians from other parts of the country, especially New Orleans, where jazz players suffered a devastating blow with closing of the Storyville district in 1917.

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. point out the parallel effects on jazz music of governmental actions in San Francisco and New Orleans
- B. offer an alternative to the standard explanation for the decline of San Francisco as a jazz center
- C. argue for the importance of California cities in the development of jazz
- D. present and refute an argument about the reasons for a demographic shift in jazz activity
- E. outline the factors that contributed to a change in the Geographical locust of jazz activity

### 2. The passage cites which of the following as a factor helping to explain San Francisco's preeminence as a center for jazz music on the West Coast early in the twentieth century?

- A. The number of job opportunities for musicians in San Francisco's nightclub district
- B. The effects by the government to enforce Prohibition in San Francisco
- C. The existence of venues for many different types of jazz in the San Francisco area
- D. The relative accessibility of San Francisco, as compared to Los Angeles, for musicians from elsewhere in the country
- E. The fact that San Francisco at that time had a larger African American population than Los Angeles

### 3. It can be inferred from the passage that, for African American musicians, which of the following became an advantage of Los Angeles over San Francisco only after 1921?

- A. It became easier to travel to Los Angeles than to San Francisco.
- B. Prohibition had less impact on the availability of work opportunities in Los Angeles.
- C. Nightclubs in Los Angeles offered better pay to jazz musicians than nightclubs in San Francisco.
- D. The movie industry in Los Angeles became an important source employment for jazz musicians.
- E. The African American community in Los Angeles began to expand rapidly.

## Passage 30

line By the time the American colonists took up arms against Great Britain in order to secure their independence, the institution of Black slavery was deeply entrenched. But the contradiction inherent in this situation was, for many, a source of constant embarrassment. “It always appeared a most iniquitous scheme to me,” Abigail Adams wrote her husband in 1774, “to fight ourselves for what we  
5 are daily robbing and plundering from those who have as good a right to freedom as we have.”

Many Americans besides Abigail Adams were struck by the inconsistency of their stand during the War of Independence, and they were not averse to making moves to emancipate the slaves. Quakers and other religious groups organized antislavery societies, while numerous individuals manumitted their slaves. In fact, within several years of the end of the War of Independence, most of  
10 the Eastern states had made provisions for the gradual emancipation of slaves.

### 1. Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?

- A. The War of Independence produced among many Black Americans a heightened consciousness of the inequities in American society.
- B. The War of Independence strengthened the bonds of slavery of many Black Americans while intensifying their desire to be free.
- C. The War of Independence exposed to many Americans the contradiction of slavery in a country seeking its freedom and resulted in efforts to resolve that contradiction.
- D. The War of Independence provoked strong criticisms by many Americans of the institution of slavery, but produced little substantive action against it.
- E. The War of Independence renewed the efforts of many American groups toward achieving Black emancipation.

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

### 2. According to the passage, the War of Independence was embarrassing to some Americans for which of the following reasons?

- (A) It involved a struggle for many of the same liberties that Americans were denying to others.
- (B) It involved a struggle for independence from the very nation that had founded the colonies.
- (C) It involved a struggle based on inconsistencies in the participants’ conceptions of freedom.

### 3. Which of the following statements regarding American society in the years immediately following the War of Independence is best supported by the passage?

- A. The unexpected successes of the anti slavery societies led to their gradual demise in the Eastern states.
- B. Some of the newly independent American states had begun to make progress toward abolishing slavery.
- C. Americans like Abigail Adams became disillusioned with the slow progress of emancipation and gradually abandoned the cause.
- D. Emancipated slaves gradually were accepted in the Eastern states as equal members of American society.
- E. The abolition of slavery in many Eastern states was the result of close cooperation between religious groups and free Blacks.



## Passage 31

line Great comic art is never otherworldly, it does not seek to mystify us, and it does not deny  
ambiguity by branding as evil whatever differs from good. Great comic artists assume that truth may  
bear all lights, and thus they seek to **accentuate** contradictions in social action, not gloss over or  
transcend them by appeals to extra-social symbols of divine ends, cosmic purpose, or laws of  
5 nature. The moment of transcendence in great comic art is a social moment, born out of the  
conviction that we are human, even though we try to be gods. The comic community to which  
artists address themselves is a community of reasoning, loving, joyful, compassionate beings, who  
are willing to assume the human risks of acting rationally. Without invoking gods or demons, great  
comic art arouses courage in reason; courage which grows out of trust in what human beings can  
10 do as humans.

**1. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the organization of the passage?**

- A. a sequence of observations leading to a prediction
- B. a list of inferences drawn from facts stated at the beginning of the passage
- C. a series of assertions related to one general subject
- D. a statement of the major idea, followed by specific examples
- E. a succession of ideas moving from specific to general

**2. In the context of the passage, “accentuate” is closest in meaning**

- A. emphasize
- B. overlook
- C. demean
- D. realize
- E. apprehend

## Passage 32

line In his 1976 study of slavery in the United States, Herbert Gutman, like Fogel, Engerman, and Genovese, has rightly stressed the slaves' achievements. But unlike these historians, Gutman gives plantation owners little credit for these achievements. Rather, Gutman argues that one must look to the Black family and the slaves' extended kinship system to understand how crucial achievements, 5 such as the maintenance of a cultural heritage and the development of a communal consciousness, were possible. His findings compel attention.

Gutman recreates the family and extended kinship structure mainly through an ingenious use of what any historian should draw upon, quantifiable data, derived in this case mostly from plantation birth registers. He also uses accounts of ex-slaves to probe the human reality behind his statistics. 10 These sources indicate that the two-parent household predominated in slave quarters just as it did among freed slaves after emancipation. Although Gutman admits that forced separation by sale was frequent, he shows that the slaves' preference, revealed most clearly on **plantations where sale was infrequent**, was very much for stable monogamy. In less conclusive fashion Fogel, Engerman, and Genovese had already indicated the predominance of two-parent households; however, only 15 Gutman emphasizes the preference for stable monogamy and points out what stable monogamy meant for the slaves' cultural heritage. Gutman argues convincingly that the stability of the Black family encouraged the transmission of—and so was crucial in sustaining—the Black heritage of folklore, music, and religious expression from one generation to another, a heritage that slaves were continually fashioning out of their African and American experiences.

20 Gutman's examination of other facets of kinship also produces important findings. Gutman discovers that cousins rarely married, an exogamous tendency that contrasted sharply with the endogamy practiced by the plantation owners. This preference for exogamy, Gutman suggests, may have derived from **West African rules governing marriage**, which, though they differed from one tribal group to another, all involved some kind of prohibition against unions with close kin. This 25 taboo against cousins' marrying is important, argues Gutman, because it is one of many indications of a strong awareness among slaves of an extended kinship network. The fact that distantly related kin would care for children separated from their families also suggests this awareness. When blood relationships were few, as in newly created plantations in the Southwest, "fictive" kinship arrangements took their place until a new pattern of consanguinity developed. Gutman presents 30 convincing evidence that this extended kinship structure—which he believes developed by the mid-to-late eighteenth century—provided the foundations for the strong communal consciousness that existed among slaves.

In sum, Gutman's study is significant because it offers a closely reasoned and original explanation of some of the slaves' achievements, one that correctly emphasizes the resources that 35 slave themselves possessed.

**1. Which of the following statements about the formation of the Black heritage of folklore, music, and religious expression is best supported by the information presented in the passage?**

- A. The heritage was formed primarily out of the experiences of those slaves who attempted to preserve the stability of their families.
- B. The heritage was not formed out of the experiences of those slaves who married their cousins.
- C. The heritage was formed more out of the African than out of the American experiences of slaves.
- D. The heritage was not formed out of the experiences of only a single generation of slaves.
- E. The heritage was formed primarily out of slaves' experiences of interdependence on newly created plantations in the Southwest.

**2. According to the passage, all of the following are true of the West African rules governing marriage mentioned in lines 23 EXCEPT:**

- A. The rules were derived from rules governing fictive kinship arrangements.
- B. The rules forbade marriages between close kin.
- C. The rules are mentioned in Herbert Gutman's study.
- D. The rules were not uniform in all respects from one West African tribe to another.
- E. The rules have been considered to be a possible source of slaves' marriage preferences.

**3. Which of the following statements concerning the marriage practices of plantation owners during the period of Black slavery in the United States can most logically be inferred from the information in the passage?**

- A. These practices began to alter sometime around the mid-eighteenth century.
- B. These practices varied markedly from one region of the country to another.
- C. Plantation owners usually based their choice of marriage partners on economic considerations.
- D. Plantation owners often married earlier than slaves.
- E. Plantation owners often married their cousins.

**4. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?**

- A. The author compares and contrasts the work of several historians and then discusses areas for possible new research.
- B. The author presents his thesis, draws on the work of several historians for evidence to support his thesis, and concludes by reiterating his thesis.
- C. The author describes some features of a historical study and then uses those features to put forth his own argument.
- D. The author summarizes a historical study, examines two main arguments from the study, and then shows how the arguments are potentially in conflict with one another.
- E. The author presents the general argument of a historical study, describes the study in more detail, and concludes with a brief judgment of the study's value.

## Passage 33

line Of Homer's two epic poems, the *Odyssey* has always been more popular than the *Iliad*, perhaps because it includes more features of mythology that are accessible to readers. Its subject (to use Maynard Mack's **categories**) is "life-as-spectacle," for readers, diverted by its various incidents, observe its hero Odysseus primarily from without; the tragic *Iliad*, however, presents "life-as-  
5 experience": readers are asked to identify with the mind of Achilles, whose motivations render him a not particularly likable hero. In addition, the *Iliad*, more than the *Odyssey*, suggests the complexity of the gods' involvement in human actions, and to the extent that modern readers find this complexity a needless complication, the *Iliad* is less satisfying than the *Odyssey*, with its simpler scheme of divine justice. Finally, since the *Iliad* presents a historically verifiable action, Troy's siege, the poem  
10 raises historical questions that are absent from the *Odyssey*'s blithely imaginative world.

### 1. The author uses Mack's "categories" most probably in order to

- A. argue that the *Iliad* should replace the *Odyssey* as the more popular poem
- B. indicate Mack's importance as a commentator on the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*
- C. suggest one way in which the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* can be distinguished
- D. point out some of the difficulties faced by readers of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*
- E. demonstrate that the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* can best be distinguished by comparing their respective heroes

### 2. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. distinguishing arguments
- B. applying classifications
- C. initiating a debate
- D. resolving a dispute
- E. developing a contrast

## Passage 34

line In large part as a consequence of the feminist movement, historians have focused a great deal of attention in recent years on determining more accurately the status of women in various periods. Although much has been accomplished for the modern period, premodern cultures have proved more difficult: sources are restricted in number, fragmentary, difficult to interpret, and often contradictory. Thus it is not particularly surprising that some earlier scholarship concerning such  
5 cultures has so far gone unchallenged. An example is Johann Bachofen's 1861 treatise on Amazons, women-ruled societies of questionable existence contemporary with ancient Greece.

Starting from the premise that mythology and legend preserve at least a nucleus of historical fact, Bachofen argued that women were dominant in many ancient societies. His work was based on a comprehensive survey of references in the ancient sources to Amazonian and other societies with  
10 matrilineal customs—societies in which descent and property rights are traced through the female line. Some support for his theory can be found in evidence such as that drawn from Herodotus, the Greek "historian" of the fifth century C., who speaks of an Amazonian society, the Sauromatae, where the women hunted and fought in wars. A woman in this society was not allowed to marry until she had killed a person in battle.

15 Nonetheless, this assumption that the first recorders of ancient myths have preserved facts is problematic. If one begins by examining why ancients refer to Amazons, it becomes clear that ancient Greek descriptions of such societies were meant not so much to represent observed historical fact—real Amazonian societies—but rather to offer "moral lessons" on the supposed outcome of women's rule in their own society. The Amazons were often characterized, for example,  
20 as the equivalents of giants and centaurs, enemies to be slain by Greek heroes. Their customs were presented not as those of a respectable society, but as the very antitheses of ordinary Greek practices.

Thus, I would argue, the purpose of accounts of the Amazons for their male Greek recorders was didactic; to teach both male and female Greeks that all-female groups, formed by withdrawal from  
25 traditional society, are destructive and dangerous. Myths about the Amazons were used as arguments for the male-dominated status quo, in which groups composed exclusively of either sex were not permitted to segregate themselves permanently from society. Bachofen was thus misled in his reliance on myths for information about the status of women. The sources that will probably tell contemporary historians most about women in the ancient world are such social documents as  
30 gravestones, wills, and marriage contracts. Studies of such documents have already begun to show how mistaken we are when we try to derive our picture of the ancient world exclusively from literary sources, especially myths.

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. compare competing new approaches to understanding the role of women in ancient societies
- B. investigate the ramifications of Bachofen's theory about the dominance of women in ancient societies
- C. explain the burgeoning interest among historians in determining the actual status of women in various societies
- D. analyze the nature of Amazonian society and uncover similarities between it and the Greek world
- E. criticize the value of ancient myths in determining the status of women in ancient societies

**2. All of the following are stated by the author as problems connected with the sources for knowledge of premodern cultures EXCEPT**

- A. partial completeness
- B. restricted accessibility
- C. difficulty of interpretation
- D. limited quantity
- E. tendency toward contradiction

**3. It can be inferred from the passage that the probable reactions of many males in ancient Greece to the idea of a society ruled by women could best be characterized as**

- A. confused and dismayed
- B. wary and hostile
- C. cynical and disinterested
- D. curious but fearful
- E. excited but anxious

**4. The author suggests that the main reason for the persisting influence of Bachofen's work is that**

- A. feminists have shown little interest in ancient societies
- B. Bachofen's knowledge of Amazonian culture is unparalleled
- C. reliable information about the ancient world is difficult to acquire
- D. ancient societies show the best evidence of women in positions of power
- E. historians have been primarily interested in the modern period

**5. The author's attitude toward Bachofen's treatise is best described as one of**

- A. qualified approval
- B. profound ambivalence
- C. studied neutrality
- D. pointed disagreement
- E. unmitigated hostility

## Passage 35

line A mysterious phenomenon is the ability of over-water migrants to travel on course. Birds, bees, and other species can keep track of time without any sensory cues from the outside world, and such “biological clocks” clearly contribute to their “compass sense.” For example, they can use the position of the Sun or stars, along with the time of day, to find north. But compass sense alone cannot explain how birds navigate the ocean: after a **flock** traveling east is blown far south by a  
5 storm, it will assume the proper northeasterly course to compensate. Perhaps, some scientists thought, migrants determine their geographic position on Earth by celestial navigation, almost as human navigators use stars and planets, but this would demand of the animals **a fantastic map sense**. Researchers now know that some species have a magnetic sense, which might allow migrants to determine their geographic location by detecting variations in the strength of the Earth’s  
10 magnetic field.

### 1. The main idea of the passage is that

- A. migration over land requires a simpler explanation than migration over water does
- B. the means by which animals migrate over water are complex and only partly understood
- C. the ability of migrant animals to keep track of time is related to their magnetic sense
- D. knowledge of geographic location is essential to migrants with little or no compass sense
- E. explanations of how animals migrate tend to replace, rather than build on, one another

### 2. It can be inferred from the passage that if the flock of birds described in lines 5 were navigating by compass sense alone, they would, after the storm, fly

- A. east
- B. north
- C. northwest
- D. south
- E. southeast

### 3. In maintaining that migrating animals would need “a fantastic map sense” to determine their geographic position by celestial navigation, the author intends to express

- A. admiration for the ability of the migrants
- B. skepticism about celestial navigation as an explanation
- C. certainty that the phenomenon of migration will remain mysterious
- D. interest in a new method of accounting for over-water migration
- E. surprise that animals apparently navigate in much the same way that human beings do

### 4. Of the following descriptions of migrating animals, which most strongly suggests that the animals are depending on magnetic cues to orient themselves?

- A. Pigeons can properly readjust their course even when flying long distances through exceedingly dense fogs.
- B. Bison are able to reach their destination by passing through a landscape that has been partially altered by a recent fire.
- C. Elephants are able to find grounds that some members of the herd have never seen before.
- D. Swallows are able to return to a given spot at the same time every year.
- E. Monarch butterflies coming from different parts of North America are able to arrive at the same location each winter.

## Passage 36

line Throughout human history there have been many stringent taboos concerning watching other people eat or eating in the presence of others. There have been attempts to explain these taboos in terms of inappropriate social relationships either between those who are involved and those who are not simultaneously involved in the satisfaction of a bodily need, or between those already satiated and those who appear to be shamelessly gorging. Undoubtedly such elements exist in the taboos, 5 but there is an additional element with a much more fundamental importance. In prehistoric times, when food was so precious and the on-lookers so hungry, not to offer half of the little food one had was unthinkable, since every glance was a plea for life. Further, during those times, people existed in nuclear or extended family groups, and the sharing of food was quite literally supporting one's family or, by extension, preserving one's self.

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

**1. If the argument in the passage is valid, taboos against eating in the presence of others who are not also eating would be likely in a society that**

- (A) had always had a limited supply of food
- (B) emphasized the need to share worldly goods
- (C) had a nomadic rather than an agricultural way of life

**2. According to the passage, the author believes that past attempts to explain some taboos concerning eating are**

- A. unimaginative
- B. implausible
- C. inelegant
- D. incomplete
- E. unclear



## Passage 37

line Flatfish, such as the flounder, are among the few vertebrates that lack approximate bilateral symmetry (symmetry in which structures to the left and right of the body's midline are mirror images). Most striking among the many asymmetries evident in an adult flatfish is eye placement: before maturity one eye migrates, so that in an adult flatfish both eyes are on the same side of the head. While in most species with asymmetries virtually all adults share the same asymmetry, 5 members of the starry flounder species can be either left-eyed (both eyes on the left side of head) or right-eyed. In the waters between the United States and Japan, the starry flounder populations vary from about 50 percent left-eyed off the United States West Coast, through about 70 percent left-eyed halfway between the United States and Japan, to nearly 100 percent left-eyed off the Japanese coast.

10 Biologists call this kind of gradual variation over a certain geographic range a "cline" and interpret clines as strong indications that the variation is adaptive, a response to environmental differences. For the starry flounder this interpretation implies that a geometric difference (between fish that are mirror images of one another) is adaptive, that left-eyedness in the Japanese starry flounder has been selected for, which provokes a perplexing question: what is the selective 15 advantage in having both eyes on one side rather than on the other?

The ease with which a fish can reverse the effect of the sidedness of its eye asymmetry simply by turning around has caused biologists to study internal anatomy, especially the optic nerves, for the answer. In all flatfish the optic nerves cross, so that the right optic nerve is joined to the brain's left side and vice versa. This crossing introduces an asymmetry, as one optic nerve must cross above or 20 below the other. G. H. Parker reasoned that if, for example, a flatfish's left eye migrated when the right optic nerve was on top, there would be a twisting of nerves, which might be mechanically disadvantageous. For starry flounders, then, the left-eyed variety would be selected against, since in a starry flounder the left optic nerve is uppermost.

The problem with the above explanation is that the Japanese starry flounder population is almost 25 exclusively left-eyed, and natural selection never promotes a purely less advantageous variation. As other explanations proved equally untenable, biologists concluded that there is no important adaptive difference between left-eyedness and right-eyedness, and that the two characteristics are genetically associated with some other adaptively significant characteristic. This situation is one commonly encountered by evolutionary biologists, who must often decide whether a characteristic 30 is adaptive or selectively neutral. As for the left-eyed and right-eyed flatfish, their difference, however striking, appears to be an evolutionary red herring.

**1. According to the passage, starry flounder differ from most other species of flatfish in that starry flounder**

- A. are not basically bilaterally symmetric
- B. do not become asymmetric until adulthood
- C. do not all share the same asymmetry
- D. have both eyes on the same side of the head
- E. tend to cluster in only certain geographic regions

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

**2. The author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about left-eyedness and right-eyedness in the starry flounder?**

- (A) They are adaptive variations by the starry flounder to environmental differences.
- (B) They do not seem to give obvious selective advantages to the starry flounder.
- (C) They occur in different proportions in different locations.

**3. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage as a whole?**

- A. A phenomenon is described and an interpretation presented and rejected.
- B. A generalization is made and supporting evidence is supplied and weighed.
- C. A contradiction is noted and a resolution is suggested and then modified.
- D. A series of observations is presented and explained in terms of the dominant theory.
- E. A hypothesis is introduced and corroborated in the light of new evidence.

**4. Which of the following is most clearly similar to a cline as it is described in the second paragraph of the passage?**

- A. A vegetable market in which the various items are grouped according to place of origin
- B. A wheat field in which different varieties of wheat are planted to yield a crop that will bring the maximum profit
- C. A flower stall in which the various species of flowers are arranged according to their price
- D. A housing development in which the length of the front struts supporting the porch of each house increases as houses are built up the hill
- E. A national park in which the ranger stations are placed so as to be inconspicuous, and yet as easily accessible as possible

## Passage 38

line The “deindustrialization” thesis of Bluestone and Harrison asserts that the replacement of domestic with foreign manufacturing begun by United States corporations in the late 1960s resulted in a “hollowing out” of American industry, whereby workers displaced from manufacturing jobs through massive plant closings found themselves moving more or less permanently into lower-paying, less secure jobs or into unemployment. Critics of the deindustrialization thesis have argued  
5 that new service and high-technology sectors of the United States economy have recently created a substantial number of jobs. While these critics do not deny the painful aspects of this transition from an industrial to a service- and information-based economy, they argue that it will be short-term, and a necessary evil if the United States is to have long-term increases in living standards. **Critics** of the emerging economy, however, point to disturbing evidence of an “hourglass” effect: a shrinking  
10 middle tier of managerial and blue-collar unionized workers and consequent polarization of incomes. The emergence of a technical and financial elite, they argue, has brought forth a host of low-wage jobs to service the new economy, and it is this service sector that many ex-industrial workers must seek.

### 1. The purpose of the passage is to

- A. analyze the events that contributed to an economic phenomenon
- B. present different views on the nature and impact of an economic phenomenon
- C. distinguish between the short-term and long-term effects of an economic phenomenon
- D. challenge a dominant theory about how to solve the problems created by an economic phenomenon
- E. present new evidence to suggest that an economic phenomenon is more complex than had previously been believed

### 2. Which of the following, if true, would most tend to weaken the deindustrialization thesis of Bluestone and Harrison?

- A. a survey of the spouses of former industrial workers reveals a significant increase in the number of working spouses since the mid-1960s.
- B. data from the most recent United States census show that fewer individuals list their occupation as industrial worker than in the census from ten years earlier.
- C. a random survey of United States consumers indicates that a majority of those surveyed would prefer to buy United States-manufacturing goods if given the opportunity.
- D. A recent study indicates that large numbers of former industrial workers have retrained and found employment as skilled, highly-paid computer workers.
- E. Interviews with representatives at major agencies for temporary employment in the United States suggest that they value the skills of former industrial workers.

### 3. It can be inferred from the passage that the highlighted “critics” believe which of the following about “hourglass” effect?

- A. It involves the relegation of industrial workers to less desirable jobs.
- B. It requires that workers make short-term sacrifices to achieve long-term gains.
- C. It affects non-unionized workers more strongly than it does unionized workers.
- D. It represents an increase in unemployment for those in the service sector.
- E. It threatens the status of the technological and financial elite.

## Passage 39

line In the early 1950's, historians who studied preindustrial Europe (which we may define here as Europe in the period from roughly 1300 to 1800) began, for the first time in large numbers, to investigate more of the preindustrial European population than the 2 or 3 percent who comprised the political and social elite: the kings, generals, judges, nobles, bishops, and local magnates who had hitherto usually filled history books. One difficulty, however, was that few of the remaining 97  
5 percent recorded their thoughts or had them chronicled by contemporaries. Faced with this situation, many historians based their investigations on the only records that seemed to exist: birth, marriage, and death records. As a result, much of the early work on the nonelite was aridly statistical in nature; reducing the vast majority of the population to a set of numbers was hardly more enlightening than ignoring them altogether. Historians still did not know what these people thought  
10 or felt.

One way out of this dilemma was to turn to the records of legal courts, for here the voices of the nonelite can most often be heard, as witnesses, plaintiffs, and defendants. These documents have acted as "a point of entry into the mental world of the poor." Historians such as Le Roy Ladurie have used the documents to extract case histories, which have illuminated the attitudes of different social  
15 groups (these attitudes include, but are not confined to, attitudes toward crime and the law) and have revealed how the authorities administered justice. It has been societies that have had a developed police system and practiced Roman law, with its written depositions, whose court records have yielded the most data to historians. In Anglo-Saxon countries hardly any of these benefits obtain, but it has still been possible to glean information from the study of legal documents.

20 The extraction of case histories is not, however, the only use to which court records may be put. Historians who study preindustrial Europe have used the records to establish a series of categories of crime and to quantify indictments that were issued over a given number of years. This use of the records does yield some information about the nonelite, but this information gives us little insight into the mental lives of the nonelite. We also know that the number of indictments in preindustrial  
25 Europe bears little relation to the number of actual criminal acts, and we strongly suspect that the relationship has varied widely over time. In addition, aggregate population estimates are very shaky, which makes it difficult for historians to compare rates of crime per thousand in one decade of the preindustrial period with rates in another decade. Given these inadequacies, it is clear why the case history use of court records is to be preferred.

**1. The author suggests that, before the early 1950's, most historians who studied preindustrial Europe did which of the following?**

- A. Failed to make distinctions among members of the preindustrial European political and social elite.
- B. Used investigatory methods that were almost exclusively statistical in nature.
- C. Inaccurately estimated the influence of the preindustrial European political and social elite.
- D. Confined their work to a narrow range of the preindustrial European population.
- E. Tended to rely heavily on birth, marriage, and death records.

**2. It can be inferred from the passage that much of the early work by historians on the European nonelite of the preindustrial period might have been more illuminating if these historians had**

- A. used different methods of statistical analysis to investigate the nonelite
- B. been more successful in identifying the attitudes of civil authorities, especially those who administered justice, toward the nonelite
- C. been able to draw on more accounts, written by contemporaries of the nonelite, that described what this nonelite thought
- D. relied more heavily on the personal records left by members of the European political and social elite who lived during the period in question
- E. been more willing to base their research on the birth, marriage, and death records of the nonelite

**3. According to the passage, which of the following is true of indictments for crime in Europe in the preindustrial period?**

- A. They have, in terms of their numbers, remained relatively constant over time.
- B. They give the historian important information about the mental lives of those indicted.
- C. They are not a particularly accurate indication of the extent of actual criminal activity.
- D. Their importance to historians of the nonelite has been generally overestimated.
- E. Their problematic relationship to actual crime has not been acknowledged by most historians.

**4. It can be inferred from the passage that a historian who wished to compare crime rates per thousand in a European city in one decade of the fifteenth century with crime rates in another decade of that century would probably be most aided by better information about which of the following?**

- A. The causes of unrest in the city during the two decades
- B. The aggregate number of indictments in the city nearest to the city under investigation during the two decades
- C. The number of people who lived in the city during each of the decades under investigation
- D. The mental attitudes of criminals in the city, including their feelings about authority, during each of the decades under investigation
- E. The possibilities for a member of the city's nonelite to become a member of the political and social elite during the two decades.

## Passage 40

line Warm-blooded animals have elaborate physiological controls to maintain constant body temperature (in humans, 37°C). Why then during sickness should temperature rise, apparently increasing stress on the infected organism? It has long been known that the level of serum iron in animals falls during infection. Garibaldi first suggested a relationship between fever and iron. He found that microbial synthesis of siderophores—substances that bind iron in bacteria of the genus

5 *Salmonella* declined at environmental temperatures above 37°C and stopped at 40.3°C. Thus, fever would make it more difficult for an infecting bacterium to acquire iron and thus to multiply. Cold-blooded animals were used to test this hypothesis because their body temperature can be controlled in the laboratory. Kluger reported that of iguanas infected with the potentially lethal bacterium *hydrophilia*, more survived at temperatures of 42°C than at 37°C, even though healthy

10 animals prefer the lower temperature. When animals at 42°C were injected with an iron solution, however, mortality rates increased significantly. Research to determine whether **similar phenomena occur in warm-blooded animals** is sorely needed.

### 1. The passage is primarily concerned with attempts to determine

- A. the role of siderophores in the synthesis of serum iron
- B. new treatments for infections that are caused by *hydrophilia*
- C. the function of fever in warm-blooded animals
- D. the mechanisms that ensure constant body temperature
- E. iron utilization in cold-blooded animals

### 2. Which of the following can be inferred about warm-blooded animals solely on the basis of information in the passage?

- A. The body temperatures of warm-blooded animals cannot be easily controlled in the laboratory.
- B. Warm-blooded animals require more iron in periods of stress than they do at other times.
- C. Warm-blooded animals are more comfortable at an environmental temperature of 37°C than they are at a temperature of 42°C.
- D. In warm-blooded animals, bacteria are responsible for the production of siderophores, which, in turn, make iron available to the animal.
- E. In warm-blooded animals, infections that lead to fever are usually traceable to bacteria.

### 3. If it were to be determined that “similar phenomena occur in warm-blooded animals”, which of the following, assuming each is possible, is likely to be the most effective treatment for warm-blooded animals with bacterial infections?

- A. Administering a medication that lowers the animals' body temperature
- B. Injecting the animals with an iron solution
- C. Administering a medication that makes serum iron unavailable to bacteria
- D. Providing the animals with reduced-iron diets
- E. Keeping the animals in an environment with temperatures higher than 37°C

## Passage 41

line The term “Ice Age” may give a wrong impression. The epoch that geologists know as the Pleistocene and that spanned the 1.5 to 2.0 million years prior to the current geologic epoch was not one long continuous glaciation, but a period of oscillating climate with ice advances punctuated by times of interglacial climate not very different from the climate experienced now. Ice sheets that  
5 derived from an ice cap centered on northern Scandinavia reached southward to Central Europe. And beyond the margins of the ice sheets, climatic oscillations affected most of the rest of the world; for example, in the deserts, periods of wetter conditions (pluvials) contrasted with drier, interpluvial periods. Although the time involved is so short, about 0.04 percent of the total age of the Earth, the amount of attention devoted to the Pleistocene has been incredibly large, probably  
10 because of its immediacy, and because the epoch largely coincides with the appearance on Earth of humans and their immediate ancestors.

There is no reliable way of dating much of the Ice Age. Geological dates are usually obtained by using the rates of decay of various radioactive elements found in minerals. Some of these rates are suitable for very old rocks but involve increasing errors when used for young rocks; others are  
15 suitable for very young rocks and errors increase rapidly in older rocks. Most of the Ice Age spans a period of time for which no element has an appropriate decay rate.

Nevertheless, researchers of the Pleistocene epoch have developed all sorts of more or less fanciful model schemes of how they would have arranged the Ice Age had they been in charge of events. For example, an **early classification of Alpine glaciation** suggested the existence there of  
20 four glaciations, named the Gunz, Mindel, Riss, and Wurm. This succession was based primarily on a series of deposits and events not directly related to glacial and interglacial periods, rather than on the more usual modern method of studying biological remains found in interglacial beds themselves interstratified within glacial deposits. Yet this succession was forced willy-nilly onto the glaciated parts of Northern Europe, where there are partial successions of true glacial ground moraines and  
25 interglacial deposits, with hopes of ultimately piecing them together to provide a complete Pleistocene succession. Eradication of the Alpine nomenclature is still proving a Herculean task.

There is no conclusive evidence about the relative length, complexity, and temperatures of the various glacial and interglacial periods. We do not know whether we live in a postglacial period or an interglacial period. The chill truth seems to be that we are already past the optimum climate of  
30 postglacial time. Studies of certain fossil distributions and of the pollen of certain temperate plants suggest decreases of a degree or two in both summer and winter temperatures and, therefore, that we may be in the declining climatic phase leading to glaciation and extinction.

### 1. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with

- A. searching for an accurate method of dating the Pleistocene epoch
- B. discussing problems involved in providing an accurate picture of the Pleistocene epoch
- C. declaring opposition to the use of the term “Ice Age” for the Pleistocene epoch
- D. criticizing fanciful schemes about what happened in the Pleistocene epoch
- E. refuting the idea that there is no way to tell if we are now living in an Ice Age

**2. Which of the following does the passage imply about the “early classification of Alpine glaciation?”**

- A. It should not have been applied as widely as it was.
- B. It represents the best possible scientific practice, given the tools available at the time.
- C. It was a valuable tool, in its time, for measuring the length of the four periods of glaciation.
- D. It could be useful, but only as a general guide to the events of the Pleistocene epoch.
- E. It does not shed any light on the methods used at the time for investigating periods of glaciation.

**3. The author refers to deserts primarily in order to**

- A. illustrate the idea that an interglacial climate is marked by oscillations of wet and dry periods
- B. illustrate the idea that what happened in the deserts during the Ice Age had far-reaching effects even on the ice sheets of Central and Northern Europe
- C. illustrate the idea that the effects of the Ice Age’s climatic variations extended beyond the areas of ice
- D. support the view that during the Ice Age sheets of ice covered some of the deserts of the world
- E. support the view that we are probably living in a postglacial period

**4. The author would regard the idea that we are living in an interglacial period as**

- A. unimportant
- B. unscientific
- C. self-evident
- D. plausible
- E. absurd



## Passage 42

line The common belief of some linguists that each language is a perfect vehicle for the thoughts of  
the nation speaking it is in some ways the exact counterpart of the conviction of the Manchester  
school of economics that supply and demand will regulate everything for the best. Just as  
economists were blind to the numerous cases in which the law of supply and demand left actual  
5 wants unsatisfied, so also many linguists are deaf to those instances in which the very nature of a  
language calls forth **misunderstandings** in everyday conversation, and in which, consequently, a  
word has to be modified or defined in order to present the idea intended by the speaker: “He took  
his stick—no, not John’s, but his own.” No language is perfect, and if we admit this truth, we must  
also admit that it is not unreasonable to investigate the relative merits of different languages or of  
10 different details in languages.

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. analyze an interesting feature of the English language
- B. refute a belief held by some linguists
- C. show that economic theory is relevant to linguistic study
- D. illustrate the confusion that can result from the improper use of language
- E. suggest a way in which languages can be made more nearly perfect

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

### 2. The “misunderstandings” presented by the author is most similar to which of the following?

- (A) X uses the word “you” to refer to a group, but Y thinks that X is referring to one person only.
- (B) X mistakenly uses the word “anomaly” to refer to a typical example, but Y knows that “anomaly” means “exception.”
- (C) X uses the word “bachelor” to mean “unmarried man,” but Y mistakenly thinks that bachelor means “unmarried woman.”

### 3. In presenting the argument, the author does all of the following EXCEPT

- A. give an example
- B. draw a conclusion
- C. make a generalization
- D. make a comparison
- E. present a paradox

## Passage 43

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

**1. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is true of the surface waters in the current Antarctic environment?**

- A. They are more affected by annual fluctuations in atmospheric temperatures than they would be if they were less salty.
- B. They are less salty than they would be if global warming were to occur.
- C. They are more likely to sink and stir up deep waters than they would be if atmospheric temperatures were to increase.
- D. They are able to offset some of the effects of global warming beyond the Antarctic region.
- E. They are less affected by the temperature of deep water than they would be if atmospheric temperatures were to increase.

**2. The passage suggests that Martinson believes which of the following about deep waters in the Antarctic region?**

- A. They rise to the surface more quickly than they would if global warming were to occur.
- B. They store heat that will exacerbate the effects of increases in atmospheric temperatures.
- C. They would be likely to be significantly warmed by an increase in atmospheric temperatures.
- D. They would be more salty than they currently are if global warming were to occur.
- E. They are less likely to be stirred up when surface waters are intensely salty than when surface waters are relatively unsalty.

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

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

## Passage 44

line Jean Wagner's most enduring contribution to the study of Afro-American poetry is his insistence that it be analyzed in a religious, as well as secular, frame of reference. The appropriateness of such an approach may seem self-evident for a tradition commencing with spirituals and owing its early forms, rhythms, vocabulary, and evangelical fervor to Wesleyan hymnals. But before Wagner a  
5 secular outlook that analyzed Black poetry solely within the context of political and social protest was dominant in the field.

It is Wagner who first demonstrated the essential fusion of racial and religious feeling in Afro-American poetry. The two, he argued, form a symbiotic union in which religious feelings are often applied to racial issues and racial problems are often projected onto a metaphysical plane. Wagner  
10 found this most eloquently illustrated in the Black spiritual, where the desire for freedom in this world and the hope for salvation in the next are inextricably intertwined.

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. contrast the theories of Jean Wagner with those of other contemporary critics
- B. document the influence of Jean Wagner on the development of Afro-American poetry
- C. explain the relevance of Jean Wagner's work to the study of Afro-American religion
- D. indicate the importance of Jean Wagner's analysis of Afro-American poetry
- E. present the contributions of Jean Wagner to the study of Black spirituals

### 2. All of the following aspects of Afro-American poetry are referred to in the passage as having been influenced by Wesleyan hymnals EXCEPT

- A. subject matter
- B. word choice
- C. rhythm
- D. structure
- E. tone

### 3. It can be inferred from the passage that, before Wagner, most students of Afro-American poetry did which of the following?

- A. Contributed appreciably to the transfer of political protest from Afro-American poetry to direct political action
- B. Ignored at least some of the historical roots of Afro-American poetry
- C. Analyzed fully the aspects of social protest to be found in such traditional forms of Afro-American poetry as the Black spiritual
- D. Regarded as unimportant the development of fervent emotionalism in a portion of Afro-American poetry
- E. Concentrated on the complex relations between the technical elements in Afro-American poetry and its political content

## Passage 45

line Isadora Duncan's masterly writings on the dance reveal the depth of her determination to create  
a lyric form of the art which was free of characterization, storytelling, and the theatrical exhibition of  
skills. She wished to discard the traditional methods and established vocabularies of such dance  
forms as ballet and to explore the internal sources of human expressiveness. She shunned bodily  
5 ornamentation and strove to use only the natural movements of her body, undistorted by acrobatic  
exaggeration and stimulated only by internal compulsion. In her recitals Duncan danced to the  
music of Beethoven, Wagner, and Gluck, among others, but, contrary to popular belief, she made  
no attempt to visualize or to interpret the music; rather, she simply relied on it to provide the  
inspiration for expressing inner feelings through movement. She did not regard this use of music as  
10 ideal, however, believing that she would someday dispense with music entirely. That day never  
came.

**1. The author implies that Duncan relied on music in her recitals in order to**

- A. interpret musical works solely by means of natural body movements
- B. foster the illusion that music serves as an inspiration for the dance
- C. inspire the expression of inner feeling when she danced
- D. validate the public belief that music inspires the expression of feeling through movement
- E. counter the public belief that she made no attempt to visualize music

**2. According to the passage, Duncan intended to develop an art form that would do all of the following EXCEPT**

- A. avoid the use of standard ballet techniques
- B. revitalize an earlier established vocabulary
- C. draw on internal sources of human expressiveness
- D. create intended effects without the use of acrobatic exaggeration
- E. derive inspiration solely from inner feelings

## Passage 46

line Early naturalists believed two species of beaver lived in North America: dam beavers and bank beavers. The bank species was thought to resemble the muskrat in behavior, living in burrows or lodges and unable to build dams. In fact, dams are primarily a strategy for dealing with annual variations in water levels. If water levels fall in summer, as they do in most of North America, then  
5 beavers' lodge entrances may be exposed. With stabilized water levels, their homes are much safer. Along deep rivers, where "bank beavers" are found, this problem seldom arises. But these beavers do know how to build dams, and do so if the need arises, as may occur if they are forced to relocate after felling and consuming all nearby trees.

### 1. The passage provides support for which of the following statements about beaver dams?

- A. One important function of these dams is to protect beavers' homes.
- B. Most are built prior to burrow construction.
- C. They are found mostly along deep rivers.
- D. They are routinely abandoned as nearby forests are depleted.
- E. They mainly protect beavers from rising water levels.

### 2. The passage implies which of the following about beavers?

- A. "Bank beavers" are unable to successfully compete with "dam beavers" when resources become scarce.
- B. Differences in dam-building behavior among beavers do not necessarily imply multiple beaver species.
- C. Building dams eventually causes beavers to deplete nearby resources.
- D. When conditions permit, beavers are more likely to build dams than burrows or lodges.
- E. In beavers, dam-building is an acquired rather than an innate skill.

## Passage 47

line 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  
5 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  
10 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 coastlines, 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.

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

- A. presenting an objection to a claim
- B. accounting for an apparent anomaly
- C. outlining an alternative interpretation
- D. correcting a particular misconception
- E. questioning the validity of a comparison

### 2. 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.

### 3. 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 is

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

## Passage 48

line 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  
5 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  
10 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  
15 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  
20 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  
25 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  
30 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.

1. Which of the following, best describes the organization of the second paragraph?

- A. The thesis of the passage is stated and supporting evidence systematically presented.
- B. Two views regarding the thesis presented in the first paragraph are compared and contrasted
- C. Evidence refuting the thesis presented in the first paragraph is systematically presented.
- D. The thesis presented in the first paragraph is systematically supported.
- E. The thesis presented in the first paragraph is further defined and a conclusion drawn.

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

- A. negligible
- B. misguided
- C. fanatical
- D. spontaneous
- E. widespread

**3. Which of the following can be inferred about the “detailed judicial dossiers?”**

- A. Information contained in the dossiers sheds light on the social origins of a revolution’s participants.
- B. The dossiers closely resemble the narratives written by the revolution’s leaders in their personal memoirs.
- C. The information that such dossiers contain is untrustworthy and unrepresentative of a revolution’s participants.
- D. Social historians prefer to avoid such dossiers whenever possible because they are excessively detailed.
- E. The February Revolution of 1848 produced more of these dossiers than did the June insurrection.

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

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



## Passage 49

line Quantum mechanics is a highly successful theory: it supplies methods for accurately calculating the results of diverse experiments, especially with minute particles. The predictions of quantum mechanics, however, give only the probability of an event, not a deterministic statement of whether or not the event will occur. Because of this probabilism, Einstein remained strongly dissatisfied with  
5 the theory throughout his life, though he did not maintain that quantum mechanics is wrong. Rather, he held that it is incomplete: in quantum mechanics the motion of a particle must be described in terms of probabilities, he argued, only because some parameters that determine the motion have not been specified. If these hypothetical “hidden parameters” were known, a fully deterministic trajectory could be defined. Significantly, this hidden-parameter quantum theory leads to  
10 experimental predictions different from those of traditional quantum mechanics. Einstein’s ideas have been tested by **experiments** performed since his death, and as most of these experiments support traditional quantum mechanics, Einstein’s approach is almost certainly **erroneous**.

**1. It can be inferred from the passage that the author’s conclusion that Einstein’s approach is “erroneous” might have to be modified because**

- A. it is theoretically possible to generate plausible theories with hidden parameters within them
- B. some experimental tests of Einstein’s theory do not disconfirm the hidden-parameter theory of quantum mechanics
- C. it is possible for a theory to have hidden parameters and yet be probabilistic
- D. traditional quantum mechanics has not yet been used to analyze all of the phenomena to which it could be applied
- E. there are too many possible hidden parameters to develop meaningful tests of hidden-parameter theories

**2. According to the passage, Einstein posed objections to the**

- A. existence of hidden parameters in quantum theory
- B. probabilistic nature of quantum mechanics
- C. idea that quantum mechanics is incomplete
- D. results of experiments testing quantum theory
- E. importance accorded quantum mechanics in physics

**3. The passage suggests that which of the following would have resulted if the “experiments” had not supported the predictions of traditional quantum mechanics?**

- A. Einstein, had he been alive, would have revised his approach to quantum mechanics.
- B. Hidden-parameter theories would have been considered inaccurate descriptions of real-world phenomena.
- C. A deterministic description of the motion of a particle might still be considered possible.
- D. Quantum mechanics would have ceased to attract the attention of physicists.
- E. Einstein, had he been alive, would have abandoned attempts to specify the hidden parameters that describe motion.

## Passage 50

line Hank Morgan, the hero of Mark Twain's *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*, is a nineteenth-century master mechanic who mysteriously awakens in sixth-century Britain, launches what he hopes will be a peaceful revolution to transform Arthurian Britain into an industrialized modern democracy. The novel, written as a spoof of Thomas Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*, a popular  
5 collection of fifteenth-century legends about sixth-century Britain, has been made into **three upbeat movies and two musical comedies**. None of these translations to screen and stage, however, dramatize the anarchy at the conclusion of *A Connecticut Yankee*, which ends with the violent overthrow of Morgan's three-year-old progressive order and his return to the nineteenth century, where he apparently commits suicide after being labeled a lunatic for his incoherent babblings about  
10 drawbridges and battlements. The American public, although enjoying Twain's humor, evidently rejected his cynicism about technological advancement and change through peaceful revolution as antithetical to the United States doctrine of progress.

**1. According to the passage, which of the following is a true statement about the reception of *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court* by the American public?**

- A. The public had too strong a belief in the doctrine of progress to accept the cynicism demonstrated at the conclusion of Twain's novel.
- B. Twain's novel received little public recognition until the work was adapted for motion pictures and plays.
- C. Although the public enjoyed Twain's humor, his use of both sixth-century and nineteenth-century characters confused many people.
- D. The public has continued to enjoy Twain's story, but the last part of the novel seems too violent to American minds.
- E. Because of the cynicism at the end of the book, the public rejected Twain's work in favor of the work of Thomas Malory.

**2. The author uses the examples of "three upbeat movies and two musical comedies" primarily in order to demonstrate that**

- A. well-written novels like *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*, regardless of their tone or theme, can be translated to the stage and screen
- B. the American public has traditionally been more interested in watching plays and movies than in reading novels like *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*
- C. Twain's overall message in *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court* is one that had a profound impact on the American public
- D. Twain's *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court* has been a more popular version of the Arthurian legends than has Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*
- E. *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court* has been accepted as an enjoyable and humorous tale in versions that have omitted the anarchy at the novel's conclusion

**3. The author of the passage characterizes Thomas Malory's *Morte d'Arthur* as which of the following?**

- A. The best-known and most authoritative collection of Arthurian tales written in the English language
- B. A collection of legends that have been used as the basis for three movies and two musical comedies
- C. A historical account of King Arthur, the sixth-century king of Britain
- D. A collection of legends about sixth-century Britain that have existed since at least the fifteenth century
- E. The novel about the life of King Arthur that inspired Twain's cynicism about nineteenth-century notions of progress

**4. It can be inferred from the passage that Mark Twain would most probably have believed in which of the following statements about societal change?**

- A. Revolutions, in order to be successful in changing society, have to be carried out without violence.
- B. Technological advancements are limited in their ability to change society and will likely bring liabilities along with any potential benefits.
- C. The belief in the unmitigated benefits of societal change is antithetical to the American doctrine of progress.
- D. The political system of sixth-century Britain was more conducive to societal change than was the political system of nineteenth-century America.
- E. Technological advances and peaceful revolutions, although sometimes accompanied by unintended violence and resistance to societal change, eventually lead to a more progressive order.

## Passage 51

line *Mary Barton*, particularly in its early chapters, is a moving response to the suffering of the industrial worker in the England of the 1840's. What is most impressive about the book is the intense and painstaking effort made by the author, Elizabeth Gaskell, to convey the experience of everyday life in working-class homes. Her method is partly documentary in nature: the novel  
5 includes such features as a carefully annotated reproduction of dialect, the exact details of food prices in an account of a tea party, an itemized description of the furniture of the Bartons' living room, and a transcription (again annotated) of the ballad "The Oldham Weaver". The interest of this record is considerable, even though the method has a slightly distancing effect.

As a member of the middle class, Gaskell could hardly help approaching working-class life as an  
10 outside observer and a reporter, and the reader of the novel is always conscious of this fact. But there is genuine imaginative recreation in her accounts of the walk in Green Heys Fields, of tea at the Bartons' house, and of John Barton and his friend's discovery of the starving family in the cellar in the chapter "Poverty and Death". Indeed, for a similarly convincing recreation of such families' emotions and responses (which are more crucial than the material details on which the mere  
15 reporter is apt to concentrate), the English novel had to wait 60 years for the early writing of H. Lawrence. If Gaskell never quite conveys the sense of full participation that would completely authenticate this aspect of *Mary Barton*, she still brings to these scenes an intuitive recognition of feelings that has its own sufficient conviction.

The chapter "Old Alice's History" brilliantly dramatizes the situation of that early generation of  
20 workers brought from the villages and the countryside to the urban industrial centers. The account of Job Legh, the weaver and naturalist who is devoted to the study of biology, vividly embodies one kind of response to an urban industrial environment: an affinity for living things that hardens, by its very contrast with its environment, into a kind of crankiness. The early chapters about factory workers walking out in spring into Green Heys Fields; about Alice Wilson, remembering in her cellar  
25 the twig-gathering for brooms in the native village that she will never again see; about Job Legh, intent on his impaled insects capture the characteristic responses of a generation to the **new and crushing experience of industrialism**. The other early chapters eloquently portray the development of the instinctive cooperation with each other that was already becoming an important tradition among workers.

**1. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward Gaskell's use of the method of documentary record in *Mary Barton*?**

- A. uncritical enthusiasm
- B. unresolved ambivalence
- C. qualified approval
- D. resigned acceptance
- E. mild irritation

**2. According to the passage, *Mary Barton* and the early novels of H. Lawrence share which of the following?**

- A. Depiction of the feelings of working-class families
- B. Documentary objectivity about working-class circumstances
- C. Richly detailed description of working-class adjustment to urban life
- D. Imaginatively structured plots about working-class characters
- E. Experimental prose style based on working-class dialect

**3. Which of the following is most closely analogous to Job Legh in *Mary Barton*, as that character is described in the passage?**

- A. An entomologist who collected butterflies as a child
- B. A small-town attorney whose hobby is nature photography
- C. A young man who leaves his family's dairy farm to start his own business
- D. A city dweller who raises exotic plants on the roof of his apartment building
- E. A union organizer who works in a textile mill under dangerous conditions

**4. It can be inferred from examples given in the last paragraph of the passage that which of the following was part of "the new and crushing experience of industrialism" for many members of the English working class in the nineteenth century?**

- A. Extortionate food prices
- B. Geographical displacement
- C. Hazardous working conditions
- D. Alienation from fellow workers
- E. Dissolution of family ties

**5. It can be inferred that the author of the passage believes that *Mary Barton* might have been an even better novel if Gaskell had**

- A. concentrated on the emotions of a single character
- B. made no attempt to re-create experiences of which she had no firsthand knowledge
- C. made no attempt to reproduce working-class dialects
- D. grown up in an industrial city
- E. managed to transcend her position as an outsider

**6. The author of the passage describes *Mary Barton* as each of the following EXCEPT**

- A. insightful
- B. meticulous
- C. vivid
- D. poignant
- E. lyrical

## Passage 52

line Paule Marshall's *Brown Girl, Brownstones* (1959) was a landmark in the depiction of female characters in Black American literature. Marshall avoided the oppressed and tragic heroine in conflict with White society that had been typical of the protest novels of early twentieth century. Like her immediate predecessors, Zora Neale Hurston and Gwendolyn Brooks, she focused her novel on  
5 an ordinary Black woman's search for identity within the context of a Black community. But Marshall extended the analysis of Black female characters begun by Hurston and Brooks by depicting her heroine's development in terms of the relationship between her Barbadian American parents, and by exploring how male and female roles were defined by their immigrant culture, which in turn was influenced by the materialism of White America. By placing characters within a wider  
10 cultural context, Marshall attacked racial and sexual stereotypes and paved the way for explorations of race, class, and gender in the novels of the 1970s.

### 1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. comparing the works of three Black American authors
- B. describing common themes in Black American literature
- C. discussing an important work in Black American literature
- D. providing insights about Black American literature in the early twentieth century
- E. providing historical information about the writing of Black American novels in the second half the twentieth century

### 2. The author's description of the way in which Marshall depicts her heroine's development is most probably intended to

- A. continue the discussion of similarities in the works of Brooks, Hurston, and Marshall
- B. describe the specific racial and sexual stereotypes that Marshall attacked
- C. contrast the characters in Marshall's novels with those in later works
- D. show how Marshall extends the portrayal of character initiated by her predecessors
- E. compare themes in Marshall's early work with themes in her later novels

### 3. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would describe *Brown Girl, Brownstones* as being

- A. completely different from novels written before 1959
- B. highly influenced by novels written in the early twentieth century
- C. similar to the protest novels that preceded it
- D. important in the late 1950s but dated today
- E. an important influence on novels written in the 1970s

## Passage 53

line Scholars often fail to see that music played an important role in the preservation of African culture in the United States. They correctly note that slavery stripped some cultural elements from Black people—their political and economic systems—but they underestimate the significance of music in sustaining other African cultural values. African music, unlike the music of some other cultures, was  
5 based on a total vision of life in which music was not an **isolated social domain**. In African culture music was pervasive, serving not only religion, but all phases of life, including birth, death, work, and play. The methods that a community devises to perpetuate itself come into being to preserve aspects of the cultural legacy that that community perceives as essential. Music, like art in general, was so inextricably a part of African culture that it became a crucial means of preserving the culture  
10 during and after the dislocations of slavery.

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. analyze the impact that slavery had on African political and economic systems
- B. review the attempt of recent scholarship to study the influence of African music on other music
- C. correct the failure of some scholars to appreciate the significance of music in African culture
- D. survey the ways by which people attempt to preserve their culture against the effects of oppression
- E. compare the relative importance of music with that of other art forms in culture

### 2. In the passage, the phrase “isolated social domain” refers to

- A. African music in relation to contemporary culture as a whole
- B. music as it may be perceived in non-African cultures
- C. a features of African music that aided in transmitting African cultural values
- D. an aspect of the African cultural legacy
- E. the influence of music on contemporary culture

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

### 3. According to the author, scholars would err in drawing which of the following conclusions?

- (A) Slavery stripped the slaves of their political and economic systems.
- (B) African music was similar to all other traditions of music in that it originated in a total vision of life.
- (C) Music was a crucial part of the African cultural legacy.

## Passage 54

line     Notable as important nineteenth-century novels by women, Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* and Emily Brontë's *Wuthering Heights* treat women very differently. Shelley produced a "masculine" text in which the fates of subordinate female characters seem entirely dependent on the actions of male heroes or anti-heroes. Brontë produced a more realistic narrative, portraying a world where men  
5 battle for the favors of apparently high-spirited, independent women. Nevertheless, these two novels are alike in several crucial ways. Many readers are convinced that the compelling mysteries of each plot conceal elaborate structures of allusion and fierce, though shadowy, moral ambitions that seem to indicate metaphysical intentions, though efforts by critics to articulate these intentions have generated much controversy. Both novelists use a storytelling method that emphasizes ironic  
10 disjunctions between different perspectives on the same events as well as ironic tensions that inhere in the relationship between surface drama and concealed authorial intention, a method I call an **evidentiary narrative technique**.

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. defend a controversial interpretation of two novels
- B. explain the source of widely recognized responses to two novels
- C. delineate broad differences between two novels
- D. compare and contrast two novels
- E. criticize and evaluate two novels

### 2. According to the passage, *Frankenstein* differs from *Wuthering Heights* in its

- A. use of multiple narrators
- B. method of disguising the author's real purposes
- C. portrayal of men as determiners of the novel's action
- D. creation of a realistic story
- E. controversial effect on readers

### 3. Which of the following narrative strategies best exemplifies the "evidentiary narrative technique"?

- A. Telling a story in such a way that the author's real intentions are discernible only through interpretations of allusions to a world outside that of the story
- B. Telling a story in such a way that the reader is aware as events unfold of the author's underlying purposes and the ways these purposes conflict with the drama of the plot
- C. Telling a story in a way that both directs attention to the incongruities among the points of view of several characters and hints that the plot has a significance other than that suggested by its mere events
- D. Telling a story as a mystery in which the reader must deduce, from the conflicting evidence presented by several narrators, the moral and philosophical significance of character and event
- E. Telling a story from the author's point of view in a way that implies both the author's and the reader's ironic distance from the dramatic unfolding of events



## Passage 55

line Historian Colin Calloway argues that in the late colonial period preceding the American Revolution (1775-1783), the British government sought to seal off territory west of the Appalachian Mountain from the encroachment of land-hungry White settlers, to negotiate with Native American peoples as independent foreign states, and to guarantee the integrity of traditional native American  
5 hunting grounds. By contrast, White Americans, released by the outbreak of the Revolution from the constraints of Britain's allegedly benevolent policies, are portrayed by Calloway as ruthless land-grabbers whose new national government endorsed their rapacity. Bernard Bailyn argues, however, that the "Americans" who encroached on Native American land during the Revolution had been British only a few years before. When, during and after the Revolution, White Americans seized  
10 Native American land by any available means, they were continuing a tradition dating back to **the earliest years of English settlement in North America**. And, according to Bailyn, the British government's prewar efforts to preserve the trans-Appalachian west for Native Americans resulted not from humanitarian virtue or ethnic tolerance but from British merchants' desire to maintain their lucrative trade with native Americans and the government's desire to control immigration and avoid  
15 costly conflict between White and Native Americans over land.

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. suggest that two different arguments about a particular historical period are both questionable
- B. present historical evidence that undermines a widely accepted viewpoint.
- C. defend a revisionist historian's thesis against traditionalist criticism.
- D. outline opposing interpretations of a particular historical phenomenon.
- E. resolve a dispute among historians over a controversial historical episode.

### 2. The reference to "the earliest years of English settlement in North America" serves primarily to emphasize the point that

- A. Calloway has exaggerated the ruthlessness and rapacity of White settlers in their relations with native Americans prior to the American Revolution
- B. seizure of Native American lands by White settlers had increased dramatically throughout the time of British colonial rule
- C. at one time White settlers had negotiated with Native American people as independent foreign states
- D. white settlers had no legitimate grounds for claiming title to land they seized west of the Appalachian Mountains
- E. aggression by White settlers against Native Americans during and after the American Revolution was not a new phenomenon

**3. It can be inferred that both Bailyn and Calloway would probably agree with which of the following assertions regarding the relations between White Americans and Native Americans concerning the trans-Appalachian west?**

- A. The American Revolution unleashed an unprecedented wave of expropriation of Native American land by White settlers.
- B. The British government's prewar policy towards the Native Americans was determined largely by the interests of British merchants who traded with the Native Americans.
- C. The British government tried to keep White settlers out of the trans-Appalachian west primarily in order to prevent disputes over land between those settlers and Native Americans.
- D. The new national government created by the American Revolution has less incentive than did the British colonial government to negotiate with Native American peoples as independent foreign states.
- E. One objective of the British government's land policy prior to the American Revolution was to prevent White settlers from moving to the western side of the Appalachian Mountains.

## **Passage 56**

It is one of nature's great ironies that the availability of nitrogen in the soil frequently sets an upper limit on plant growth even though the plants' leaves are bathed in a sea of nitrogen gas. The leguminous plants—among them crop plants such as soybeans, peas, alfalfa, and clover—have solved the nitrogen supply problem by entering into a symbiotic relationship with the bacterial genus *Rhizobium*.

**1. Which of the following situations is most closely analogous to the situation described by the author as one of nature's great ironies?**

- A. That of a farmer whose crops have failed because the normal midseason rains did not materialize and no preparations for irrigation had been made.
- B. That of a long-distance runner who loses a marathon race because of a wrong turn that cost him twenty seconds.
- C. That of shipwrecked sailors at sea in a lifeboat, with one flask of drinking water to share among them.
- D. That of a motorist who runs out of gas a mere five miles from the nearest gas station.
- E. That of travelers who want to reach their destination as fast and as cheaply as possible, but find that cost increases as travel speed increases.

## Passage 57

line Current studies of early modern absolutism—rule by one person with absolute authority—  
emphasize continual negotiations between ruler and ruled. The same rulers who often staged  
spectacular displays of their might spent much of their time arranging deals and forestalling  
opposition, negotiating constantly with nobles and others for acceptance of their rule. **The effective**  
5 **ruler was not the one who brusquely subdued opponents, but the one who both avoided**  
**antagonizing those opponents who could not be easily subdued and who gradually lured**  
**most others into his court with political appointments.** The rule of Cosimo I de' Medici, a  
sixteenth-century duke of Tuscany, exemplifies this **strategy**. Beginning from a weak position,  
Cosimo became one of Europe's most powerful rulers, founding a dynasty that lasted well beyond  
10 his lifetime.

**1. Which of the following actions by a ruler would best serve as an example of the “strategy” referred to in the passage?**

- A. Marrying the son or daughter of the ruler of a neighboring territory despite parental opposition
- B. Putting on a spectacular parade to celebrate a recent military victory
- C. Installing one's heirs in positions of power before they reach adulthood
- D. Seizing the properties of the local nobility in order to increase personal holdings
- E. Awarding a potential competitor a coveted position in the royal palace in exchange for allegiance

**2. Which of the following best describe the purpose of the highlighted sentence?**

- A. It rejects a view of early modern absolutism represented in many current studies.
- B. It points to a truth about early modern absolutist ruler that is often overlooked by contemporary scholars.
- C. It formulates a method of governing that current scholars see as typical of early modern absolutist rulers.
- D. It challenges a view of early modern absolutist rulers for which the author believes there is insufficient evidence.
- E. It raises questions about a strategy used by an early modern ruler whom the author regards as having been particularly successful.

## Passage 58

line For years, the leading theory for what caused the Younger Dryas (a dramatic reversal, about 12,900 years ago, in a global warming trend) was a release of water from Glacial Lake Agassiz. The theory posited that this meltwater flooded into the North Atlantic, lowering the salinity and intensity of surface waters enough to prevent them from sinking. Ocean currents were changed in such a way that northward transport of heat in the ocean diminished, and the North Atlantic regions plunged back into near-glacial conditions. However, evidence has emerged that the Younger Dryas began long before freshwater flooded the North Atlantic. Additionally, the temperature changes included by a shutdown in the North Atlantic heat conveyor system are too small to explain the Younger Dryas.

**1. The author of the passage implies which of the following about the release of water from glacial Lake Agassiz?**

- A. The notion that the release occurred has been challenged by more recent findings.
- B. The release probably occurred much earlier than scientists have generally assumed.
- C. The release would not have been sufficient to cause any temperature change in the North Atlantic.
- D. The timing of the release is such that it probably did not trigger the onset of the Younger Dryas.
- E. The release was probably unrelated to the global warming trend that was taking place.

**2. The passage is primarily concerned with**

- A. presenting evidence that undermines an explanation
- B. explaining the nature of a climatological phenomenon
- C. questioning the timing of a particular event
- D. discussing a new explanation for a phenomenon
- E. suggesting revisions to a popular theory

## Passage 59

line Although vastly popular during its time, much nineteenth-century women's fiction in the United States went unread by the twentieth-century educated elite, who were taught to ignore it as didactic. However, American literature has a tradition of didacticism going back to its puritan roots, shifting over time from sermons and poetic transcripts into novels, which proved to be perfect  
5 vehicles for **conveying** social values. **In the nineteenth century, critics reviled Poe for neglecting to conclude his stories with pithy moral tags, while Longfellow was canonized for his didactic verse.** Although rhetorical changes favoring the anti-didactic can be detected as nineteenth-century American transformed itself into a secular society, it was twentieth-century criticism, which placed aesthetic value above everything else, that had no place in its doctrine for the didacticism of others.

### 1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A. It explains why the fiction mentioned in the first sentence was not popular in the twentieth century.
- B. It assists in drawing a contrast between nineteenth-century and twentieth-century critics.
- C. It provides an example of how twentieth-century readers were taught to ignore certain literature.
- D. It questions the usefulness of a particular distinction between Poe and Longfellow made by critics.
- E. It explains why Poe's stories were more popular than Longfellow's verse during the nineteenth century.

### 2. In the context in which it appears, "conveying" most nearly means

- A. carrying
- B. transferring
- C. granting
- D. imparting
- E. projecting

## Passage 60

line Human impacts on the natural environment during the later part of the Holocene (beginning about 4000 years ago) complicate investigations into environmental change during that period because the signals produced by human and climate-induced change are sometimes difficult to separate. For example, in the Holocene, one indicator of increased aridity due to climate change is  
5 an increase in pollen from grasses, as forest vegetation gives way to grassland. Such a change in vegetation could alternatively be attributed to human impact in the form of agricultural development. **Examples of such human impact from 4000 years ago would be small-scale, however, since the broad ecosystem changes brought about by the widespread adoption of agricultural technologies occurred later.**

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

- A. It provides an example of the kind of problems that often complicate investigations into environmental change.
- B. It call into question the reliability of the established dates for later Holocene agricultural development
- C. It describes the nature of localized agricultural developments during the later Holocene.
- D. It outlines a hypothesis that draws on evidence discussed earlier in the passage.
- E. It limits the scope of a particular complication mentioned earlier in the passage.

**2. According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding environmental changes 4000 years ago?**

- A. No localized increases in grass pollen were caused by agricultural development.
- B. Increases in grass pollen were at least sometimes a reflection of an increase in aridity.
- C. Wholesale ecosystem changes probably resulted from agricultural development
- D. Any small-scale changes occurring then would not be detectable now.
- E. Environmental change helped induce the adoption of agricultural technologies

## Passage 61

line **Many cultural anthropologists** have come to reject the scientific framework of empiricism that dominated the field until the 1970s and now regard all scientific knowledge as socially constructed. They argue that information about cultures during the empiricist era typically came from anthropologists who brought with them a prepackaged set of conscious and unconscious biases.

5 Cultural anthropology, according to the post-1970s critique, is unavoidably subjective, and the anthropologist should be explicit in acknowledging that fact. Anthropology should stop striving to build a better database about cultural behavior and should turn to developing a more humanistic interpretation of cultures. The new framework holds that it may be more enlightening to investigate the biases of earlier texts than to continue with empirical methodologies.

**1. The author implies which of the following about most cultural anthropologists working prior to the 1970s?**

- A. They argued that scientific knowledge was socially constructed.
- B. They were explicit in acknowledging the biases inherent in scientific investigation.
- C. They regarded scientific knowledge as consisting of empirical truths.
- D. They shared the same conscious and unconscious biases.
- E. They acknowledged the need for a new scientific framework.

**2. According to the passage, “many cultural anthropologists” today would agree that anthropologists should**

- A. build a better, less subjective database about cultural behavior
- B. strive to improve the empirical methodologies used until the 1970s
- C. reject the notion that scientific knowledge is socially constructed
- D. turn to examining older anthropological texts for unacknowledged biases
- E. integrate humanistic interpretations with empirical methodologies

## Passage 62

line Writing about nineteenth-century women's travel writing, Lila Harper notes that the four women she discussed used their own names, in contrast with the nineteenth-century female novelists who either published anonymously or used male pseudonyms. The novelists doubtless realized that they were breaking boundaries, whereas three of the four daring, solitary travelers espoused traditional  
5 values, eschewing radicalism and women's movements. Whereas the female novelists criticized their society, the female travelers seemed content to leave society as it was while accomplishing their own liberation. In other words, they lived a **contradiction**. For the subjects of Harper's study, solitude in both the private and public spheres prevailed—a solitude that conferred authority, hitherto a male prerogative, but that also precluded any collective action or female solidarity.

### 1. Which of the following best characterizes the “contradiction” that the author refers to?

- A. The subjects of Harper's study enjoyed solitude, and yet as travelers they were often among people.
- B. Nineteenth-century travel writers used their own names, but nineteenth-century novelists used pseudonyms.
- C. Women's movements in the nineteenth-century were not very radical in comparison with those of the twentieth-century.
- D. Nineteenth-century female novelists thought they were breaking boundaries, but it was the nineteenth-century women who traveled alone who were really doing so.
- E. While traveling alone in the nineteenth-century was considered a radical act for a woman, the nineteenth-century solitary female travelers generally held conventional views.

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

### 2. According to the passage, solitude had which of the following effects for the nineteenth century female travelers?

- (A) It conferred an authority typically enjoyed only by men.
- (B) It prevented formation of alliances with other women.
- (C) It relieved peer pressure to conform to traditional values.



## Passage 63

line In humans, the pilomotor reflex leads to the response commonly known as goose bumps, and  
this response is wildly considered to be vestigial—that is, something formerly having a greater  
physiological advantage that at present. It occurs when the tiny muscle at the base of a hair follicle  
contracts, pulling the hair upright. In animals with feathers, fur, or quills, this creates a layer of  
5 insulating warm air or a reason for predators to think twice before attacking. But human hair is too  
puny to serve these functions. Goose bumps in humans may, however, have acquired a **new role**.  
**Like flushing—another thermoregulatory (heat-regulating) mechanism—goose bumps have**  
**become linked with emotional responses, notably fear, rage, or the pleasure of, say, listening**  
**to beautiful music.** They may thus serve as a signal to others.

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

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

**2. Which of the following best describes the primary function of the next-to-last sentence?**

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

## Passage 64

line The editors of the essay collection *Romantic biography* tell us repeatedly that biography is an invention of the Romantic period in British literature (late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries), yet we are never shown that process of invention motion. Hazlitt, the most prominent example of the Romantic biographer, is almost invisible. The Romantic period was not just the period in which  
5 biography was invented—or, rather, the period in which some of its informing principles were invented, since biography could just as easily be said to have originated in the **scandalous memoirs** that formed part of the pre-Romantic culture of the novel. It was also the period in which biography, through its sheer ubiquity, became an object of major ideological significance within British culture.

**1. The passage mentions the “scandalous memoirs” that were written prior to the Romantic period primarily in order to**

- A. indicate an alternative account of the origins of biography
- B. compare these memoirs to Romantic biography
- C. explain how biography became ubiquitous in British culture
- D. question the ideological significance accorded to biography
- E. suggest that biographies were not as popular as memoirs

**2. According to the passage, biography attained great significance within British culture during the Romantic period because biographies**

- A. were associated with scandal
- B. were easy to read and comprehend
- C. were so widespread in Britain at the time
- D. challenged conventional British ideologies
- E. contributed to the development of the novel

## Passage 65

line Benjamin Franklin is portrayed in American history as the quintessential self-made man. In “Self-reliance,” Emerson asks, “Where is the master who could have instructed Franklin...?” In fact, Franklin took instruction widely, and his scientific work was highly collaborative. Friends in England sent equipment needed for his electrical experiments, others, in Philadelphia, helped him set up his  
5 workshop there. Philip Syng constructed a device for generating electrical charges, while Tomas Hopkinson demonstrated the potential of pointed conductors. Franklin, in addition to being the group’s theoretician, wrote and published its results. **His fame as an individual researcher is partly a consequence of the shorthand by which when one person writes about a group’s discoveries, history sometimes grants singular credit for collective effort.**

**1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?**

- A. It states a viewpoint about Franklin with which the author disagrees.
- B. It introduces new evidence about Franklin’s role in the collaborative process.
- C. It explains Franklin’s reputation in terms of a broad scholarly phenomenon.
- D. It emphasizes the extent to which Franklin relied on others in his workshop.
- E. It describes Franklin’s approach to writing scientific results.

**2. Emerson is mentioned in the passage primarily to**

- A. identify the origin of a particular understanding of Franklin
- B. elaborate on a view of Franklin that the author takes issue with
- C. point to a controversial claim about Franklin’s historical legacy
- D. introduce the question of who Franklin’s main scientific influences were
- E. suggests that Franklin was resistant to collaboration with other scientists

## Passage 66

line There have long been dead zones—water too low in oxygen to sustain most forms of life—in the Gulf of Mexico, which receives the waters of the Mississippi River. Scientists studied sediment cores from areas where the gulf’s most recent dead zone occurred. The scientists dated the sediment and counted species of foraminifera (marine protozoans) in the sediment; these species thrive in low-  
5 oxygen waters. As far back as 1823, the foraminifera thrived especially during Mississippi River flood years (during which nutrients levels increase), suggesting that nutrients in floodwaters can trigger low-oxygen water. **The foraminifera in the core samples were most abundant after 1950, when farmers began using some fertilizer, which is rich in nutrients. Researchers** believe that increased use of fertilizer leads to more-extreme dead zones.

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

- A. It reconciles two opposing theories that were discussed earlier in the passage.
- B. It suggests what the initial impetus was for the studies mentioned earlier in the passage.
- C. It undermines a hypothesis that was presented in the preceding sentence.
- D. It describes a problem with the methodology of the studies discussed in the passage.
- E. It provides evidence supporting the belief mentioned in the final sentence of the passage.

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

**2. It can be inferred from the passage that the “researchers” would agree with which of the following statements about the use of fertilizer?**

- (A) If farmers near the Mississippi River decreased the amount of fertilizer that they used, the severity of the dead zones could be diminished.
- (B) If farmers near the Mississippi River continue their dependence upon fertilizers, foraminifera population will eventually decline.
- (C) If farmers near the Mississippi River stopped using fertilizers altogether, there would no longer be dead zones.

## Passage 67

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

**1. Select a sentence in the passage whose function is to indicate the range of Mendelssohn’s musical talents.**

**2. The passage suggests that anyone attempting to evaluate Mendelssohn’s career must confront which of the following dichotomies?**

- A. The tension between Mendelssohn’s career as a composer and his career as a pianist and conductor
- B. The contrast between Mendelssohn’s popularity and that of Schumann and Brahms
- C. The discrepancy between Mendelssohn’s popularity and his standing among critics
- D. The inconsistency between Mendelssohn’s reputation during his lifetime and his reputation since his death
- E. The gap between Mendelssohn’s prodigious musical beginnings and his decline in later years

## Passage 68

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

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

**1. According to the passage, Pessen indicates that all of the following were true of the very wealthy in the United States between 1825 and 1850 EXCEPT:**

- A. They formed a distinct upper class.
- B. Many of them were able to increase their holdings.
- C. Some of them worked as professionals or in business.
- D. Most of them accumulated their own fortunes.
- E. Many of them retained their wealth in spite of financial upheavals.

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

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

## Passage 69

line Many critics of Emily Brontë's novel *Wuthering Heights* see its second part as a counter point that comments on, if it does not reverse, the first part, where a romantic reading receives more confirmation. Seeing the two parts as a whole is encouraged by the novel's sophisticated structure, revealed in its complex use of narrators and time shifts. Granted that the presence of these  
5 elements need not argue for an authorial awareness of novelistic construction comparable to that of Henry James, their presence does encourage attempts to unify the novel's heterogeneous parts. However, any interpretation that seeks to unify all of the novel's diverse elements is bound to be somewhat unconvincing. This is not because such an interpretation necessarily stiffens into a thesis (although rigidity in any interpretation of this or of any novel is always a danger), but because  
10 *Wuthering Heights* has recalcitrant elements of undeniable power that, ultimately, resist inclusion in an all-encompassing interpretation. In this respect, *Wuthering Heights* shares a feature of *Hamlet*.

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

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

**2. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree that an interpretation of a novel should**

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

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

**3. The author of the passage suggests which of the following about *Hamlet*?**

- (A) *Hamlet* has usually attracted critical interpretations that tend to stiffen into theses.
- (B) *Hamlet* has elements that are not amenable to an all-encompassing critical interpretation.
- (C) *Hamlet* is less open to an all-encompassing critical interpretation than is *Wuthering Heights*.

## Passage 70

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

**1. In the context in which it appears, “shades” most nearly means**

- A. reminders
- B. nuances
- C. obscurities
- D. coverings
- E. degrees

**2. The passage suggests that a writer’s use of nouns that have multiple definitions can have which of the following effects on the relationship between writer and reader?**

- A. It can encourage the reader to consider how the writer’s life might have influenced the work.
- B. It can cause the reader to become frustrated with the writer’s failure to distinguish between subtle shades of meaning.
- C. It can allow the reader to discern in a work certain meanings that the writer did not foresee.
- D. It allows the writer to provide the reader with clues beyond the word itself in order to avoid ambiguity.
- E. It allows the writer to present unfamiliar ideas to the reader more efficiently.

## Passage 71

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

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

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



## Passage 72

line Some historians question the widely held belief that continually improving education led to gradual African American empowerment in the southern United States from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. They note that the development of Black educational institutions in the segregated South was never rapid or steady: **(Q2) disparities between Black and**  
5 **White schools sometimes grew in the early decades of the twentieth century.** And African Americans' educational gains did not bring commensurate economic gains. Starting in the 1940s, even as Black and White schools in the South moved steadily toward equality, Black southerners remained politically marginalized and experienced systematic job discrimination. Although Black schools had achieved near parity with White schools in per capita spending and teachers' salaries  
10 by 1965, African Americans' income still lagged behind that of Whites. **(Q3) Nonetheless, educational progress did contribute toward economic and political empowerment.** African Americans' campaigns to support Black schools fostered a sense of community, nurtured political determination, and often increased literacy. More significantly, politically outspoken Black newspapers achieved record circulation during the 1940s, just as the literacy rate among African  
15 Americans approached 90 percent. Finally, the leadership of the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s was composed largely of graduates of Black colleges.

### 1. The passage suggests which of the following about the Civil Rights movement?

- A. It gave rise to a rapid increase in the number of Black newspapers published in the South.
- B. Its political effectiveness was greatly enhanced by the increased circulation of Black newspapers.
- C. Its leadership benefited from improvements in education for African Americans.
- D. It was the force primarily responsible for increasing per capita spending in Black schools.
- E. It was responsible for changing many historians' view of the relation between education and African American empowerment.

### 2. The author of the passage refers to the fact that “disparities between Black and White schools sometimes grew in the early decades of the twentieth century” most likely in order to

- A. support the argument that the economic struggles of southern Blacks were largely due to educational inequalities
- B. give an example of the differences between Black schools in the early part of the twentieth century and Black schools starting in the 1940s
- C. illustrate the unevenness of the progress made by Black schools in the southern United States
- D. help explain why Black remained politically marginalized and experienced systematic job discrimination in the segregated South
- E. provide evidence that educational progress was a precondition for economic progress in the segregated South

### 3. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the highlighted sentence?

- A. It clarifies a point introduced in the preceding sentence.
- B. It reiterates a point introduced in the first sentence of the passage.
- C. It questions the accuracy of some of the evidence used to support the argument of the historians.
- D. It introduces a perspective that runs contrary to the view of those who endorse the “belief.”
- E. It qualifies the interpretation made by the historians.

## Passage 73

line Many researchers attribute the large number of physiological and behavioral similarities between birds and mammals, which have separate evolutionary histories, to endothermy (a thermoregulatory strategy whereby warm body temperature is maintained through internal heat sources). However, Farmer argues that parental care rather than endothermy is the key to understanding the similarities  
5 between mammals and birds. According to Farmer, while endothermy provides an explanation for a few similarities, such as the presence of body insulation, endothermy is just one characteristic among many related to parental care. The two purported advantages of endothermy that have been most frequently cited by researchers are an expanded range of inhabitable environments and the ability to sustain vigorous exercise. But metabolism has to increase substantially (at great energy  
10 cost) therefore conferring any significant thermoregulatory advantage in terms of the former, and there is no causal biological linkage to explain why endothermy would be essential to sustain exercise. Farmer argues instead that endothermy evolved as a means to control incubation temperature and that the ability to sustain exercise evolved separately, as a means to improve a parent's ability to forage and provision its young.

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. present a scientific theory that challenges a widely held theory
- B. summarize the basis for a large body of scientific research
- C. defend an established scientific theory in light of recent criticism
- D. express skepticism about the results obtained by a particular researcher
- E. compare the results of two particular scientific studies

### 2. Which of the following best characterizes the organization of the passage as a whole?

- A. A position is noted, an alternative to that position is introduced, and then several points in support of the alternative are discussed.
- B. A theory is discussed, an inconsistency within that theory is illustrated, and then a recommendation is made for further inquiry.
- C. Certain research results are described, the significance of those results is explained, and then a novel interpretation of those results is summarized.
- D. A question is posed, a possible answer to that question is suggested, and then evidence is provided to corroborate that answer.
- E. A debate is outlined, contrasting viewpoints within the debate are discussed, and then one viewpoint is demonstrated to be correct.

### 3. According to the passage, Farmer concedes that endothermy provides an explanation for which of the following features shared by birds and mammals?

- A. The ability to forage
- B. The ability to sustain exercise
- C. The instinct to care for offspring
- D. Flexibility in habitat usage
- E. Body insulation

## Passage 74

line Our study revealed that nest-guarding long-tailed skinks (a species of lizard) homed (returned to their nests) more successfully when displaced shorter distances. There are two reasons why homing success rates decreased with increasing displacement distance. One possibility is that females were simply displaced too far to find their way home. **However, this is unlikely given that some**  
5 **individuals managed to find their way home from each distance we used.** The **second possibility** deals with trade-offs between the risks associated with making a long return trip and the benefits of returning. Animals should expend energy only when the associated costs are low. As reptiles increase the time spent moving, their daily energy expenditure increases dramatically. The energetic costs of returning home and the chances that the eggs will have been preyed upon during  
10 the return trip both increase substantially as displacement distance increases. For example, the 130 hours (5.5 days) that female skinks spent returning from a distance of 300 meters is sufficient for an egg-eating snake to locate and prey upon the entire clutch. However, females with larger clutches were more likely to home at distances over 50 meters. For these females, the relative fitness benefits associated with having more eggs successfully hatch may outweigh the energetic costs of returning  
15 to a nest site, even if the nest may have already been preyed upon.

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. question the validity of research on nest-guarding behavior in long-tailed skinks
- B. consider explanations for a finding regarding long-tailed skinks
- C. discuss the importance of homing for long-tailed skinks
- D. describe the relationship between clutch size and homing success in long-tailed skinks
- E. identify the benefits of a behavior common among long-tailed skinks

### 2. The claim in the highlighted sentence assumes which of the following about the individuals that managed to find their way home from each distance?

- A. They were less able to detect egg-eating predators than were the other long-tailed skinks studied.
- B. They were more averse to risk than were the other long-tailed skinks studied
- C. They expended less energy when homing than did the other long-tailed skinks studied.
- D. They did not possess better homing skills than did the other long-tailed skinks studied.
- E. They had significantly smaller clutches than did the other long-tailed skinks studied.

### 3. The “second possibility” implies which of the following as a possible explanation for the female long-tailed skinks that failed to home from distances over 50 meters ?

- A. They had relatively small clutches
- B. They were unable to find their way home
- C. They lacked sufficient energy to home successfully
- D. They had male long-tailed skinks guarding their clutches
- E. They detected evidence of egg-eating snakes in the vicinity of their nests.

## Passage 75

line An influential **early view** held that ecosystems contain niches for a limited number of species and that competition for resources among species—whether native or nonnative invading ones—determines ecosystems’ species composition. However, factors other than competition often help explain invading species’ success. For example, the American grey squirrel, often cited as a classic  
5 example of competitively superior invading species, was introduced in England in 1876 and now thrives, while the native red squirrel population has declined. Although scientists have found gray squirrels to be more efficient foragers than red ones, they also note that even before the gray squirrel’s arrival, Britain’s red squirrel populations had a periodic tendency to die out, only to be subsequently reintroduced. Furthermore, many gray squirrels are silent carriers of a disease fatal to  
10 red squirrels.

**1. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the “early view?”**

- A. It reflects a mistaken assumption about the means by which nonnative species are introduced into ecosystems.
- B. Its basic premise is shown to be valid by the effect of American gray squirrels on Britain’s red squirrel population.
- C. It presents a simplistic picture of the means by which species composition within ecosystems is determined.
- D. It can effectively explain the formation of ecosystems that contain few species but cannot adequately account for the formation of complex ecosystems.
- E. It understates the importance of competition as a factor determining species composition within ecosystems.

**2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions the efficiency with which gray squirrels forage primarily in order to**

- A. identify a factor that explains a certain phenomenon
- B. call attention to an inconsistency in a particular theory
- C. suggest that competition cannot be the factor responsible for a particular outcome
- D. acknowledge a fact that appears to support a view that the author intends to qualify
- E. cite evidence that is not consistent with an early influential view about species competition

## Passage 76

line Hotter and more massive than the Sun, stars called “stragglers” are puzzling to astronomers because such rapidly burning stars would not be expected to persist in ancient star clusters. Some researchers believe that the typical blue stragglers formed when two ancient, lower-mass stars collide and merge form more massive, hotter star. Peter Leonard theorizes alternatively that in low  
5 density globular clusters, where mergers between single stars occur too infrequently to account for the observed quantity of blue stragglers, these stragglers are created instead by a group of stars. He suggests that a pair of stars already orbiting each other presents a **larger target** for a third star or another pair. Once this new grouping forms, close encounters between the stars could prompt any two to merge as a blue straggler. Leonard’s model predicts that each blue straggler has a distant  
10 orbiting companion—as appears true of many blue stragglers in the M67 cluster of the Milky Way galaxy.

### 1. The reference to a “larger target” serves primarily to suggest why a

- A. blue straggler would be more likely to collide and merge with another star than would be a lower-mass star
- B. pair of stars would be more likely to encounter other stars than would the typical blue straggler
- C. pair of stars would be more likely to interact with other stars than would a single star
- D. blue straggler would be more likely to interact with a pair of stars than it would with a third star
- E. third star would be more likely to encounter a pair than it would to encounter a blue straggler

### 2. Information presented in the passage suggests which of the following about blue stragglers?

- A. They originate from stars that are hotter and more massive than the Sun.
- B. They are burning more rapidly than other types of stars observed in ancient star clusters.
- C. They are older than most other types of stars within the same star cluster.
- D. They are less numerous in low-density globular clusters than are pairs of stars.
- E. They generally originate from the oldest stars among those found in ancient star clusters.

### 3. The passage cites which of the following as evidence undermining the theory presented in the second sentence?

- A. A discrepancy between the number of mergers between single stars in certain low-density globular clusters and that in other low-density globular clusters
- B. A discrepancy between the heat and mass of blue stragglers formed by one type of process and the heat and mass of blue stragglers formed by another type of process
- C. A discrepancy between the frequency of star mergers in low-density globular clusters and those in high-density globular clusters
- D. A discrepancy between the amount of heat and mass of ancient single stars and that of blue stragglers
- E. A discrepancy between the number of mergers between single stars in certain star clusters and the number of blue stragglers in those clusters

## Passage 77

line 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  
5 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.**

### 1. In the highlighted portion of the passage, the author assumes that

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

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

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

## Passage 78

line 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 non-sentimental qualities, particularly her sharply humorous social criticism. **Most feminist scholars find it difficult to reconcile Ferns 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.

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

**1. The passage suggests which of the following about the contradiction mentioned in the highlighted sentence?**

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

**2. 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?**

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

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

- A. recycle
- B. reformation
- C. rehabilitation
- D. recapitulation
- E. reiteration

## Passage 79

line When selecting a nest, the female of the river blenny (a small fish) appears to be sensitive to both size and orientation. Blennies deposit their eggs preferably in nests under large stones and in nests facing southeast. Southeast-facing nests contain larger egg clutches, a fact that cannot be completely explained by differences in nest stone sizes. Moreover, in a recent study, **current**  
5 **speeds** upstream of the nest and at the nest entrance were similar for nests facing southeast and those facing in other directions. A southeast-facing entrance *per se* thus seems to be the specific nest feature preferred by females, rather than the effect of selective positioning on current at nest entrance. The reasons for this preference are unclear, however.

### 1. The passage is concerned with which of the following

- A. Determining the different ways in which current speeds can influence the nesting preferences of female river blennies
- B. Establishing nest orientation as a determining factor in egg laying among female river blennies
- C. Questioning the importance of nest size as an influence on egg laying among female river blennies
- D. Comparing the features of female river blennies that face southeast with those of nests facing in other directions
- E. Examining how female river blennies determine the relative importance of nest size versus nest orientation

### 2. The author of the passage considers “current speeds” in order to

- A. identify a factor that undermines the significance of nest stone size for female river blennies
- B. indicate one possible advantage of river blenny nests that do not face southeast
- C. eliminate a possible explanation for a nest orientation tendency among female river blennies
- D. indicate why female river blennies are sensitive to both size and orientation of possible nests
- E. suggest a reason why many female blennies prefer southeast-facing nests



## Passage 80

line Feminist scholars have tended to regard women in the nineteenth-century United States who  
elected to remain single as champions of women's autonomy and as critics of marriage as an  
oppressive institution. Indeed, many nineteenth-century American women who participated in  
reform movements or who distinguished themselves as writers and professionals were single. Yet  
5 this view of single women tends to distort the meaning of their choices. The nineteenth century saw  
the elevation of marriage for love as a spiritual ideal. Consequently, it became socially acceptable for  
women not to marry if such an ideal marriage could not be realized with an available suitor. Thus,  
many women's choice to remain single reflected not a negative view of marriage but a highly  
idealistic one.

**1. The author of the passage implies that many nineteenth-century American women chose to remain single because they**

- A. believed that marriage required them to give up much of their autonomy
- B. had attitudes toward marriage that were influenced by contemporary reform movements
- C. wanted to take advantage of increasing opportunities to distinguish themselves as professionals
- D. doubted that their own marriage would live up to their notion of what a marriage ought to be
- E. had a negative view of marriage fostered by a change in social attitudes during the nineteenth century

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

**2. The author of the passage suggests that the feminist scholars mentioned in the first sentence distort the meaning of certain nineteenth-century American women's choices by**

- (A) ascribing those choices to a particular attitude toward marriage
- (B) ignoring evidence about single women's motives for becoming writers or professionals
- (C) overestimating the number of nineteenth-century American women who were single by choice.

# • Logical Reasoning Practices •

## • Question Type 1: Boldface •

Stylistic evidence and laboratory evidence strongly support the claim that the magnificent painting Garden of Eden is a work of the Flemish master van Eyck. Nevertheless, **the painting must have been the work of someone else**, as anyone with a little historical and zoological knowledge can tell merely by looking at the painting. **The animals in the painting are all vivid representations of actual animals, including armadillos.** Yet armadillos are native only to Americas, and van Eyck died decades before Europeans reached the Americas.

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

- A. The first is a position that the argument seeks to reject, the second is evidence that the argument uses against that position.
- B. The first and the second are each pieces of evidence that have been used to support the position that the argument opposes.
- C. The first presents the main conclusion of the argument; the second provides evidence in support of that conclusion.
- D. The first is a judgment that serves as the basis for the main conclusion of the argument; the second states that main conclusion.
- E. The first is an intermediate conclusion drawn in order to support a further conclusion stated in the argument; the second provides evidence in support of that intermediate conclusion.

Columnist: Until very recently, Presorbin and Veltrex, two medications used to block excess stomach acid, were both available only with a prescription written by a doctor. In an advertisement for Presorbin, its makers argue that **Presorbin is superior** on the grounds that doctors have written 200 million prescriptions for Presorbin, as compared to 100 million for Veltrex. It can be argued that the number of prescriptions written is never a worthwhile criterion for comparing the merits of medicines, but that **the advertisement's argument is absurd** is quite adequately revealed by observing that Presorbin was available as a prescription medicine years before Veltrex was.

**2. In the columnist's argument, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?**

- A. The first is a claim that the columnist's argument seeks to clarify; the second states a conclusion drawn about one possible interpretation of that claim.
- B. The first identifies the conclusion of an argument that the columnist's argument is directed against; the second states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument.
- C. The first states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument; the second states a conclusion that the columnist draws in defending that conclusion against an objection.
- D. The first identifies an assumption made in an argument that the columnist's argument is directed against; the second states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument.
- E. The first is a claim that has been offered as evidence to support a position that the columnist opposes; the second states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument.

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

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

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

Historian: Newton developed mathematical concepts and techniques that are fundamental to modern calculus. Leibniz developed closely analogous concepts and techniques. It has traditionally been thought that these discoveries were independent. Researchers have, however, recently discovered notes of Leibniz' that discuss one of Newton's books on mathematics. Several scholars have argued that **since the book includes a presentation of Newton's calculus concepts and techniques, and since the notes were written before Leibniz' own development of calculus concepts and techniques**, it is virtually certain that the traditional view is false. A more cautious conclusion than this is called for, however. **Leibniz' notes are limited to early sections of Newton's book, sections that precede the ones in which Newton's calculus concepts and techniques are presented.**

**4. In the historian's reasoning, the two boldfaced portions play which of the following roles?**

- A. The first provides evidence in support of the overall position that the historian defends; the second is evidence that has been used to support an opposing position.
- B. The first provides evidence in support of the overall position that the historian defends; the second is that position.
- C. The first provides evidence in support of an intermediate conclusion that is drawn to provide support for the overall position that the historian defends; the second provides evidence against that intermediate conclusion.
- D. The first is evidence that has been used to support a conclusion that the historian criticizes; the second is evidence offered in support of the historian's own position.
- E. The first is evidence that has been used to support a conclusion that the historian criticizes; the second is further information that substantiates that evidence.

Editors of major United States newsmagazines have been criticized for reducing the amount of space these magazines devote to international news. According to these editors, however, readers are wholly to blame for the reductions. After all, the editors point out, **sales of magazine issues that prominently feature international news stories have declined significantly**, and declining sales reflect declining reader interest. Yet even if true, this evidence does not refute the contention that editors should bear some of the blame for the reductions, unless editors are merely passive instruments responding to reader interest. And that is clearly an untenable view, since **editors can often intensify reader interest in a news topic by giving it frequent coverage**.

**5. In the argument as a whole, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?**

- A. The first is evidence that has been used to support a position that the argument opposes; the second is a point that the argument raises to cast doubt on the reasoning used to support that position.
- B. The first presents a claim, the truth of which is evaluated in the argument, the second is information introduced to cast doubt on that claim.
- C. The first presents a claim, the truth of which is evaluated in the argument, the second provides evidence in support of that claim
- D. The first cites evidence in support of the main conclusion of the argument, the second states that conclusion
- E. The first states an assumption that is explicitly made to support the main conclusion of the argument, the second is a position that the argument as a whole opposes.

In the country of Seligia, where asbestos have been used extensively in construction, that use is about to be banned, because the exposure of construction workers to asbestos can cause a certain type of cancer. We can predict that **the ban will result in reducing the incidence of that type of cancer in Seligia by as much as 50 percent**.

It is true that **no more than 30 percent of the death certificates of Seligians who have died of that cancer have “constructions” listed as the deceased’s occupation**. The cancer takes about 2- years after exposure to develop, however, and Seligians who have worked in construction commonly turn to less strenuous occupations as they age. Slogan death certificates indicate only the deceased’s last occupation.

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

- A. the first is a prediction that the argument seeks to defend; the second presents evidence that if not supplemented would cast doubt on that judgment.
- B. the first is a prediction that the argument seeks to defend; the second is a finding, the accuracy of which is disputed by the argument as a whole.
- C. the first is a prediction that the argument as a whole rejects; the second presents evidence on which that rejection is based.
- D. the first is a prediction that the argument as a whole seeks to defend; the second is evidence that the defense can be at best partly successful.
- E. the first is a prediction that is cited in order to justify a stated conclusion; the second is a consideration that has been raised against that conclusion.

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.

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

- A. The first is a statement of the position the argument as a whole opposes, the second is a statement of the position it defends.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. The first is the position defended in the argument; the second is an intermediate conclusion drawn to support that position.
- E. The first is the position defended in the argument; the second concedes a point to critics of that position.

## • Question Type 2: Inference •

Rural households have more purchasing power than do urban or suburban households at the same income level, since some of the income urban and suburban households use for food and shelter can be used by rural households for other needs.

**1. Which of the following inferences is best supported by the statement made above?**

- A. The average rural household includes more people than does the average urban or suburban household.
- B. Rural households have lower food and housing costs than do either urban or suburban households.
- C. Suburban households generally have more purchasing power than do either rural or urban households.
- D. The median income of urban and suburban households is generally higher than that of rural households.
- E. All three types of households spend more of their income on food and housing than on all other purchases combined.

To improve productivity, manufacturing companies have recently begun restructuring work to produce more goods with fewer assembly-line workers, and the companies have laid off many workers as a consequence. The workers laid off have been those with the least seniority (time on the job), generally the younger workers.

**2. The statements above, if true, most strongly support which of the following as a conclusion?**

- A. The products manufactured by the companies are not undergoing design changes while the manufacturing jobs are being restructured.
- B. When assembly-line workers have made suggestions for improvements in manufacturing processes, some suggestions have been implemented, but many have not.
- C. Assembly-line workers now need increased reading and mathematical skills to do their jobs.
- D. Some of the innovations in assembly-line processes and procedures that were made to increase productivity have instead proved to be counterproductive.
- E. The manufacturing companies are increasing the average age of their assembly-line workforce while still seeking to increase production.

Playing eighteenth-century music on the instrument of that period provides valuable information about how the music originally sounded. Eighteenth-century instruments cannot be played without being restored, however, and restoring such an instrument destroys all of the information that researchers could obtain from it about eighteenth-century instrument-making techniques.

**3. If the statements above are true, which of the following must be true on the basis of them?**

- A. Eighteenth-century instruments cannot be used to provide information about the original techniques used in playing such instruments if they have been restored.
- B. Eighteenth-century instruments that have been restored can provide information only about how eighteenth-century music originally sounded.
- C. Eighteenth-century instruments are the only source of information about the instrument-making techniques of that period.
- D. An eighteenth-century instrument that has not been restored can provide more information than can one that has been restored.
- E. An eighteenth-century instrument cannot serve as a source of new information about eighteenth-century instrument-making techniques once it can be played.

The bodies of dwarf individuals of mammalian species are generally smaller in relation to those of nondwarf individuals than are the teeth of the dwarf individuals in relation to those of the nondwarf individuals. Fragmentary skeletal remains of an adult dwarf woolly mammoth were recently found. The teeth are three-fourths the size of the teeth of an average adult nondwarf woolly mammoth.

**4. The statements above, if true, most strongly support which of the following?**

- A. The body of the dwarf woolly mammoth was less than three-fourths the size of the body of an average adult nondwarf woolly mammoth.
- B. None of the teeth of the dwarf woolly mammoth that were recently discovered was as large as any of the teeth of nondwarf woolly mammoths that have been discovered.
- C. The teeth of most adult dwarf individuals of mammalian species are three-fourths the size of the teeth of the adult nondwarf individuals of the same species.
- D. Dwarf woolly mammoths had the same number of teeth as did nondwarf woolly mammoths.
- E. Dwarf individuals of most mammalian species are generally no more than three-fourths the size of the adult nondwarf individuals of those species.

The early universe contained only the lightest elements, hydrogen and helium. Heavier elements, such as carbon, form only in nuclear reactions in stars and are dispersed when the stars explode. A recently discovered gas cloud contained carbon several billion years ago, when the universe was no more than two billion years old.

**5. If the statements above are true, which of the following must, on the basis of them, also be true?**

- A. The earliest stars contained only hydrogen.
- B. Some stars were formed before the universe was two billion years old.
- C. The carbon in the gas cloud later formed part of some stars.
- D. No stars identified to date are as old as the gas cloud.
- E. The gas cloud also contained hydrogen and helium.



Years ago, consumers in Frieland began paying an energy tax in the form of two Frieland pennies for each unit of energy consumed that came from nonrenewable sources. Following the introduction of this energy tax, there was a steady reduction in the total yearly consumption of energy from nonrenewable sources.

**6. If the statements in the passage are true, then which of the following must on the basis of them be true?**

- A. There was a steady decline in the yearly revenues generated by the energy tax in Frieland.
- B. There was a steady decline in the total amount of energy consumed each year in Frieland.
- C. There was a steady increase in the use of renewable energy source in Frieland.
- D. The revenues generated by the energy tax were used to promote the use of energy from renewable sources.
- E. The use of renewable energy sources in Frieland greatly increased relative to the use of nonrenewable energy sources.

Environmentalist: The commissioner of the Fish and Game Authority would have the public believe that increases in the number of marine fish caught demonstrate that this resource is no longer endangered. This is a specious argument, as unsound as it would be to assert that the ever-increasing rate at which rain forests are being cut down demonstrates a lack of danger to that resource. The real cause of the increased fish-catch is a greater efficiency in using technologies that deplete resources.

**7. The environmentalist's statements, if true, best support which of the following as a conclusion?**

- A. The use of technology is the reason for the increasing encroachment of people on nature.
- B. It is possible to determine how many fish are in the sea in some way other than by catching fish.
- C. The proportion of marine fish that are caught is as high as the proportion of rain forest trees that are cut down each year.
- D. Modern technologies waste resources by catching inedible fish.
- E. Marine fish continue to be an endangered resource.

Increase in the level of high-density lipoprotein (HDL) in the human bloodstream lower bloodstream-cholesterol levels by increasing the body's capacity to rid itself of excess cholesterol. Levels of HDL in the bloodstream of some individuals are significantly increased by a program of regular exercise and weight reduction.

**8. Which of the following can be correctly inferred from the statements above?**

- A. Individuals who are underweight do not run any risk of developing high levels of cholesterol in the bloodstream.
- B. Individuals who do not exercise regularly have a high risk of developing high levels of cholesterol in the bloodstream late in life.
- C. Exercise and weight reduction are the most effective methods of lowering bloodstream cholesterol levels in humans.
- D. A program of regular exercise and weight reduction lowers cholesterol levels in the bloodstream of some individuals.
- E. Only regular exercise is necessary to decrease cholesterol levels in the bloodstream of individuals of average weight.

## • Question Type 3: Explanation •

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

**1. Which of the following, if true, best reconciles the apparent discrepancy presented in the passage?**

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

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

**2. Which of the following, if true, would help resolve the apparent paradox presented above?**

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

Many small roads do not have painted markings along their edges. Clear edge markings would make it easier for drivers to see upcoming curves and to judge the car's position on the road, particularly when visibility is poor, and would therefore seem to be a useful contribution to road safety. However, after Beautywater County painted edge markings on all its narrow, winding roads, the annual accident rate along those roads actually increased slightly.

**3. Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain the increase in accident rate?**

- A. Beautywater County has an unusually high proportion of narrow, winding roads.
- B. In bad weather it can be nearly as difficult for drivers to see the road as it is at night.
- C. Prior to the painting of the edge markings, Beautywater County's narrow, winding roads already had a somewhat higher accident rate than other Beautywater County roads.
- D. Many of the accidents on narrow, winding roads involve a single vehicle veering off the road, rather than the collision of two vehicles.
- E. After the markings were painted on the roads, many drivers who had gone out of their way to avoid driving on those roads at night no longer did so.

In order to reduce the number of items damaged while in transit to customers, packaging consultants recommended that the TrueSave mail-order company increase the amount of packing material so as to fill any empty spaces in its cartons. Accordingly, TrueSave officials instructed the company's packers to use more packing material than before, and the packers zealously acted on these instructions and used as much as they could. Nevertheless, customer reports of damaged items rose somewhat.

**4. Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain why acting on the consultants' recommendation failed to achieve its goal?**

- A. The change in packing policy led to an increase in expenditure on packing material and labor.
- B. When packing material is compressed too densely, it loses some of its capacity to absorb shock.
- C. The amount of packing material used in a carton does not significantly influence the ease with which a customer can unpack the package.
- D. Most of the goods that TrueSave ships are electronic products that are highly vulnerable to being damaged in transit.
- E. TrueSave has lost some of its regular customers as a result of the high number of damaged items they received.

Sportfishers introduced the zander, a type of perch, to Britain's rivers and canals in the 1970s. Because zander eat large numbers of smaller fish, they have had a devastating effect on native fish populations. To protect the native fish, a government program removed a significant proportion of the zander from Britain's waterways last year. Surprisingly, this year the loss of native fish to zander has been greater than before.

**5. Which of the following, if true, would most help to explain the greater effect of zander on the native fish population?**

- A. The climate in Britain is very similar to the climate in regions to which zander are native.
- B. Most of the zander removed were fully grown, and fully grown zander eat large numbers of smaller zander.
- C. Every year a large number of zander are caught by sportfisher in Britain's waterway.
- D. Previous government program designed to remove nonnative species from Britain's waterways have failed.
- E. Zander are just one of several nonnative fish that prey on the other fish found in Britain's waterway.

A beach has long had a dolphin feeding program where foods are given to dolphins several times a day; the dolphins get as much as half of their food each day there. While dolphins that first benefit from the program as adults are strong and long-lived, their offspring have a shorter life expectancy than offspring of dolphins that feed only in the wild.

**6. Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain the lower life expectancy of offspring of dolphins feeding at the beach compared to other young dolphins?**

- A. Sharks that prey on dolphins are less common in the open seas off the beach than in many other areas of the open seas where dolphins congregate.
- B. Many of the adult dolphins that feed at the beach are females that nurse their offspring there.
- C. The fish given to the dolphins at the beach are the same types of fish that dolphins typically catch in the wild.
- D. Many dolphins that feed at the beach with their offspring come to the beach only a few times a month.
- E. Adult dolphins that feed at the beach spend much less time teaching their offspring how to catch fish in the wild than do other adult dolphins.

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

**7. Which of the following, if true during the last three years, best reconciles the apparent discrepancy in the facts?**

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

A mosquito bite can conduct to a person the parasite that causes malaria, and the use of mosquito nets over children's beds can dramatically reduce the incidence of malarial infection for children in regions where malaria is common. Yet public health officials are hesitant to recommend the use of mosquito nets over children's beds in such regions.

**8. Which of the following, if true, would provide the strongest grounds for the public health officials' reluctance?**

- A. Early exposure to malaria increases the body's resistance to it and results in a lesser likelihood of severe life-threatening episodes of malaria.
- B. Mosquito bites can transmit to people diseases other than malaria.
- C. Mosquito nets provide protection from some insect pests other than mosquitoes.
- D. Although there are vaccines available for many childhood diseases, no vaccine has been developed that is effective against malaria.
- E. The pesticides that are most effective against mosquitoes in regions where malaria is common have significant detrimental effects on human health.

## • Question Type 4: Weaken •

Adelle: The government's program to reduce the unemployment rate in the province of Carthena by encouraging job creation has failed, since the rate there has not changed appreciably since the program began a year ago.

Fran: But the unemployment rate in Carthena had been rising for three years before the program began, so the program is helping.

**1. Which of the following, if true, most strongly counters Fran's objection to Adelle's argument?**

- A. The government is advised by expert economists, some of whom specialize in employment issues.
- B. The unemployment rate in the province of Carthena has historically been higher than that of the country as a whole.
- C. The current government was elected by a wide margin, because of its promises to reduce the unemployment rate in Carthena.
- D. Around the time the government program began, large numbers of unemployed Carthena residents began leaving the province to look for work elsewhere.
- E. The unemployment rate in Carthena had been relatively stable until shortly before the current government took office.

Advertisement: Ten years ago, the Hilton Hotel's lobby was carpeted with Himalaya carpet while the lobby of a nearby hotel was being carpeted with our competitor's most durable carpet. Nowadays, after a decade in which the two hotels have had similar amounts of foot traffic through their lobbies, that other hotel is having to replace the worn-out carpeting near its lobby entrances, whereas the Hilton's Himalaya carpeting has years of wear left in it.

**2. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the force of the advertisement's evidence for concluding that Himalaya carpet is more durable than the carpet of its competitor?**

- A. The lobby of the Hilton Hotel has five different entrances, but the lobby of the other hotel has only two.
- B. The carpet of the Hilton Hotel's lobby is not the most durable carpet that Himalaya manufactures.
- C. The other hotel has a popular restaurant that can be reached from outside without walking through the hotel lobby.
- D. The carpet that is being used to replace carpeting near the other hotel's lobby entrances is not Himalaya carpet.
- E. There is a third hotel near the other two that has not replaced the Himalaya carpet in its lobby for more than 15 years.

In the workplace, influenza is typically spread by infected individuals to others with whom they work in close quarters. A new medication that suppresses the symptoms of influenza therefore will actually increase the number of influenza cases, because this medication will allow people who would otherwise be home in bed to return to work while infected.

**3. Which of the following, if true, most seriously challenges the prediction?**

- A. Coughing, a symptom of influenza that the new medication suppresses, is a primary mechanism in the spread of this illness.
- B. Some medications that are used to suppress symptoms of influenza are also used by many people to treat symptoms that are caused not by influenza but by other illnesses.
- C. Many workers who now remain at home when infected with influenza do so because the symptoms of influenza prevent them from performing their jobs effectively.
- D. Most adults who are immunized against influenza in order to avoid being infected are over 65 years old and retired and thus do not work outside the home.
- E. Symptoms of an illness are often the body's means of curing itself of the illness, and therefore suppression of symptoms can prolong the illness that causes them.

The price of maple syrup has jumped from 22 dollars a gallon three years ago to 40 dollars a gallon today. It can be concluded that maple-syrup harvesters have been artificially inflating prices and that governmental price regulations are necessary to control rising prices.

**4. Which of the following, if true, casts the most doubt on the conclusion drawn above?**

- A. The government already requires maple-syrup harvesters to submit their facilities to licensing by the health department.
- B. Insect infestation and drought have stunted the growth of syrup-producing maple trees and caused less-abundant syrup harvests.
- C. Maple syrup is produced in rural areas that suffer from high unemployment.
- D. Technological improvements in maple-syrup harvesting have reduced production costs.
- E. Maple-syrup prices have risen many times in the past, though never before at the rate recently observed.

The Great Sphinx is a huge statue in Egypt that has a lion's body with a man's head. The face of the Sphinx has long been claimed to be that of pharaoh Khafre, who lived around 2600 B.C., but it cannot be: erosion patterns recently discovered on the lion's legs can only have been caused by heavy rains, and the Sahara has not had heavy rains in over 10,000 years.

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

- A. The face of the Sphinx bears a resemblance to the faces on certain stylized statues dating from both before and after the reign of Khafre.
- B. Other erosion patterns that appear on the body of the Sphinx are of a sort that could be caused by wind and sand alone.
- C. Other than the Sphinx, there are no surviving sculptures that have been claimed to portray the face of Khafre.
- D. In the last 10,000 years the climate of Egypt has been so dry that even rains that are not heavy have been extremely infrequent.
- E. The face of the Sphinx is small relative to the rest of the head, indicating that the face may have been recarved long after the Sphinx was built.

Princessfish are a species of coral-reef fish that are captured alive by divers who first stun the individual fish by squirting a certain poison at them. Since the divers limit their catch to a few individuals and take care not to overfish, the divers' continuing activities will clearly not result in serious harm to populations of princessfish.

**6. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weaken the argument given?**

- A. Princessfish cannot be captured alive by traditional method of fishing.
- B. The poison used to stun the princessfish has no effect on humans who eat them.
- C. Demand for princessfish has remained steady during the last decade.
- D. Traces of the poison that remain in the seawater damage the Corals that create and maintain the reefs on which princessfish depend.
- E. Fish that have been stunned but have not been selected for capture by the divers soon recover from the temporary effect of the poison.

Politician: Each year, small businesses create more jobs than do large established businesses. Therefore, in order to reduce unemployment in the long term, we should provide incentives for starting small businesses rather than for expanding established large businesses.

**7. Which of the following, if true, casts the most doubt on the politician's argument?**

- A. In general, people employed by small businesses report higher job satisfaction than do people employed by large businesses.
- B. Among the currently unemployed are many people with sufficient job skills to perform the jobs that small businesses would create.
- C. Providing an effective incentive for starting a business generally costs significantly less than providing an effective incentive for expanding a large business.
- D. A high proportion of small businesses fail within three years of starting because of their owners' inexperience.
- E. The average large business contributes more money to politicians' campaign funds than the average small business does.

There are many structural and thematic similarities between *Piers Plowman* by Langland (1330-1400) and *House of Fame* by Chaucer (1342-1400), two Middle English poems relating dream visions. Some critics have argued that because a number of the shared elements are uncommon in Middle English poetry, and because Langland's poem probably predates Chaucer's by a few years, Chaucer was most likely influenced by *Piers Plowman* when writing *House of Fame*.

**8. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the critics' argument?**

- A. *Piers Plowman* is one of Langland's major works, whereas *House of Fame* is a minor work of Chaucer's.
- B. *House of Fame* survives in only three manuscript copies, substantially fewer than the number of manuscript copies that exist of *Piers Plowman*.
- C. Because *Piers Plowman* became a well-known work in its day, it is likely that the similarities between it and *House of Fame* were detected by many of the people who read *House of Fame* soon after Chaucer wrote it.
- D. Many of the themes and structures of *Piers Plowman* are also found in Latin, Italian, French works with which Chaucer could well have been familiar.
- E. There is no evidence that Chaucer and Langland ever met or that they corresponded with each other about literary topics.



## • Question Type 5: Assumption •

Virginia and her brother William disagree over when their father was born: Virginia claims it was in 1935 and William claims it was in 1933. The hospital where their father was born has no records for 1933 but has complete records for 1935—records that do not include a birth record for their father. Therefore, he must have been born in 1933.

### 1. The argument depends on which of the following assumptions?

- A. Either Virginia's claim or William's claim is correct.
- B. The records of the hospital where their father was born date back to 1933.
- C. Virginia and William know the day and the month of their father's birth.
- D. There are urgent practical reasons why Virginia and William must know the date of their father's birth.
- E. None of their other relatives knows the year in which Virginia and William's father was born.

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

### 2. Which of the following, if justifiably assumed, allows the conclusion to be properly drawn?

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

A thorough search of Edgar Allan Poe's correspondence has turned up not a single letter in which he mentions his reputed morphine addiction. On the basis of this evidence it is safe to say that Poe's reputation for having been a morphine addict is undeserved and that reports of his supposed addiction are untrue.

### 3. Which of the following is assumed by the argument above?

- A. Reports claiming that Poe was addicted to morphine did not begin to circulate until after his death.
- B. None of the reports of Poe's supposed morphine addiction can be traced to individuals who actually knew Poe.
- C. Poe's income from writing would not have been sufficient to support a morphine addiction.
- D. Poe would have been unable to carry on an extensive correspondence while under the influence of morphine.
- E. Fear of the consequences would not have prevented Poe from indicating in his correspondence that he was addicted to morphine.

Personnel administrator: The exorbitant cost of our health-insurance benefits reflects the high dollar amount of medical expenses incurred by our employees. Employees who are out of shape, as a group, have higher doctor bills and longer hospital stays than do their colleagues who are fit. Hence, because we have to reduce our health-insurance costs, we should offer a rigorous fitness program of jogging and weight lifting to all employees, and require employees who are out of shape to participate.

**4. The conclusion reached by the personnel officer depends on which of the following assumptions?**

- A. A person who is fit would receive a routine physical checkup by a doctor less regularly than would a person who is out of shape.
- B. The medical expenses incurred by employees who are required to participate in the fitness program would be less than those incurred by employees who are not required to participate.
- C. The strenuous activities required of out-of-shape employees by the program would not by themselves generate medical expenses greater than any reduction achieved by the program.
- D. The fitness program would serve more employees who are out of shape than it would employees who are fit.
- E. The employees who participate in the fitness program would be away from work because of illness less than would the employees who do not participate.

Upon maturity, monarch butterflies travel hundreds of miles from their places of origin and lay their eggs on milkweed. The caterpillars that emerge feed on milkweed and absorb the glycosides in milkweed sap. The specific glycosides present in milkweed differ from region to region within the monarch butterfly's range. Glycosides retained in a mature monarch butterfly could be used to determine its place of origin.

**5. Which one of the following is an assumption on which this argument depends?**

- A. Mature monarch butterflies do not feed on parts of milkweed that contain glycosides.
- B. The glycosides in milkweed sap are slightly toxic to caterpillars of other species.
- C. The vast majority of the monarch butterflies that are laying eggs in a given region will have traveled there from a single region.
- D. There are substances other than glycosides in milkweed sap that accumulate in a monarch caterpillar and are retained in the body of the mature butterfly.
- E. There are certain glycosides that are found in the sap of all milkweeds, no matter where they grow within the monarch butterfly's range.

Statistics over four consecutive years showed that four percent more automobile accidents happened in California during the week following the switch to daylight saving time and during the week following the switch back to standard time than occurred the week before each event. These statistics show that these time changes adversely affect the alertness of California drivers.

**6. The conclusion in the argument above is based on which of the following assumptions?**

- A. Drivers in California as well as those in the rest of the United States have similar driving patterns.
- B. The observed increases in accident rates are due almost entirely to an increase in the number of minor accidents.
- C. Four years is not a sufficiently long period of time over which to judge the phenomenon described.
- D. There are no other factors such as school vacations or holiday celebrations that cause accident rates to rise during these weeks.
- E. A time change at any other time of year would not produce a similar increase in accident.

Since no employee wants to be associated with bad news in the eyes of a manager, information about serious problems at lower levels is progressively distorted softened as it goes up each step in the management hierarchy. So the chief executive is less well informed about problems at lower levels than are his or her assistants at those levels.

**7. The conclusion drawn above is based on the assumption that**

- A. problems should be solved at the level in the management hierarchy at which they occur
- B. employees should be rewarded for accurately reporting problems to their managers
- C. problem-solving ability is more important at higher levels than it is at lower levels of the management hierarchy
- D. chief executives obtain information about problems at lower levels from no source other than their subordinates
- E. some employees are more concerned about truth than about the way they are perceived by their managers

Until now, only injectable vaccines against influenza have been available. Parents are reluctant to subject children to the pain of injections, but adults, who are at risk of serious complications from influenza, are commonly vaccinated. A new influenza vaccine, administered painlessly in a nasal spray, is effective for children. However, since children seldom develop serious complications from influenza, no significant public health benefit would result from widespread vaccination of children using the nasal spray.

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

- A. Any person who has received the injectable vaccine can safely receive the nasal-spray vaccine as well.
- B. The new vaccine uses the same mechanism to ward off influenza as injectable vaccines do.
- C. The injectable vaccine is affordable for all adults.
- D. Adults do not contract influenza primarily from children who have influenza.
- E. The nasal spray vaccine is not effective when administered to adults.

## • Question Type 6: Strengthen •

The town of San Leonardo has recently enacted a law banning smoking in all restaurants within town limits. Since many smokers who normally dine in San Leonardo's restaurants will not want to refrain from smoking during their meals, San Leonardo's restaurants will undoubtedly lose many patrons and considerable income.

**1. Which of the following, if true, most helps to strengthen the argument above?**

- A. Most residents of San Leonardo who eat in restaurants are not smokers.
- B. Most smokers who dine in the company of nonsmokers are willing to refrain from smoking during their meals.
- C. If the law banning smoking in restaurants had not been enacted, it is likely that a more stringent law banning smoking in all public places in San Leonardo would have been enacted instead.
- D. Prior to the enactment of the law banning smoking in San Leonardo's restaurant, the town had a law that required most restaurants to have nonsmoking sections.
- E. None of the other communities adjacent to San Leonardo, which have restaurants comparable to those of San Leonardo, has enacted and enforces any antismoking legislation.

During the nineteenth century, Britain's urban population increased as its rural population diminished. A historian theorizes that, rather than industrialization's being the cause, this change resulted from a series of migrations to urban areas, each occasioned by a depression in the agrarian economy. To test this hypothesis, the historian will compare economic data with population census data.

**2. The historian's hypothesis would be most strongly supported if which of the following were found to be true?**

- A. The periods of greatest growth in the industrial economy were associated with a relatively rapid decline in the rural population.
- B. The periods of greatest weakness in the agrarian economy were associated with relatively slow growth in the population as a whole.
- C. Periods when the agrarian economy was comparatively strong and the industrial economy comparatively weak were associated with a particularly rapid decline in the rural population.
- D. Periods when the agrarian and industrial economies were both strong were associated with particularly rapid growth in the urban population.
- E. The periods of greatest strength in the agrarian economy were associated with relatively slow growth in the urban population.

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

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

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

The global population of frogs has declined in recent years while the amount of ultraviolet radiation reaching the Earth has increased. Since the genetic material in frog eggs is harmed when exposed to ultraviolet radiation, and since the eggs themselves are not protected by shells or leathery coverings but are gelatinous, the frog population decline is probably due, at least in part, to the ultraviolet radiation increase.

**4. Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest support for the argument?**

- A. Even in those regions where there has been no significant increase in ultraviolet radiation, only a small proportion of the frog eggs that are laid ever hatch.
- B. In areas where there has been the least decline in frog populations, populations of species of insects that frogs eat have decreased.
- C. The eggs of frog species whose populations are declining tend to have higher concentrations of damaging pesticides than do the eggs of frog species whose populations have not declined.
- D. In many places where turtles, which lay eggs with tough, leathery coverings, share habitats with frogs, turtle populations are also in decline.
- E. Populations of frog species that hide their eggs beneath rocks or under sand have declined considerably less than have populations of frog species that do not cover their eggs.

The Lexe Telecommunications Company is planning to introduce cell phone service into isolated coastal areas of Diacal, a move which will require considerable investment. Nevertheless, the only significant economic activity in these places is small-scale corn farming, and none of the corn farmers make enough money to afford the monthly service fees that Lexe would have to charge to make a profit. However, Lexe contends that making the service available to these areas will be profitable.

**5. Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest support for Callex's contention?**

- A. Presently, Diacal corn farmers are forced to sell their corn to local buyers at whatever price those buyers choose to pay since the farmers are unable to remain in contact with outside buyers who generally offer higher prices.
- B. In the coastal areas of Diacal where Lexe proposes to introduce cell phone service, there is now no fixed-line telephone service because fixed-line companies do not believe that they could earn their investment.
- C. A cellular telephone company can break even with a considerably smaller number of subscribers than a fixed-line company can, even in areas such as the Diacal coast, where there is no difficult terrain to drive up the costs of installing fixed lines.
- D. Lexe bases its monthly fees for cell phone service in a given region partly on the cost of installing the necessary equipment to provide the service there.
- E. Lexe has for years made a profit on cellphone service in Diacal's capital city, which is not far from the coastal region.

A list of the fifteen operas most frequently performed in recent times includes no works by the nineteenth-century German composer Richard Wagner. Although music producers tend to produce what audiences want, relative infrequency of performance probably does not indicate lack of popularity in Wagner's case, since Wagner's operas are notoriously expensive to perform on stage.

**6. Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the conclusion of the argument above?**

- A. The list of most frequently performed operas does not include operas produced by small amateur groups.
- B. Some opera companies are backed by patrons who are willing to commit large sums of money in order to enjoy lavish productions.
- C. All of the fifteen most frequently performed operas of recent times are works that have been popular for at least 75 years.
- D. More recordings have been produced recently of the works of Wagner than of the works of any other composer of opera.
- E. Operatic works of all kinds have been increasing in popularity in recent years.

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

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

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

The Minoan civilization flourished on the island of Crete around 2000 B.C. The discovery on Crete of large numbers of bronze implements and the furnaces used in their manufacture shows that the Minoans had a thriving bronze industry. Moreover, many bronze artifacts from this period that are similar in style to those produced on Crete have been found in southern Greece. Hence it is probable that, besides making bronzeware for domestic use, the Minoans exported bronzeware to southern Greece.

**8. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument given?**

- A. Copper and tin, the main ingredients of bronze, were present in Southern Greece.
- B. No furnaces dating from the Minoan era and suitable for the manufacture of bronze implements have been found in southern Greece.
- C. The Minoans exported a great deal of pottery, which was highly valued by other ancient civilizations.
- D. The fuel needed for Minoan bronzeware furnaces was provided by a variety of local species of hardwood.
- E. Some of the pieces of bronzeware found on Crete were non-Minoan in origin.

## • Question Type 7: Logical Completion •

The last members of a now-extinct species of a European wild deer called the giant deer lived in Ireland about 16,000 years ago. Prehistoric cave paintings in France depict this animal as having a large hump on its back. Fossils of this animal, however, do not show any hump. Nevertheless, there is no reason to conclude that the cave paintings are therefore inaccurate in this regard, since \_\_\_\_\_.

### 1. Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

- A. some prehistoric cave paintings in France also depict other animals as having a hump
- B. fossils of the giant deer are much more common in Ireland than in France
- C. animal humps are composed of fatty tissue, which does not fossilize
- D. the cave paintings of the giant deer were painted well before 16,000 years ago
- E. only one currently existing species of deer has any anatomical feature that even remotely resembles a hump

Researchers recently asked dozens of shoppers, chosen at random coming out of a SuperMario supermarket, what they had purchased. The prices of the very same items at the nearest SuperBird supermarket were totaled and compared with the SuperMario total. The SuperBird totals averaged five percent higher than the SuperMario totals. Nevertheless, this result does not necessarily show that shoppers at SuperBird would save money overall by shopping at SuperMario instead, because \_\_\_\_\_.

### 2. Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

- A. shoppers who shop regularly at a given supermarket generally choose that store for the low prices offered on the items that they purchase most often
- B. for shoppers with more than 20 items, the SuperBird totals averaged more than five percent higher than the SuperMario totals
- C. many shoppers consider factors other than price in choosing the supermarket at which they shop most regularly
- D. there is little variation from month to month in the overall quantity of purchases made at supermarkets by a given shopper
- E. none of the people who conducted the research were employees of the SuperMario supermarket



A hoard of coins recently unearthed at an ancient Carthagian site bear an image of a face in profile with what appears to be a large mole on the cheek. Pointing out that an artist would be unlikely to include such a specific detail in a generalized portrayal of a face, some archaeologists have concluded that these coins portray an actual individual rather than an idealized type. However, this conclusion is unwarranted, since \_\_\_\_\_.

**3. Which of the following most logically completes the argument?**

- A. archaeologists cannot determine the actual identity of the individual portrayed just from the likeness that appears on the coins
- B. it cannot be established with certainty that Carthagian artists were on the whole less skillful at portraying human face than artists of other cultures
- C. none of the other designs of Carthagian coins that have been discovered features a face with a mole on it
- D. in ancient times it was quite common for the money circulated in a city or country to include coins that originated in other jurisdictions.
- E. the relatively soft metal used for Carthagian coin molds sometimes resulted in the production of series of coins with unintended bumps

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

**4. Which of the following most logically completes the passage?**

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

The economy of Colonia has been in recession for the past eight years. Most companies that have not been forced into bankruptcy have survived thanks to the high efficiency of the employees they retained, which helped the companies control costs. In recent months, however, the Colonian economy has begun to recover, and companies are beginning to expand their workforces. Colonia, therefore, will soon experience a drop in average worker efficiency, since \_\_\_\_\_.

**5. Which of the following, if true, most logically complete the argument?**

- A. people who have been employed throughout the recession will, no doubt, continue to be employed
- B. Colonia is expected to begin importing more goods from other countries
- C. most companies will find that few of the workers available for hiring are as efficient as those they retained during the recession.
- D. during the recession, workers did not receive any raise in their pay.
- E. many companies that were forced into bankruptcy in the past eight years had a fair number of efficient workers.

People widely believed that the controlled use of fire originated 200,000 years ago with the human species *Homo sapiens*. However, a site containing a deposit, estimated to be nearly 500,000 years old, consisting of charcoal, burned animal bones, and charred rocks, has recently been found. Although *homo sapiens* did not exist at that time, this discovery provides no basis to the claim that the controlled use of fire preceded the *Homo sapiens*, since \_\_\_\_\_.

**6. Which of the following most logically completes the passage?**

- A. the use of fire might have originated independently in several different parts of the world
- B. it is possible that fire was used much earlier than 500,000 years ago
- C. the charred rocks found in the deposit included several different kinds of stone, all of which are common in the immediate vicinity of the site
- D. animal bones could have been discarded in a fire used for purposes such as protection or heat rather than for cooking
- E. it is impossible to determine whether a charred deposit dating from so long ago resulted from a fire caused by lightening or from the purposeful use of fire

Members of the San, a hunter-gatherer society, have a diet far richer in fruits and vegetables and lower in salt than is typical in industrialized societies. They also differ from industrialized societies in that they have extremely low rates of high blood pressure and obesity. However, contrary to what some have claimed, if people in industrialized societies adopted the San's diet, the incidence of high blood pressure and obesity in these societies might not be dramatically reduced, because \_\_\_\_\_.

**7. Which of the following most logically completes the passage?**

- A. psychological stress, which can also cause high blood pressure, occurs in both industrialized and nonindustrialized societies
- B. the San's low-salt diet is due, not to preference, but to the limited availability of salt in their region
- C. a few members of the San have been found to suffer from circulatory system ailments other than high blood pressure
- D. members of the San are far more physically active than are most members of industrialized societies
- E. not all individuals with high blood pressure are obese

In past studies, young people have typically outperformed older people on identical tasks requiring short-term memory. A new study shows that, for younger subjects, recall based on short-term memory is better in the afternoon than in the morning, whereas for older subjects it is better in the morning than in the afternoon. Since in past studies of short-term memory nearly all of the tests measuring short-term memory were conducted solely in the afternoon, \_\_\_\_\_.

**8. Which of the following most logically completes the argument given?**

- A. most of the subjects in short-term memory studies conducted in the past performed better as the testing session wore on
- B. the past studies have not clearly established that young people typically have better recall based on short-term memory than do older people
- C. there are not significant differences according to the time of day in the long-term memory of both younger and older people
- D. younger people will find that for the recall based on short-term memory is better late at night than in the afternoon
- E. if short-term memory tests were to be conducted solely in the morning, older people would outperform younger people by a wide margin

## • Other Types •

Soft Drink Manufacturer: Our new children's soft drink, RipeCal, is fortified with calcium. Since calcium is essential for developing healthy bones, drinking RipeCal regularly will help make children healthy.

Consumer Advocate: But RipeCal also contains large amounts of sugar, and regularly consuming large amounts of sugar is unhealthful, especially for children.

### **1. In responding to the soft drink manufacturer, the consumer advocate does which of the following?**

- A. Challenges the manufacturer's claim about the nutritional value of calcium in children's diets
- B. Argues that the evidence cited by the manufacturer, when properly considered, leads to a conclusion opposite to that reached by the manufacturer.
- C. Implies that the manufacturer of a product is typically unconcerned with the nutritional value of that product.
- D. Questions whether a substance that is healthful when eaten in moderation can be unhealthful when eaten in excessive amounts.
- E. Presents additional facts that call into question the conclusion drawn by the manufacturer.

Sleep deprivation is a known cause of workplace error, and many physicians frequently go without sleep for periods of 24 hours or more. However, few of these physicians have, in the course of a routine examination by a peer, been diagnosed with sleep deprivation. So there is little cause for concern that habitual sleep deprivation will cause widespread physician error.

### **2. The answer to which of the following questions would be most helpful in evaluating the argument?**

- A. Do physicians who have been diagnosed with sleep disorders also show signs of other ills not related to sleep deprivation?
- B. Is the ability to recognize the symptoms of sleep deprivation in others significantly impaired by habitual sleep deprivation?
- C. Do factors other than habitual sleep deprivation ever lead to errors in the workplace on the part of physicians?
- D. Of people who have recently been treated by physicians, what percentage believe that many physicians have occasionally suffered from sleep deprivation?
- E. Is the incidence of sleep deprivation higher among physicians than it is among other health care workers?

The function of government is to satisfy the genuine wants of the masses, and government cannot satisfy those wants unless it is informed about what those wants are. Freedom of speech ensures that such information will reach the ears of government officials. Therefore, freedom of speech is indispensable for a healthy state.

**3. Which one of the following, if true, would NOT undermine the conclusion of the argument?**

- A. People most often do not know what they genuinely want.
- B. Freedom of speech tends ultimately to undermine social order, and social order is a prerequisite for satisfying the wants of the masses.
- C. The proper function of government is not to satisfy wants, but to provide equality of opportunity.
- D. Freedom of speech is not sufficient for satisfying the wants of the masses: social order is necessary as well.
- E. Rulers already know what the people want.

Some good cooks are gourmet cooks who pride themselves on always using extravagantly rich ingredients in elaborate recipes. Some good cooks can be characterized as fast-food cooks. They may use rich ingredients as long as the recipes are easy to follow and take little time. Other good cooks are health food enthusiasts, who are concerned primarily with the nutritional value of food. But even though not all good cooks are big eaters, they all enjoy preparing and serving food.

**4. If the information in the passage is true, which one of the following CANNOT be true?**

- A. Most good cooks do not use extravagantly rich ingredients.
- B. Everyone who enjoys preparing and serving food is a good cook.
- C. More good cooks who use extravagantly rich ingredients are big eaters than are good cooks who do not use such ingredients.
- D. There are fewer good cooks who enjoy serving and preparing food than there are good cooks who are big eaters.
- E. Gourmet cooks, fast-food cooks, and cooks who are health food enthusiasts are all big eaters.

The damage that trucks do to highways escalates dramatically with the weight borne per axle. New regulations increase the maximum permitted vehicle weight; these regulations will therefore allow onto the highway trucks capable of doing even more damage than those currently permitted.

**5. The argument is open to criticism on the grounds that it:**

- A. fails to establish that the level of damage done by trucks is a serious problem
- B. omits evidence about one of the two relevant factors
- C. ignores the possibility that careful driving can lessen damage to highways
- D. presumes that trucks are the only vehicles capable of causing substantial damage to highways
- E. presumes that something is bound to happen just because it is allowed to happen

## Sentence Practices

1. They were fighting, albeit discreetly, to open the intellectual world to the new science and to liberate intellectual life from ecclesiastical philosophy and envisioned their work as contributing to the growth, not of philosophy, but of research in mathematics and physics.
2. Studies by Hargrave and Geen estimated natural community grazing rates by measuring feeding rates of individual zooplankton species in the laboratory and then computing community grazing rates for field conditions using the known population density of grazers.
3. A critique of Handlins' interpretation of why legal slavery did not appear until the 1660's suggests that assumptions about the relation between slavery and racial prejudice should be reexamined, and that explanations for the different treatment of Black slaves in North and South America should be expanded.
4. As a result, much of the early work on the nonelite was aridly statistical in nature; reducing the vast majority of the population to a set of numbers was hardly more enlightening than ignoring them altogether.
5. Anthropologists and others are on much firmer ground when they attempt to describe the cultural norms for a small homogeneous tribe or village than when they undertake the formidable task of discovering the norms that exist in a complex modern nation-state composed of many disparate groups.
6. Traditional stereotypes of women as the weaker and more dependent sex have led to earlier intervention and longer periods of misdirected supervision for female delinquents than for males.
7. An impact capable of ejecting a fragment of the Martian surface into an Earth-intersecting orbit is even less probable than such an event on the Moon, in view of the Moon's smaller size and closer proximity to Earth.
8. After 1890, under the terms of the Homestead Act and its successors, more new land was taken up for farming than had been taken up for this purpose in the United States up until that time.
9. The extraction of case histories is not, however, the only use to which court records may be put.
10. Since these quanta are believed to be indivisible packages of energy and so cannot be further refined, we reach a point beyond which further resolution of the world is not possible.
11. Perhaps the study of the sea urchin in this manner can provide a medium by which the molecular biologist and the morphologist can begin communicating with each other more effectively about the way in which genes control morphogenesis.
12. A computer simulation based on this theory has reproduced the appearance of many spiral galaxies without assuming an underlying density wave, the hallmark of the most widely accepted theory of the large-scale structure of spiral galaxies.

13. These historians, however, have analyzed less fully the development of specifically feminist ideas and activities during the same period.
14. And Walzer advocates as the means of eliminating this tyranny and of restoring genuine equality “the abolition of the power of money outside its sphere.”
15. Black Fiction surveys a wide variety of novels, bringing to our attention in the process some fascinating and little-known works like James Weldon Johnson’s *Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man*.
16. Although it has been possible to infer from the goods and services actually produced what manufactures and servicing trades thought their customers wanted, only a study of relevant personal documents written by actual consumers will provide a precise picture of who wanted what.
17. Physicists, looking at the original Schrodinger equation, learn to sense in it the presence of many invisible terms in addition to the differential terms visible, and this sense inspires an entirely appropriate disregard for the purely technical features of the equation.
18. It was not the change in office technology, but rather the separation of secretarial work, previously seen as an apprenticeship for beginning managers, from administrative work that in the 1880’s created a new class of “dead-end” jobs, thenceforth considered “women’s work.”
19. It has thus generally been by way of the emphasis on oral literary creativity that these Chicano writers, whose English-language works are sometimes uninspired, developed the powerful and arresting language that characterized their Spanish-language works.
20. According to this theory, it is not the quality of the sensory nerve impulses that determines the diverse conscious sensations they produce, but rather the different areas of the brain into which they discharge, and there is some evidence for this view.
21. Consequently, nothing seems good or normal that does not accord with the requirements of the free market.
22. This is the last day in the year when they would have gone out to visit friends and relatives.
23. Hardly a week passes without Mary going shopping with her friends
24. Those who wait for the bees to leave the hive will not have lips too swollen to relish the honey.
25. Her mother had died too long ago for her to have more than an instinct remembrance of her caresses; and her place had been supplied by an excellent woman as governess, who had fallen little short of a mother in affection.

## **Part 2: Hard Section**

## Passage 1

line MacArthur and Wilson suggested that the biodiversity of an island will vary in direct proportion to a function of the island's size (i.e., larger islands can support a greater number of species) and in inverse proportion to a function of its distance from the mainland (i.e., many remote islands will tend to support fewer species). Reduced biodiversity in an island context is likely to require significant  
5 adaptation on the part of colonizing human populations. Evans argues that this limitation makes islands ideal laboratories for the study of human adaptations to the natural environment, whilst Renfrew and Wagstaff, in the introduction to their study of Melos, focus on this limitation in biodiversity as a "significant characteristic of the island ecosystem." For human communities, however, this limitation may potentially be offset by other factors. The reduced biodiversity of an  
10 island ecosystem applies only to terrestrial resources: the resources of the sea will be as rich as on any other coastal area, and may be equally important to human communities. A small island such as Malta or Melos allows all communities direct access to the sea, providing an important nutritional "safety net," as well as an element of dietary diversity, which may actually give island communities an advantage over their landlocked counterparts. Islands may also have specific nonbiological  
15 resources (such as obsidian on Melos), which may be used in exchange with communities on other islands and adjacent mainlands.

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. evaluate two contrasting approaches to island biodiversity
- B. discuss the relevance of certain data pertaining to island biodiversity
- C. call into question a particular understanding of island biodiversity
- D. consider various reasons for reduced biodiversity on islands
- E. contrast large and small islands in terms of overall biodiversity

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

### 2. According to the author, factors of potential importance to human communities on islands include

- (A) the accessibility of the sea's resources
- (B) a diet superior in some respects to the diet of landlocked communities
- (C) nonbiological resources that can be exploited

### 3. The author suggests that in considering the biodiversity of islands, Evans

- A. focuses too exclusively on terrestrial resources
- B. misunderstands the relationship between an island's size and its terrestrial resources
- C. misinterprets the work of MacArthur and Wilson
- D. is wrong to assume that more remote islands support fewer species
- E. downplays the ways that human communities adapt to island biodiversity



## Passage 2

line Since the 1970s, archaeological sites in China's Yangtze River region have yielded evidence of sophisticated rice-farming societies that predate signs of rice cultivation elsewhere in East Asia by a thousand years. Before this evidence was discovered, it had generally been assumed that rice farming began farther to the south. This scenario was based both on the geographic range of wild-  
5 or free-living rice, which was not thought to extend as far north as the Yangtze, and on archaeological records of very early domestic rice from Southeast Asia and India (now known to be not so old as first reported). Proponents of the **southern-origin theory** point out that early rice-farming societies along the Yangtze were already highly developed and that evidence for the first stage of rice cultivation is missing. They argue that the first hunter-gatherers to develop rice  
10 agriculture must have done so in this southern zone, within the apparent present-day geographic range of wild rice.

Yet while most stands of wild rice reported in a 1984 survey were concentrated to the south of the Yangtze drainage, two northern outlier populations were also discovered in provinces along the middle and lower Yangtze, evidence that the Yangtze wetlands may fall within both the present-day  
15 and the historical geographic ranges of rice's wild ancestor.

**1. Which of the following, if true, would most clearly undermine the conclusion that the author makes based on the 1984 survey?**

- A. Areas south of the Yangtze basin currently have less wild-rice habitat than they once did.
- B. Surveys since 1984 have shown wild rice populations along the upper Yangtze as well as along the middle and lower Yangtze.
- C. The populations of wild rice along the Yangtze represent strains of wild rice that migrated to the north relatively recently.
- D. Early rice-farming societies along the Yangtze were not as highly developed as archaeologists once thought.
- E. In East Asia, the historical geographic range of wild rice was more extensive than the present-day geographic range is.

**2. Select a sentence containing the rationale used by skeptics to cast doubt on the idea that rice cultivation began in the Yangtze River region despite the discovery mentioned at the beginning of the passage.**

**3. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the "southern-origin theory"?**

- A. The theory is based on an unconventional understanding of how hunter-gatherers first developed rice agriculture.
- B. The theory fails to take into account the apparent fact that evidence for the first stage of rice cultivation in the north is missing.
- C. The theory was developed primarily in response to a 1984 survey of wild rice's geographic range.
- D. Reassessment of the dates of some archaeological evidence has undermined support for the theory.
- E. Evidence of sophisticated rice-farming societies in the Yangtze region provides support for the theory.

## Passage 3

line Analyzing levels of proportional representation of American Indians in state and local government jobs is important for several reasons. First, the basic idea underlying the theory of representative bureaucracy is that the demographic composition of bureaucracy should mirror the demographic composition of the general public. This is because in addition to its symbolic value, increased  
5 **access to managerial positions** may lead to greater responsiveness on the part of policy makers to the policy interests of traditionally disadvantaged groups such as American Indians. Second, the focus on higher level jobs in bureaucracies (as opposed to non-managerial positions) is especially important because managerial positions represent a major source of economic progress for members of traditionally disadvantaged groups, as these jobs confer good salaries, benefits, status,  
10 security, and mobility. Third, it is important to know if there has been growth in the American Indian share of more desirable public sector positions over the last two decades. For instance, Peterson and Duncan argue that the population and power of American Indians have been growing in certain states. **Peterson and Duncan also suggest that this growth may reflect the possibility that American Indian population are becoming more active in nontraditional areas of politics,**  
15 **assimilating into mainstream culture, and securing with greater frequency leadership positions in non-tribal government.**

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. summarize a demographic trend over time
- B. present findings on a demographic group
- C. analyze the demographic composition of a type of job
- D. explain the need for particular social research
- E. argue for the implementation of a social policy

### 2. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as whole?

- A. It hypothesizes a phenomenon that might explain a point made in the preceding sentence.
- B. It provides evidence that undermines that assertion made in the first sentence.
- C. It offers a projection regarding the development of a trend mentioned earlier in the passage.
- D. It presents an interpretation of a discrepancy noted earlier in the passage.
- E. It proposed an implementation of a policy mentioned in the preceding sentence.

### 3. The passage suggests which of the following regarding “access to managerial positions” for disadvantaged groups?

- A. This access is only significant when the percentage of disadvantaged group members in managerial positions mirrors the percent of that group in the general public.
- B. This access is largely the result of policy decisions made response to interest of those groups.
- C. This access has meaning apart from any policy benefits it confer on those groups.
- D. This access often creates increased access to non-managerial position for those groups.
- E. The extent of this access tends to be similar across different disadvantaged groups.

## Passage 4

line The border decoration in medieval manuscripts referred to as pen flourishing reached great artistic heights in the northern Netherlands in the 1400s. The regional variants in form that evolved make flourishing a useful tool for localizing and roughly dating manuscripts. When the first printed books appeared in that region, many copies were still traditionally decorated by hand with such  
5 flourishing. Since books' publication can usually be dated with far more accuracy than manuscripts, studying these decorations in early printed books might lead to a more precise dating of the penwork in manuscripts. It is of less help in localizing the flourishing. **Upon completion, copies of printed books were often sold unadorned, to be decorated elsewhere as commissioned by their buyers.**

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

- A. It points out a difficulty involved in studying pen flourishing.
- B. It restates an assertion about the first printed books.
- C. It corrects a misconception regarding the decoration of manuscripts.
- D. It provides support for a claim about the dating of printed books.
- E. It summarized an argument about how to interpret certain type of penwork.

2. According to the passage, pen flourishing in manuscripts can provide historians with valuable information about

- A. who commissioned the manuscript
- B. the source from which the manuscript was copied
- C. the value placed on the contents of the manuscript
- D. where the manuscript was produced
- E. the collaborative process used to produce the manuscript

## Passage 5

line Pueblo Bonito, the most impressive of the “great houses” at the prehistoric Chaco Canyon site in New Mexico, comprised over 600 rooms and 4 to 5 stories. Traditional interpretations have viewed the great houses as almost entirely residential, with some archaeologists estimating the population of Pueblo Bonito at 1,200. But Windes recently challenged this view by pointing out the paucity of  
5 hearths recorded during the excavation of Pueblo Bonito, which revealed only 3 upper-story hearths, in contrast to 59 ground-floor hearths: habitation rooms would have required hearths for cooking and heat. It is possible, however, that the collapse of upper-story floors disturbed evidence of upper-story hearths to such an extent that they were not revealed by early excavations such as those conducted by Pepper’s field crews in the 1890s and Judd’s in the 1920s. Additionally, reliance  
10 on room features for early population estimates is complicated by the Chacoan’s later remodeling, especially given Judd’s disinclination to destroy later structures and features to expose earlier ones. The failure of early excavations to strip off intact floors may have concealed evidence of hearths in upper-story rooms.

**1. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about Windes’ argument?**

- A. It relies on evidence that is irrelevant to the examination of structures as large as Pueblo Bonito
- B. It fails to acknowledge crucial evidence from great houses other than Pueblo Bonito
- C. It fails to incorporate crucial evidence from excavations before the 1920s.
- D. It is based on a false notion about the significance of hearths.
- E. It is based on evidence that may be incomplete.

**2. It can be inferred from the passage that Windes would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about room usage in Pueblo Bonito?**

- A. Upper-story rooms were rarely used as storage areas.
- B. Rooms that were remodeled were most likely to have been residential rooms.
- C. The majority of residential rooms were located on the ground floor.
- D. Early excavations of Pueblo Bonito disturbed much of the evidence indicating room usage.
- E. Upper-story rooms with hearths were probably used for different purposes than were lower story rooms with hearths.

**3. Which of the following can be inferred about the excavation work performed by Judd’s field crew?**

- A. It did not unearth many room features that existed prior to Chacoan remodeling.
- B. It did not unearth any evidence of upper-story hearths.
- C. It revealed only habitation rooms.
- D. It resulted in the collapse of some room features and upper-story floors.
- E. It confirmed traditional population estimates for Pueblo Bonito.

## Passage 6

line A divide between aesthetic and technical considerations has played a crucial role in mapmaking  
and cartographic scholarship. Since nineteenth century cartographers, for instance, understood  
themselves as technicians who did not care about visual effects, while others saw themselves as  
landscape painters. That dichotomy structured the discipline of the history of cartography. Until the  
5 1980s, in what Blakemore and Harley called “the Old is Beautiful **Paradigm**,” scholars largely  
focused on maps made before 1800, marveling at their beauty and sometimes regretting the decline  
of the pre-technical age. Early mapmaking was considered art while modern cartography was  
located within the realm of engineering utility. Alpers, however, has argued that this boundary would  
have puzzled mapmakers in the seventeenth century, because they considered themselves to be  
10 visual engineers.

**1. According to the passage, Alpers would say that the assumptions underlying the “paradigm” were**

- A. inconsistent with the way some mapmakers prior to 1800 understand their own work
- B. dependent on a seventeenth-century conception of mapmaking visual engineering
- C. unconcerned with the difference between the aesthetic and technical questions of mapmaking
- D. insensitive to divisions among cartographers working in the period after 1800
- E. supported by the demonstrable technical superiority of mapmaking made after 1800

**2. It can be inferred from the passage that, beginning in the 1980s, historians of cartography**

- A. placed greater emphasis on the beauty of maps made after 1800
- B. expanded their range of study to include more material created after 1800
- C. grew more sensitive to the way mapmakers prior to 1800 conceived of their work
- D. came to see the visual details of maps as aesthetic objects rather than practical cartographic aids
- E. reduced the attention they paid to the technical aspects of mapmaking

## Passage 7

line The manuscripts of the eight extant Latin tragedies identify the plays as the *Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae*. Since nobody of that name is known, modern scholars believe the dramas to be the work of Lucius Annaeus Seneca the Younger, the well-known philosopher, orator, and politician. Clearly, the tragedies were written during Seneca's lifetime: internal references to earlier  
5 poets, most notably Ovid, indicate that the dramas cannot have been composed prior to the second decade C.E., and the plays must have been written by 96 C.C., when Quintilian quotes Medea, one of the tragedies.

It is remarkable, however, that Seneca himself never mentions the plays, since there are certainly passages in them that could be used to illustrate points of his philosophy. There are at least two  
10 possible explanations. In the early Roman Empire, playwrights were sometimes exiled or executed for lines construed as directed against the emperor; thus, Seneca's silence may be simple prudence. But if anyone could safely attach his name to dramas, surely it would be Seneca, the emperor's tutor. And although Herrmann offers Seneca's modesty as an explanation, Seneca is not averse to referring to his other writings. The evidence for equating Seneca with the author of the  
15 tragedies seems circumstantial.

### 1. The author mentions Medea primarily in order to

- A. Given an example of a play in which references to certain authors can be used to determine when the *Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae* were composed.
- B. Acknowledge the possibility that the *Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae* may have been written by Quintilian rather than Seneca.
- C. Suggest that certain of the *Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae* may have been written near the end of Seneca's lifetime.
- D. Argue that Marci may have been one of the last of the eight plays in the *Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae* to be written.
- E. Indicate how the latest possible date for the time period during which the *Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae* were composed might be established.

### 2. The author of the passage makes which of the following claims about the eight extant Latin tragedies?

- A. There is only circumstantial evidence that the plays were all written by the same author.
- B. Scholars have persistently attributed the plays to Seneca despite evidence that some of them may have been composed prior to his lifetime.
- C. Evidence in the manuscripts of the plays identifies them as having been written by Lucius Annaeus Seneca the Younger.
- D. The plays contain some lines that have been construed as being directed against the emperor.
- E. The plays contain material that could illustrate certain aspects of Seneca's philosophy.

### 3. The author of the passage would most likely agree that if Seneca had in fact written the tragedies, then Seneca probably would have

- A. Used the plays as platforms for his philosophical ideas.
- B. Referred to the plays in some of his other writings.
- C. Been in danger of exile or execution for certain lines in the plays.
- D. Avoided attaching his name to be the plays out of modesty.
- E. Written the plays during the latter portion of his lifetime.

## Passage 8

line According to Hill and Spicer, the term “nation-state” is a misnomer, since the ideal model of a monolingual, culturally homogeneous state has existed, not even among Europeans, who invented the nation-state concept and introduced it to the rest of the world. Modern European states, they argue, emerged after the Renaissance through the rise of nation (i.e., specific ethnic groups) to  
5 positions of political and economic dominance over a number of other ethnic groups within the bounded political territories. The term “nation-state,” Hill and Spicer argue, obscures the internal cultural and linguistic diversity of states that could more accurately be called “conquest states.” The resurgence of multiple ethnic groups within a single state, Hill says, is not “potentially threatening to the sovereign jurisdiction of the state,” as Urban and Sherzer suggest; rather, the assertion of  
10 cultural differences threatens to reveal ethnocentric beliefs and practices upon which conquest states were historically founded and thus to open up the possibility for a “nation-state” in which conquered groups enjoy rights with the conquering ethnic group but do not face the threat of persecution or cultural assimilation into the dominant ethnic group.

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. discuss issues relating to a form of political organization by raising doubts about the terminology used to refer to it
- B. trace changes in a form of political organization by examining the evolution of the terminology used refer to
- C. justify the continued use of an established term for an evolving form of political organization
- D. question the accuracy of a new form of political organization
- E. compare two terms for a form of political organization

### 2. The author of the passage quotes Urban and Sherzer most probably in order to

- A. introduce a discussion of the legal ramifications of expanding the nation-state concept
- B. summarize a claim about one possible effect of asserting cultural differences within a state
- C. shift the focus of discussion from internal threats that states face to external threats that they face
- D. point out similarities between the threats to states seen by Urban and Sherzer and those seen by Hill
- E. describe one way an ethnocentric practice has affected attempts to assert cultural differences within a state

### 3. According to the passage, Hill and Spicer define nations as which of the following?

- A. coalitions of distinct ethnic groups with similar concerns
- B. distinct ethnic groups
- C. culturally homogenous states
- D. linguistically diverse states
- E. territorially bounded states

## Passage 9

line From the 1900's through the 1950's waitresses in the United States developed a form of unionism based on the unions' defining the skills that their occupation included and enforcing standards for the performance of those skills. This "occupational unionism" differed substantially from the "worksite unionism" prevalent among factory workers. Rather than unionizing the  
5 workforces of **particular employers**, waitress locals sought to control their occupation throughout a city. Occupational unionism operated through union hiring halls, which provided free placement services to employers who agreed to hire their personnel only through the union. Hiring halls offered union waitresses collective employment security, not individual job security—a basic protection offered by worksite unions. That is, when a waitress lost her job, the local did not intervene with her  
10 employer but placed her elsewhere; and when jobs were scarce, the work hours available were distributed fairly among all members rather than being assigned according to seniority.

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. analyze a current trend in relation to the past
- B. discuss a particular solution to a longstanding problem
- C. analyze changes in the way that certain standards have been enforced
- D. apply a generalization to an unusual situation
- E. describe an approach by contrasting it with another approach

### 2. Which of the following statements best summarizes a distinction mentioned in the passage between waitress unions and factory workers' unions?

- A. Waitress unions were more successful than factory workers' unions in that they were able to unionize whole cities.
- B. Waitress unions had an impact on only certain local areas, whereas the impact of factory workers' unions was national.
- C. Waitress union members held primarily part-time positions, whereas factory workers' unions placed their members in full-time jobs.
- D. Waitress unions emphasized the occupation of workers, whereas factory workers' unions emphasized the worksite at which workers were employed.
- E. Waitress unions defined the skills of their trade, whereas the skills of factory trades were determined by employers' groups.

### 3. The author of the passage mentions "particular employers" primarily in order to

- A. suggest that occupational unions found some employers difficult to satisfy
- B. indicate that the occupational unions served some employers but not others
- C. emphasize the unique focus of occupational unionism
- D. accentuate the hostility of some employers toward occupational unionism
- E. point out a weakness of worksite unionism



## Passage 10

line Biologists have long maintained that two groups of pinnipeds, sea lions and walruses, are descended from a terrestrial bearlike animal, whereas the remaining group, seals, shares an ancestor with weasels. But the recent discovery of detailed similarities in the skeletal structure of the flippers in all three groups undermines the attempt to explain away superficial resemblance as due  
5 to convergent evolution—the independent development of similarities between unrelated groups in response to similar environmental pressures. Flippers may indeed be a necessary response to aquatic life; turtles, whales, and dugongs also have them. But the common detailed design found among the pinnipeds probably indicates a common ancestor. Moreover, walruses and seals drive themselves through the water with thrusts of their hind flippers, but sea lions use their front flippers.  
10 If anatomical similarity in the flippers resulted from similar environmental pressures, as posited by the convergent evolution theory, one would expect walruses and seals, but not seals and sea lions, to have similar flippers.

### 1. According to the passage, it has been recently discovered that

- A. there are detailed skeletal similarities in the flippers of pinnipeds
- B. sea lions, seals, and walruses are all pinnipeds
- C. pinnipeds are descended from animals that once lived on land
- D. animals without common ancestors sometimes evolve in similar ways
- E. animals that have flippers do not all use them in the same way

### 2. The author implies that which of the following was part of the long-standing view concerning pinnipeds?

- A. Pinnipeds are all descended from a terrestrial bearlike animal.
- B. Pinnipeds share a common ancestor with turtles, whales, and dugongs.
- C. Similarities among pinnipeds are due to their all having had to adapt to aquatic life.
- D. There are detailed similarities in the skeletal structure of the flippers in all pinnipeds.
- E. Convergent evolution cannot account for the similarities among pinnipeds.

### 3. In presenting the argument in the passage, the author does which of the following?

- A. Contends that key terms in an opposing view have been improperly used.
- B. Contends that opponents have purposely obscured important evidence.
- C. Shows that two theories thought to be in conflict are actually complementary.
- D. Shows that advocates of a theory have not always stated their view in the same manner.
- E. Shows that an implication of a theory is contradicted by the facts.

## Passage 11

line 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 shaped Earth's surface. This leaves a loose end in current geological theory. Herbert Shaw argues that because scientists have underestimated the input of substantial amounts of energy from  
5 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  
10 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  
15 Earth's processes from any astronomical context.

### 1. The author's primary purpose is to

- A. identify the influences informing a particular geological theory about the processes that have shaped Earth's surface
- B. identify differences between two views of the extraterrestrial impactors and argues that the phenomenon has influenced the development of plate tectonic theory
- C. argue that an explanation is based on a dubious evidence and propose an alternative explanation
- D. discuss an explanation and place that explanation under theoretical context
- E. suggest that apparent discrepancy poses a serious problem for a particular theory that many have believed

### 2. 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

### 3. The passage suggests which of the following about tectonic theory?

- A. It has led scientists to overlook an important contribution to classical geologists from Newton.
- B. It has been more successful than was classical geology in accounting for heat loss from Earth.
- C. It is based on premise about Earth's processes discerned in Newton's thought.
- D. It has correctly explained the effects of extraterrestrial impactors on Earth's surface.
- E. It corrects a fundamental flaw in classical geology.

## Passage 12

line Late-eighteenth-century English cultural authorities seemingly concurred that women readers should favor history, seen as edifying, than fiction, which was regarded as frivolous and reductive. **Readers of Marry Ann Hanway's novel *Andrew Stewart, or the Northern Wanderer*, learning that its heroine delights in David Hume's and Edward Gibbon's histories, could conclude that**  
5 **she was more virtuous and intelligent than her sister, who disdains such reading.** Likewise, while the naïve, novel-addicted protagonist of Jane Austen's *Northanger Abbey*, Catherine Morland, finds history a chore, the sophisticated, sensible character Eleanor Tilney enjoys it more than she does the Gothic fiction Catherine prefers. Yet in both cases, the praise of history is more double-edged than it might actually appear. Many readers have detected a protofeminist critique of history  
10 in Catherine's protest that she dislikes reading books filled with men "and hardly any women at all." Hanway, meanwhile, brings a controversial political edge to her heroine's reading, listing the era's two most famous religious skeptics among her preferred authors. While Hume's history was generally seen as being less objectionable than his philosophy, there were **widespread doubts** about his moral soundness even as a historian by the time that Hanway was writing, and Gibbon's  
15 perceived tendency to celebrate classical paganism sparked controversy from the first appearance of his history of Rome.

### 1. The author's primary purpose is that

- A. the evidence used in support of a particular argument is questionable
- B. a distinction between two genres of writing has been overlooked
- C. a particular issue is more complex than it might appear
- D. two apparently different works share common features
- E. two eighteenth-century authors held significantly different attitudes toward a particular

### 2. According to the passage, which of the following is true of Hume's reputation in the late eighteenth century?

- A. He was more regarded as a historian than Gibbon.
- B. His historical writing, like his philosophical writing, came to be regarded as problematic.
- C. He was more well-known for his historical writing than for his philosophical writing.
- D. His historic writing came to be regarded as morally questionable because of his association with Gibbon.
- E. His views about classical paganism brought him disapproval among the general reading public.

### 3. The highlighted sentence exemplifies which of the following?

- A. Cultural authorities' attempt to use novels to support their view about the value of reading fiction
- B. Eighteenth-century women authors' attempts to embody in their work certain cultural authorities' views about reading
- C. A point about the educational value of reading books about history
- D. An instance in which a particular judgment about the value of reading history is apparently presupposed
- E. A challenge to an assumption about eighteenth-century women's reading habits

## Passage 13

line It is common to quote David Hume arguing against the possibility of reasoned ethics—for example, his observation that “the rules of morality... are not conclusion for our reason.” Hume’s remarks on the relation between reason and ethics are so myriad that it would be presumptuous to seek a definitive clarification of his position. But it is worth noting that immediately preceding the  
5 remark just quoted, Hume declares: “Morals excite passions, and produce or prevent actions. Reason of itself it utterly impotent in this particular.” The qualification “of itself” is important to note. This is, in fact, not an argument that reason is unimportant for morality or for motivating action. It argues only that reason cannot accomplish this entirely on its own.

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. argue that contrary to the conventional interpretation, Hume saw reason as playing the central role in ethical decisions
- B. suggest that Hume viewed reason and morality as being equally strong motivations for action
- C. criticize Hume for failing to provide a definitive clarification of his position on the relationship between reason and ethics
- D. explain why Hume’s view of the relationship between reason and ethics has been widely misunderstood
- E. contend that Hume’s view of the relationship between reason and ethics is more complicated than is often suggested

### 2. The author quotes Hume in the first sentence of the passage primarily to

- A. illustrate the claim that Hume’s view of reason’s role in ethics has been misconstrued
- B. acknowledge a remark made by Hume that seems to indicate that Hume saw reason as inextricable from ethics
- C. demonstrate that Hume’s writing are sometimes ambiguous with respect to the relationship between reason and ethics
- D. show why someone might see Hume as unsympathetic to the notion that reason play a role in ethics
- E. provide evidence that supports the author’s interpretation of Hume’s ethical philosophy

## Passage 14

line While the best sixteenth-century Renaissance scholars mastered the classics of ancient Roman literature in the original Latin and understood them in their original historical context, most of the scholar's educated contemporaries knew the classics only from school lessons on selected Latin texts. These were chosen by Renaissance teachers after much deliberation, for works written by  
5 and for the sophisticated adults of pagan Rome were not always considered suitable for the Renaissance young: the central Roman classics refused (as classics often do) to teach appropriate morality and frequently suggested the opposite. Teachers accordingly made students' need, not textual and historical accuracy, their supreme interest, chopping dangerous texts into short phrases, and using these to impart lessons extemporaneously on a variety of subjects, from syntax to  
10 science. Thus, I believe that a modern reader cannot know the associations that a line of ancient Roman poetry or prose had for any particular educated sixteenth-century reader.

### 1. The passage is primarily concerned with discussing the

- A. unsuitability of the Roman classics for the teaching of morality
- B. approach that sixteenth-century scholars took to learning the Roman classics
- C. effect that the Roman classics had on educated people in the Renaissance
- D. way in which the Roman classics were taught in the sixteenth-century
- E. contrast between the teaching of the Roman classics in the Renaissance and the teaching of the Roman classics today

### 2. The information in the passage suggests that which of the following would most likely result from a student's having studied the Roman classics under a typical sixteenth-century teacher?

- A. The student recalls a line of Roman poetry in conjunction with a point learned about grammar.
- B. The student argues that a Roman poem about gluttony is not morally offensive when it is understood in its historical context.
- C. The student is easily able to express thoughts in Latin.
- D. The student has mastered large portions of the Roman classics.
- E. The student has a sophisticated knowledge of Roman poetry but little knowledge of Roman prose.

### 3. Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the assertion made in the passage concerning what a modern reader cannot know?

- A. Some modern readers are thoroughly familiar with the classics of ancient Roman literature because they majored in classics in college or obtained doctoral degrees in classics.
- B. Some modern readers have learned which particular works of Roman literature were taught to students in the sixteenth century.
- C. Modern readers can, with some effort, discover that sixteenth-century teachers selected some seemingly dangerous classical texts while excluding other seemingly innocuous texts.
- D. Copies of many of the classical texts used by sixteenth-century teachers, including marginal notes describing the oral lessons that were based on the texts, can be found in museums today.
- E. Many of the writings of the best sixteenth-century Renaissance scholars have been translated from Latin and are available to modern readers.

## Passage 15

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

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

**1. It can be inferred that the guppy study and the tadpole study, as they are described in the passage, differed in which of the following ways?**

- (A) The animals less likely to become the victims of predators were the more active ones in the guppy study but were the less active ones in the tadpole study.
- (B) The animals less likely to become the victims of predators were those more alert to their surroundings in the guppy study but were the less alert ones in the tadpole study.
- (C) The situation created experimentally for the guppy study would be more likely to occur in the wild than would the situation created for the tadpole study.

**2. In the context indicated, “demonstrated” most nearly means**

- A. explained
- B. presented
- C. shown
- D. protested
- E. justified

## Passage 16

line Initially the Vinaver theory that Malory's eight romances, once thought to be fundamentally unified, were in fact eight independent works produced both a sense of relief and an unpleasant shock. Vinaver's theory comfortably explained away the apparent contradictions of chronology and made each romance independently satisfying. It was, however, disagreeable to find that what had  
5 been thought of as one book was now eight books. Part of this response was the natural reaction to the disturbance of set ideas. Nevertheless, even now, after lengthy consideration of the theory's refined but legitimate observations, one cannot avoid the conclusion that the eight romances are only one work. It is not quite a matter of disagreeing with the theory of independence, but of rejecting its implications: that the romances may be taken in any or no particular order, that they  
10 have no cumulative effect, and that they are as separate as the works of a modern novelist.

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

**1. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes which of the following about Malory's works?**

- (A) There are meaningful links between and among the romances.
- (B) The subtleties of the romances are obscured when they are taken as one work.
- (C) Any contradictions in chronology among the romances are less important than their overall unity.

**2. The author of the passage concedes which of the following about the Vinaver theory?**

- A. It gives a clearer understanding of the unity of Malory's romances.
- B. It demonstrates the irrationality of considering Malory's romances to be unified.
- C. It establishes acceptable links between Malory's romances and modern novels.
- D. It unifies earlier and later theories concerning the chronology of Malory's romances.
- E. It makes valid and subtle comments about Malory's romances.

**3. It can be inferred from the passage that, in evaluating the Vinaver theory, some critics were**

- A. frequently misled by the inconsistencies in Malory's work
- B. initially biased by previous interpretations of Malory's work
- C. conceptually displeased by the general interpretation that Vinaver rejected
- D. generally in agreement with Vinaver's comparisons between Malory and modern novelists
- E. originally skeptical about Vinaver's early conclusions with respect to modern novels

## Passage 17

line Geologists Harris and Gass hypothesized that the Red Sea rift developed along the line of a suture (a splice in the Earth's crust) formed during the late Proterozoic era, and that significant observable differences in the composition of the upper layers of rocks deposited on either side of the suture give clues to the different natures of the underlying igneous rocks.

5 **Other geologists** argued that neither the upper rock layer nor the underlying igneous rocks on the one side of the rift differ fundamentally from the corresponding layers on the other side. These geologists believe, therefore, that there is inadequate evidence to conclude that a suture underlies the rift.

10 In response, Harris and Gass asserted that the upper rock layers on the two sides of the rift had not been shown to be of similar age, structure, or geochemical content. Furthermore, they cited new evidence that the underlying igneous rocks on either side of the rift contain significantly different kinds of rare metals.

**1. Part of the Harris and Gass hypothesis about the Red Sea rift would be weakened if it could be demonstrated that the composition of upper rock layers**

- A. cannot cause a suture to develop
- B. has no effect on where a suture will occur
- C. cannot provide information about the nature of underlying rocks
- D. is similar on the two sides of a rift unless a suture divides the two sides
- E. is usually different from the composition of underlying rocks

**2. It can be inferred from the passage that the “Other geologists” would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements?**

- A. Similar geological features along both sides of a possible suture imply the existence of that suture.
- B. Sutures can be discovered only where they are not obscured by superimposed geological features.
- C. The composition of igneous rocks permits prediction of the likelihood of a rift developing through them.
- D. It is possible to date igneous rocks by carefully studying the different kinds of rare metals contained in them and by observing their similarity to the layer of rock that lies above them.
- E. The existence of rock layers on one side of a rift that are similar in composition to rock layers on the other side suggests that no suture exists between the two sides.

**3. It can be inferred from the passage that Harris and Gass have done which of the following?**

- A. Drawn detailed diagrams of the Red Sea rift
- B. Based their conclusions on the way in which sutures develop in the Earth's crust
- C. Rejected other geologists objections to their hypothesis about the Red Sea rift
- D. Suggested that the presence of rare metals in rocks indicates an underlying suture
- E. Asserted that rifts usually occur along the lines of sutures



## Passage 18

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

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

**1. The author of the passage mentions the work of Hrdy primarily to**

- A. present an instance of an untenable assumption
- B. illustrate a consensus by citing a representative claim
- C. provide evidence that challenges a belief
- D. highlight a corollary of a widespread view
- E. offer data that help resolve a debate

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

- A. incontestable
- B. immutable
- C. uncommon
- D. immaterial
- E. uncertain

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

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

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

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

## Passage 19

line A critical consensus has emerged that Mary McCarthy will be remembered primarily as an  
essayist rather than as a novelist. But despite her formidable gifts as a polemical and **discursive**  
writer, and for all her reputation as an intellectual who sacrificed feeling to intelligence, what powers  
McCarthy’s best essays are her fictional rather than strictly intellectual gifts. She makes her points  
5 by telling stories or by way of vivid description, arresting images and subtle characterization. And for  
all her exacting sense of fact, McCarthy’s greatest contribution was to blur the distinctions between  
different kinds of prose writing: to show how fiction could be opened up to the thinking mind and  
how essays could profit from the techniques of fiction.

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

**1. The author of the passage suggests that Mary McCarthy’s writing is characterized by**

- (A) The use in her essays of devices more typical in works of fiction
- (B) A narrowing of the differences between narrative and expository prose
- (C) Careful attention to factual accuracy

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

- A. prolific
- B. sophistic
- C. rambling
- D. analytical
- E. circuitous

## Passage 20

line Although the passenger pigeons, now extinct, were abundant in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century America, archaeological studies at twelfth-century Cahokian sites in the present day United States examined household food trash and found that traces of passenger pigeon were quite rare. Given that the sites were close to a huge passenger pigeon roost documented by John James  
5 Audubon in the nineteenth century and that Cahokians consumed almost every other animal protein source available, **the archaeologists conducting the studies** concluded the passenger pigeon population had once been very limited before increasing dramatically in post-Columbian America. Other archaeologists have criticized those conclusions on the grounds that passenger pigeon bones would not be likely to be preserved. But all the archaeological projects found plenty of bird bones —  
10 and even **tiny bones from fish**.

**1. The author of the passage mentions “tiny bones from fish” primarily in order to**

- A. explain why traces of passenger pigeon are rare at Cahokian sites
- B. support a claim about the wide variety of animal proteins in the Cahokian diet
- C. provide evidence that confirms a theory about the extinction of the passenger pigeon
- D. cast doubt on the conclusion reached by the archaeologists who conducted the studies discussed in the passage
- E. counter an objection to an interpretation of the data obtained from Cahokian sites

**2. Which of the following, if true, would most call into question the reasoning of “the archaeologists conducting the studies”?**

- A. Audubon was unable to correctly identify twelfth-century Cahokian sites
- B. Audubon made his observations before passenger pigeon populations began to decline.
- C. Passenger pigeons would have been attracted to household food trash
- D. Archaeologist have found passenger pigeon remains among food waste at eighteenth-century human settlements
- E. Passenger pigeons tended not to roost at the same sites for very many generation

## Passage 21

line In *The Life of Charlotte Bronte* (1857), the first and most celebrated biography of novelist Charlotte Bronte, Elizabeth Gaskell promoted the long-persisting romantic view of Bronte as having no connection with the rest of English society at a time when industrialization was causing much turbulence, but as having sprung naturally, like so much purple heather, out of the English  
5 countryside. Gaskell also portrayed Bronte as irreproachably proper, incapable of “unladylike” feelings or dangerous views; this was at variance with the subversive spirit Matthew Arnold accurately discerned, albeit with distance, deep within Bronte’s fiction. While correcting many of Gaskell’s errors and omissions at last, even Winifred Gerin’s *Charlotte Bronte: The Evolution of Genius* (1967) failed to discard Gaskell’s viewpoint. Feminists have introduced new interpretations of  
10 Bronte’s life, but it is primarily Juliet Barker who takes into account the larger world that impinged on that life—the changing England in which old divisions of class and gender were under pressure.

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. consider similarities in several studies of Charlotte Bronte’s life
- B. defend a particular view of Charlotte Bronte’s life
- C. discuss a change in perspective on Charlotte Bronte’s life
- D. depict the social environment in which Charlotte Bronte lived
- E. portray Charlotte Bronte as an early feminist writer

### 2. The passage suggest that Matthew Arnold disapproved of Charlotte Bronte’s fiction insofar as he believed that it

- A. overly romanticized the English countryside
- B. contained dangerous ideas buried within it
- C. perpetuated outmoded social distinctions
- D. failed to represent industrialized society realistically
- E. reflected an excessive concern with propriety

### 3. The passage suggests that Gaskell’s biography of Charlotte Bronte advanced the idea that Bronte was

- A. one of the most celebrated of the romantic novelists
- B. an outspoken advocate of social change
- C. opposed to the industrialization of England
- D. strongly influenced by the social upheaval of the times
- E. chiefly the product of a rustic environment

## Passage 22

line     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 global climatic-control system. According to Lovelock, Earth acts like a super organism, 5 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 level 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 not only the 10 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.

**1. 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.

**2. 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

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

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

## Passage 23

line The transplantation of organs from one individual to another normally involves two major problems: organ rejection is likely unless the transplantation antigens of both individuals are nearly identical, and the introduction of any unmatched transplantation antigens induces the development by the recipient of donor-specific lymphocytes that will produce violent rejection of further  
5 transplantations from that donor. However, we have found that among many strains of rats these “normal” rules of transplantation are not obeyed by liver transplants. Not only are liver transplants never rejected, but they even induce a state of donor-specific unresponsiveness in which subsequent transplants of other organs, such as skin, from that donor are accepted permanently. Our hypothesis is that many strains of rats simply cannot mount a sufficiently vigorous destructive  
10 immune-response (using lymphocytes) to outstrip the liver’s relatively great capacity to protect itself from immune-response damage and that the systemic unresponsiveness observed is due to concentration of the recipient’s donor-specific lymphocytes at the site of the liver transplant.

**1. The primary purpose of the passage is to treat the accepted generalizations about organ transplantation in which of the following ways?**

- A. Explicate their main features
- B. Suggest an alternative to them
- C. Examine their virtues and limitations
- D. Criticize the major evidence used to support them
- E. Present findings that qualify them

**2. According to the hypothesis of the author, after a successful liver transplant, the reason that rats do not reject further transplants of other organs from the same donor is that the**

- A. transplantation antigens of the donor and the recipient become matched
- B. lymphocytes of the recipient are weakened by the activity of the transplanted liver
- C. subsequently transplanted organ is able to repair the damage caused by the recipient’s immune-response reaction
- D. transplanted liver continues to be the primary locus for the recipient’s immune-response reaction
- E. recipient is unable to manufacture the lymphocytes necessary for the immune-response reaction

**3. Which of the following new findings about strains of rats that do not normally reject liver transplants, if true, would support the authors’ hypothesis?**

- I. Stomach transplants are accepted by the recipients in all cases.
- II. Increasing the strength of the recipient’s immune-response reaction can induce liver-transplant rejection.
- III. Organs from any other donor can be transplanted without rejection after liver transplantation.
- IV. Preventing lymphocytes from being concentrated at the liver transplant produces acceptance of skin transplants.

- A. II only
- B. I and III only
- C. II and IV only
- D. I, II, and III only
- E. I, III, and IV only

## Passage 24

- line Typically the queen honeybee is mother to all the bees in a hive; after mating with several male drones from other colonies, she lays fertilized eggs that develop into all-female worker bees and lays unfertilized eggs that become all-male drones. When a queen dies, workers often lay unfertilized eggs that hatch into drones. Yet workers rarely reproduce while a queen reigns.
- 5 According to natural selection theory, a worker would enhance her fitness—or ability to propagate her genes—by hatching her own eggs in addition to or in place of the queen’s. But a typical worker’s fitness would be diminished if other workers’ sons, who have less genetic material in common with the worker, supplanted the queen’s sons (the worker’s brothers). Researchers, testing the hypothesis that workers usually somehow block each other’s attempts to reproduce, put
- 10 unfertilized eggs laid by workers and by the queen into a hive. Other workers quickly devoured the workers’ eggs while leaving the queen’s eggs alone.

### 1. The author refers to the experiment described in lines 9-11 in order to

- A. explain how worker bees are prevented from mating with drones
- B. explain how worker bees hatch and nurture the queen’s young
- C. demonstrate the universality of natural selection
- D. show that worker bees are capable of thwarting each other’s attempts to reproduce
- E. provide a model of daily life in a typical honeybee hive

### 2. The inner workings in a honeybee hive that regulate reproduction, as they are described in the passage, are most similar to which of the following types of human societies?

- A. A totalitarian society in which citizens’ “policing” of each other’s actions helps to maintain the status quo.
- B. A pacifist state in which the individuals are strongly opposed to the use of violence or aggression to settle disputes.
- C. A democratic society in which the voice of the majority rules.
- D. A parliamentary society in which a few members, organized as a cabinet wield executive power.
- E. An anarchic state in which order and stable social structures are lacking.

### 3. The passage best supports which of the following inferences about the fitness of honeybees?

- A. Reproduction diminishes any individual honeybee’s fitness.
- B. An individual worker’s fitness can be maintained without the individual herself reproducing.
- C. A hierarchy of stronger and weaker individuals among the worker bees determines which individuals will reproduce when a queen dies.
- D. While a queen reigns, the fitness of the worker bees is increased and that of the drones is diminished.
- E. Fitness encourages worker bees to hatch honeybee eggs without regard for the relatedness of the young to the “parent.”

## Passage 25

line One reason researchers have long believed that Mars never enjoyed an extensive period of warm and wet climate is that much of the surface not covered by wind-borne dust appear to be composed of unweathered material. **If water flowed for an extended period, researchers reasoned, it should have altered and weathered the volcanic minerals, creating clays or other**  
5 **oxidized, hydrated phases (minerals that incorporate water molecules in their crystal structure).**

It turns out, though, that the scientists were not looking closely enough. New high-resolution mapping data and close-up surface studies have revealed clays and other hydrated minerals in many regions. The clay deposits are scattered all over, in ancient volcanic surfaces and heavily  
10 cratered highland regions, some of which have apparently been exposed by erosion only recently.

**1. According to the passage, scientists are able to discover weathered material on the Martian surface because they have benefited from which of the following?**

- A. A new method to analyze volcanic craters created on the Martian surface.
- B. An improved ability to detect hydrated materials on the Martian surface
- C. A more sophisticated understanding of the effect of wind-borne dust on the Martian surface
- D. A decision to look for water primarily in heavily cratered highland regions.
- E. A better understanding of how erosion might affect clay deposits.

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

**2. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would agree with which of the following statements regarding the reasoning discussed in the highlighted sentence?**

- (A) It provides the basis for an explanation of why water on Mars has been difficult to find until recently.
- (B) It correctly identifies a consequence of water flowing on the Martian surface.
- (C) It depends on a false assumption about how water and volcanic materials interact on Mars.



## Passage 26

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

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

**1. It can be inferred from the passage that the geographical distribution of the Komodo dragon is**

- A. currently less restricted than it was at the time researchers first began investigating the origins of the genus *varanus*
- B. currently more restricted than it was at the time researchers first began investigating the origins of the genus *Varanus*
- C. less restricted than is the distribution of the genus *varanus* as a whole
- D. more restricted than is the distribution of the genus *Varanus* as a whole
- E. viewed as evidence in favor of the hypothesis that the genus *Varanus* originated in the Indo-Australian archipelago

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

- A. The evidence that led Mertens to argue that *Varanus* originated in the Indo-Australian archipelago
- B. The evidence that led early researchers to argue that *Varanus* originated in Australia
- C. A possible explanation of how *Varanus* might have spread to the Indo-Australian archipelago if it had originated in Australia.
- D. A possible explanation of how *Varanus* might have spread to Australia if it had originated in the Indo-Australian archipelago.
- E. An indication of the general present-day distribution of *Varanus* species between Australia and the Indo-Australian archipelago.

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

- A. It was first noted by Mertens as evidence in favor of his theory about the origins of *Varanus*.
- B. It cannot rule out either one of the theories about the origins of *Varanus* discussed in the passage.
- C. It accounts for the present distribution of the Komodo dragon.
- D. It has led to renewed interest in the debate over the origins of *Varanus*.
- E. It confirms the conclusions reached by early researchers concerning the origins of *Varanus*.

## Passage 27

line Was resource intensification—an increase in labor and time devoted to subsistence activities in order to increase food yields—by Dorset Paleo-Eskimos and Recent Indians on the island of Newfoundland simply a response to population pressure? Not exactly. On Newfoundland, population pressure did not result from a steadily growing resident population but, rather, from the  
5 arrival and lingering presence of new and significantly different populations. Newfoundland’s hunter-gatherer populations—both resident and newcomer—adjusted to the presence of other populations through niche differentiation. Building on a tradition that emphasized marine resources, Dorset Paleo-Eskimos intensified their harvest of seals in response to the arrival of Recent Indians in the first few centuries. **Recent Indians who were more familiar with broad-based, interior-maritime  
10 adaptation, intensified this strategy to cope with the Dorset.**

**1. According to the passage, which of the following resulted from the arrival of the Recent Indians?**

- A. The Dorset Paleo-Eskimos were forced to compete with the Recent Indians for a limited supply of seals.
- B. The Dorset Paleo-Eskimos spent more time harvesting seals than they had in the past.
- C. The Dorset Paleo-Eskimos increased the amount of labor and time devoted to defending their territory.
- D. The Dorset Paleo-Eskimos began to adopt new subsistence strategies they learned from the Recent Indians.
- E. The previously steady growth of the Dorset Paleo-Eskimo population came to a halt.

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

- A. It points out a flaw in a theory discussed earlier in the passage.
- B. It demonstrates the need for additional research on a phenomenon mentioned earlier in the passage.
- C. It underscores the importance of a trait mentioned earlier in the passage.
- D. It supports an assertion made earlier in the passage.
- E. It questions the evidence for a tradition mentioned earlier in the passage.

## Passage 28

line Historian Sheilagh Ogilvie challenges the view that training by European craft guilds from 1560 to 1760 was necessary. Her main evidence, however, is based only on female employment in one guild. Like most other guilds, the Wildberg weaver's guild banned women from becoming masters, however, it exempted master's widow. Indeed, widows accounted for 14 percent of all masters.

5 Ogilvie claims that these "untrained" widow prove "the irrelevance of training." But Wildberg master-widows were not untrained for, as Ogilvie notes elsewhere, wives and children worked with masters, their training may have been informal, but it existed nevertheless. **At least 80 percent of widows were married to masters for longer than the standard six-year apprenticeship, an unknown proportion of the remainder had grown up in weaving families.**

**1. In context, the primary function of the final sentence of the passage is to**

- A. provide evidence to undermine a central claim in Ogilvie's argument
- B. summarize the most important aspects of the data Ogilvie cites to support her analysis
- C. illustrate how the Wildberg weavers' guild differed from other craft guilds of the period
- D. quantify the amount of formal training typically received by Wildberg master weavers
- E. clarify an ambiguity in the status of master-widows as guild members

**2. The author's evaluation of Ogilvie's argument focuses primarily on Ogilvie's**

- A. overgeneralization of a study of an atypical industry
- B. failure to differentiate between formal apprenticeship training and subsequent practical experience
- C. assumptions that certain guild members had no training
- D. insufficient acknowledgement of certain exceptions to a guild's rules
- E. attempt to impose an artificial uniformity on an extended period in history

## Passage 29

line Attempts to identify New Guinean's hunter-gatherers face the well-known difficulty of defining  
what constitutes a hunter-gather group. According to the **common** definition, hunter-gathers are  
those who subsist by hunting wild animals and gathering wild plants. Yet those criteria beg  
numerous questions, including the issue of what constitutes "wild." The very presence on a  
5 landscape of humans who are consumers affects food resources, blurring the lines between wild  
and domesticated and, hence between hunting and pastoralism, and between gathering and  
cultivation. Moreover, it is unclear how groups should be classified that are hunter-gatherers in their  
procurement strategies but that make use of pastoralism and cultivation in their consumption  
patterns—subsisting, for example, by trading wild foods to neighbors in return for domesticated  
10 crops.

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. suggest that there are not as many hunter-gathers in New Guinea as is commonly thought
- B. explain why identifying New Guinean's hunter-gathers is not a straightforward process
- C. point to certain difficulties in establishing what constitute a wild plant and a wild animal
- D. establish new, more relevant criteria for what constitutes a hunter-gather group
- E. discuss the implication of an inappropriate definition of pastoralism

### 2. Replacement of the word "common" with which of the following results in the LEAST change in meaning to the passage?

- A. trite
- B. mutual
- C. unexceptional
- D. collective
- E. conventional

## Passage 30

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

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

**1. The passage provides evidence that Schmidt would be likely to disagree with the theory presented in the first sentence over**

- (A) the length of time it took for the rocky planets to form
- (B) the most likely causes of the Moon's impact craters
- (C) the importance cosmic dust as a seminal material in planetary formation

**2. Which of the following best describes the "observation" referred to in the passage?**

- A. The rocky planets were created by the rapid gravitational collapse of a dust cloud.
- B. Certain features on the Moon's surface are impact craters caused by collisions with objects such as planetesimals.
- C. The rocky planets were formed by a slow accretion of cosmic dust into increasingly larger bodies.
- D. The number of objects colliding with the Moon appears to have been high for a while and then rapidly diminished.
- E. There are far fewer planetesimals in existence today than there were about 4.5 billion years ago.

## Passage 31

line Much recent work has examined the claim that women encounter increasing obstacles relative to men as they move up the organizational ladder in business. This **proposition**, which we term the increasing—disadvantage model, is a core element of the popular glass ceiling metaphor. Despite continued widespread public acceptance of the glass ceiling idea and some consistent findings, 5 most research to date has failed to support the increasing disadvantage model. Indeed, several studies based on private sector firms find that women’s mobility prospects improve, rather than decline, as they climb upward in corporate hierarchies. In the public sector, researchers have found either no sex differences in mobility or a larger female disadvantage in lower grades. Comparing cross—sectional national samples of workers, Baxter and Wright found no evidence in the United 10 States, and only **limited evidence** in Sweden and Australia, that women’s probability of being located in a higher versus a lower hierarchical level declined relative to men’s at higher levels. Taken together, these findings suggest that the glass ceiling may be a myth. Women’s scarcity in top organizational ranks may simply represent the cumulative effect of a constant—or even decreasing—disadvantage at successive hierarchical levels.

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. compare two explanations for a recurring problem
- B. summarize evidence relevant to a hypothesis
- C. point out inconsistencies in a set of findings
- D. account for the persistence of a point of view
- E. reconsider the origins of an ongoing issue

### 2. Based on the passage, which of the following is true of the “limited evidence” from Sweden and Australia?

- A. It lends support to the increasing disadvantage model.
- B. It correlates with findings on women’s mobility from most other countries.
- C. It suggests important cultural similarities between these countries.
- D. It points to a phenomenon not widely recognized in these countries.
- E. It helps explain the persistence of the glass ceiling.

### 3. The author of the passage and those accepting the “proposition” would most likely agree with which of the following?

- A. Lower down on the organizational ladder, women tend to experience fewer disadvantages than they do at higher levels.
- B. Women experience no more disadvantages in moving up the organizational ladder than do men.
- C. The degree of disadvantage experienced by women remains constant as women move up the organizational ladder.
- D. The obstacles to women’s advancement vary significantly from country to country
- E. Women face some disadvantage at each stage of the organizational ladder.

## Passage 32

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

### 1. The author's primary purpose in this passage is to

- A. explain some critics' refusal to consider *Raisin in the Sun* a deliberately ironic play
- B. suggest that ironic nuances ally *Raisin in the Sun* with Du Bois' and Fanon's writings
- C. analyze the fundamental dramatic conflicts in *Raisin in the Sun*
- D. justify the inclusion of contradictory elements in *Raisin in the Sun*
- E. affirm the thematic coherence underlying *Raisin in the Sun*

### 2. In which of the following does the author of the passage reinforce his criticism of responses such as Isaacs' to *Raisin in the Sun*?

- A. The statement that Hansberry is "loyal" (line 2) to the American dream
- B. The description of Hansberry's concern for Black Americans as "intense" (line 7)
- C. The assertion that Hansberry is concerned with "human solidarity" (line 9)
- D. The description of Du Bois' ideal as "well-considered" (line 9)
- E. The description of Fanon's internationalism as "ideal" (line 10)

### 3. The author of the passage would probably consider which of the following judgments to be most similar to the reasoning of critics described in lines 5-7?

- A. The world is certainly flat; therefore, the person proposing to sail around it is unquestionably foolhardy.
- B. Radioactivity cannot be directly perceived; therefore, a scientist could not possibly control it in a laboratory.
- C. The painter of this picture could not intend it to be funny, therefore, its humor must result from a lack of skill.
- D. Traditional social mores are beneficial to culture; therefore, anyone who deviates from them acts destructively.
- E. Filmmakers who produce documentaries deal exclusively with facts; therefore, a filmmaker who reinterprets particular events is misleading us.

## Passage 33

line While historian Linda Nicholson sees women's participation in voluntary associations as activities consistent with the increasing relegation of women's lives to a separate, "private" sphere in nineteenth-century Europe, historian Katherine Lynch argues that these kinds of activities enabled women to join with one another and to develop a kind of shadow citizenship within civil society, if  
5 not the formal state. **These kinds of experiences** were no substitute for actual political entitlements, Lynch suggests, but they deserve more attention for their importance in helping individuals forge enduring bonds of community and identity beyond domestic life. Only by limiting one's notion of public life to formal political participation, she says, can one conclude that most women in Western society have ever been literally consigned to a separate or "private" sphere.

**1. The phrase "These kinds of experiences" in the passage refers to experiences that in Lynch's view are**

- A. an early stage in women's political participation
- B. insufficiently appreciated for their role in women's public life
- C. properly assigned to the "private" sphere
- D. a means of altering the political structure
- E. historically atypical for women in Western society

**2. The passage implies that Lynch would agree that formal political participation**

- A. was increasingly important as the nineteenth century progressed
- B. was an underreported phenomenon among women in nineteenth century Europe within civil society
- C. is crucial to helping individuals form community ties
- D. is a significant component of public life
- E. is indicative of a kind of shadow citizenship



## Passage 34

line There is mounting evidence that the frequency and magnitude of landsliding is changing in many parts of the world in response to climate change. This is not surprising, given that precipitation is one of the two external triggering mechanisms—the other being seismic activity—involved in the formation of landslides. **Evidence from the past** clearly indicates that cycles of elevated landslide  
5 activity have been followed by cycles of low activity, and that these are correlated with climate fluctuations over a variety of timescales.

What sets current changes in landslide activity apart is the likely influence of anthropogenic (i.e., human-caused) factors, either acting alone or in concert with climate, which can further modify the process of landsliding and the nature of ecosystem responses. Among these factors,  
10 deforestation and land-use change have the potential to influence the frequency and magnitude of landsliding because of their direct effects on vegetation attributes that influence slope stability. The extent and conditions under which mountain ecosystems are resilient to these changes—that is, the amount of disturbance they can absorb before changing into states with different structure and function—are not known. Addressing this issue is crucial for the long-term conservation of mountain  
15 scrapes.

**1. The author of the passage cites “evidence from the past” in order to**

- A. Support a partial explanation
- B. Concede a potential objection
- C. Dismiss an apparent counterexample
- D. Highlight a scientific consensus
- E. Account for a historical anomaly

**2. The passage makes which of the following claims?**

- A. A rise in precipitation resulting from human factors has increased the frequency and magnitude of landsliding.
- B. Human factors have led to greater changes in landsliding activity than have cyclical climate fluctuations.
- C. Decreases in landsliding activity have historically been accompanied by changes in climate.
- D. Slope stability is more influenced by seismic activity than it is by human factors.
- E. Changes in land-use patterns in mountain ecosystems are generally correlated with changes in climate.

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

**3. The author of the passage suggests which of the following about the role of human factors in landsliding activity?**

- (A) Human factors can intensify or alter the effects of climate change on landsliding activity.
- (B) It is likely that human factors affect landsliding activity more than climate change does.
- (C) Until recently, human factors did not have much impact on landsliding activity.

## Passage 35

line Biographers of Isaac Newton, whose works form the foundation of the modern physical sciences, have long been puzzled by his preoccupation in later life with nonscientific matters. Brewster explained Newton's voluminous theological studies as the product of a lifelong attempt to confirm the essential harmony of science and religion, but failed to account for Newton's fascination  
5 with the magical pseudoscience of alchemy. Hall claims that Newton did not really believe in alchemy but merely attempted to retrieve isolated useful facts concealed in the enigmatic language of alchemical treatises. Figala, however, asserts that Newton was no exception to the seventeenth-century tendency to combine the exact sciences with magical thought. Whereas Hall treats the alchemical studies as regrettable distractions, Figala's interpretation moves them from the periphery  
10 toward the center of Newton's lifelong endeavors and forms part of a larger scholarly effort to integrate Newton's interest in theology and alchemy with what we now consider his genuinely "scientific" activities.

**1. Based on information in the passage, with which of the following statements would Figala be most likely to agree?**

- A. Newton probably regarded his theological and alchemical studies as more far-reaching and therefore more important than his purely scientific endeavors.
- B. The conventional view of Newton as an exceptional figure in seventeenth-century science is a twentieth-century invention.
- C. Our understanding of the scientific limitations of Newton's early works can be enhanced by careful analysis of his later nonscientific work.
- D. The amount of time that Newton devoted to nonscientific pursuits and the voluminous theological and alchemical studies he produced indicate that he valued speculative thought more highly than experimental research.
- E. Viewed in the proper context, Newton's preoccupation late in his life with theology and alchemy is not incompatible with his earlier contributions in the exact sciences.

**2. Which of the following, if true, would most strongly support Figala's explanation of Newton's interest in alchemy?**

- A. Seventeenth-century scientists as a rule tended to be more interested in alchemy than in theology.
- B. Newton's interest in alchemy was well known during his lifetime and aroused no controversy.
- C. New research has demonstrated that some seventeenth-century alchemical treatises do contain useful scientific information.
- D. Newton devoted much less of his career to alchemical studies than did most of the lesser-known scientists of his time.
- E. Many of the alchemical studies attributed to Newton have been shown by recent scholarship to be forgeries.

**3. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with**

- A. accounting for a puzzling fact
- B. challenging a conventional explanation
- C. reconciling contradictory viewpoints
- D. presenting divergent interpretations
- E. reconsidering a discredited theory

## Passage 36

line Instances of “galactic cannibalism”—mergers in which large galaxies completely consume smaller ones—may be fairly common. Tidal forces produced by the Milky Way’s powerful gravity, for example, appear to be dismantling and engulfing a dwarf galaxy in the constellation Sagittarius, producing **large clumps and streamers of stars** connecting the two galaxies.

5 Astronomers have also observed two dense clusters of stars and gas at the heart of the Andromeda galaxy, an apparent “double nucleus” that may contain the remnant of a cannibalized dwarf galaxy. But this two-lobed appearance could also be created by two parts of a single nucleus bisected by a lane of dust. Scientists believe that only about 25 percent of such apparent double nuclei actually represent galactic cannibalism. Many of the rest result from the illusion of

10 proximity that occurs when objects at different distances appear along the same line of sight; others consist of debris from galactic “collisions,” in which one galaxy has passed through another without merging, causing waves of new star formation.

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. suggest that galactic cannibalism occurs more commonly than previously supposed
- B. indicate the difficulty of determining whether galactic cannibalism has occurred in a given instance
- C. demonstrate flaws in the evidence used to prove that galactic cannibalism actually occurs
- D. outline the process by which galactic cannibalism takes place
- E. present evidence that galactic cannibalism has occurred in a given instance

### 2. The “large clumps and streamers of stars” represent observational data cited by the author of the passage as an example of

- A. the star configuration typical of a dwarf galaxy
- B. galactic cannibalism that is still in progress
- C. waves of new star formation resulting from a galactic collision
- D. debris from a galactic collision coalescing into a double nucleus
- E. material connecting the two nuclei of a galaxy formed by galactic cannibalism

### 3. According to the passage, a true double nucleus may be produced by the

- A. collision of two dwarf galaxies
- B. incorporation of a dwarf galaxy into a larger galaxy
- C. merging of two galaxies of approximately equal size
- D. separation of a single nucleus into two parts by a lane of dust
- E. waves of new star formation resulting from an instance of galactic cannibalism

## Passage 37

line Important historical differences between Europe and North America may explain why many European migratory songbirds, in contrast to North American migratory songbirds, thrive in forest habitats fragmented by human activity. First, the Pleistocene glaciations may have been more severe in Europe than in North America. **Virtually all Europe's forests were erased during the**  
5 **most recent Ice Age.** Any European songbirds dependent upon large, intact blocks of forest were unlikely to survive. In the southern part of North America, however, some forests managed to persist through the coldest times, to the advantage of some forest dwelling songbird. Second, European forests were being abused by humans for thousands of years before the North American forests were. Consequently, European birds have had more time to adapt to a human-  
10 dominated landscape.

**1. According to the passage, which of the following is true about today's European migratory songbirds?**

- A. They generally are not dependent on large, intact blocks of forest.
- B. They generally are less sensitive to cold temperatures than are North American songbirds.
- C. They tend to be unevenly distributed across Europe because of differences in habitat.
- D. Most would be unlikely to survive additional fragmentation of their preferred habitat.
- E. Most represent species that evolved after the Pleistocene glaciations.

**2. In the author's argument, the observation made in the highlighted portion of the passage primarily serves to**

- A. identify a factor that helps explain why Europe's songbird population is significantly smaller than North America's
- B. help explain a distinctive characteristic of European songbirds
- C. shed light on why there is less habitat available for songbirds in Europe than for songbirds in North America
- D. point to a reason why European songbirds have had more time to adapt to a human-dominated landscape than have North American birds.
- E. emphasize the long duration of the Pleistocene glaciations in North America relative to the Pleistocene glaciations in Europe

## Passage 38

line From a biological perspective, culture may be broadly defined as shared variation in behavior that is generated and maintained by social learning—through imitation or teaching, for example. Social learning in animals is often difficult to demonstrate directly. But the presence of culture can be established by observation and deduction: when behavioral differences exist that cannot be  
5 accounted for by genetic or environmental factors, cultural transmission must be occurring. Critics respond that it is often difficult to rule out hypotheses for behavioral patterns. Often implicit in this argument is the notion that social learning, considered a more complex and more cognitively demanding phenomenon than individual learning, should be invoked only as an explanation of last resort.

### 1. According to the passage, the occurrence of social learning can be established by

- A. identifying the presence of a shared variation in behavior
- B. establishing whether a learned behavior is complex or simple
- C. examining whether a behavioral difference is maintained over time
- D. eliminating alternative explanation for a shared behavioral pattern
- E. comparing behavior learned through teaching with that learned through imitation

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

### 2. The passage suggests which of the following about individual learning?

- (A) It does not occur as a result of imitation or teaching.
- (B) It is thought to be less complex than social learning.
- (C) It can occur as a response to environmental factors.

## Passage 39

line In 1993 a key article in *Nature* suggested that listening to classical music facilitates cognitive performance. The so-called Mozart Effect (ME) was demonstrated as spatial reasoning performance was enhanced following 10-minute exposure to Mozart's Sonata K.448. While several studies claim to have replicated the original research using a variety of classical pieces, 5 some researchers remain skeptical. For example, Chabris (1999) carried out a meta-analytic review of the literature and suggested enjoyment arousal as a more probable mechanism for the ME. Rather than Mozart *per se*, music may be one of many enjoyable stimuli that increases arousal or mood with subsequent non-music benefits. Consequently, it remains unclear whether the so-called ME exists and whether or not it can be generalized across music genres.

### 1. It can be inferred from the passage that Chabris' analysis had which of the following implications?

- A. It confirmed that the benefits associated with the Mozart Effect were not replicable using non-musical stimuli.
- B. It suggested that the benefits associated with the Mozart Effect might not be unique to classical music.
- C. It demonstrated that the music of other classical composers, and not only that of Mozart, was capable of producing the benefits associated with Mozart Effect.
- D. It traced the benefits associated with the Mozart Effect to non-musical causes.
- E. It implied that the cognitive benefits produced by listening to classical music were incommensurable with those produced by other kinds of enjoyable stimuli.

### 2. Which of the following would be most likely to undermine Chabris' explanation of the Mozart Effect?

- A. Watching a favorite movie failed to provide the kinds of cognitive benefits associated with listening to classical music.
- B. Playing video games enhanced cognitive performance to the same degree as did playing Mozart on the piano.
- C. Listening to rock music produced the same kinds of cognitive effects as did listening to classical music.
- D. Listening to other classical composers yielded the same cognitive benefits associated with listening to Mozart.
- E. Listening to country music failed to produce the same kinds of cognitive benefits for classical music fans as did listening to Mozart.

## Passage 40

line Thomas Hardy's impulses as a writer, all of which he indulged in his novels, were numerous and divergent, and they did not always work together in harmony. Hardy was to some degree interested in exploring his characters' psychologies, though impelled less by curiosity than by sympathy. Occasionally he felt the impulse to comedy (in all its detached coldness) as well as the impulse to  
5 farce, but he was more often inclined to see tragedy and record it. He was also inclined to literary realism in the several senses of that phrase. He wanted to describe ordinary human beings; he wanted to speculate on their dilemmas rationally (and, unfortunately, even schematically); and he wanted to record precisely the material universe. Finally, he wanted to be more than a realist. He wanted to transcend what he considered to be the banality of solely recording things exactly and to  
10 express as well his awareness of the occult and the strange.

In his novels these various impulses were sacrificed to each other inevitably and often. Inevitably, because Hardy did not care in the way that novelists such as Flaubert or James cared, and therefore took paths of least resistance. Thus, one impulse often surrendered to a fresher one and, unfortunately, instead of exacting a compromise, simply disappeared. A desire to throw over reality  
15 a light that never was might give way abruptly to the desire on the part of what we might consider a novelist-scientist to record exactly and concretely the structure and texture of a flower. In this instance, the new impulse was at least an energetic one, and thus its indulgence did not result in a **relaxed** style. But on other occasions Hardy abandoned a perilous, risky, and highly energizing impulse in favor of what was for him the fatally relaxing impulse to classify and schematize  
20 abstractly. When a relaxing impulse was indulged, the style—that sure index of an author's literary worth—was certain to become verbose. Hardy's weakness derived from his apparent inability to control the comings and goings of these divergent impulses and from his unwillingness to cultivate and sustain the energetic and risky ones. He submitted to first one and then another, and the spirit blew where it listed; hence the unevenness of any one of his novels. His most controlled novel,  
25 *Under the Greenwood Tree*, prominently exhibits two different but reconcilable impulses—a desire to be a realist-historian and a desire to be a psychologist of love—but the slight interlockings of plot are not enough to bind the two completely together. Thus even this book splits into two distinct parts.

**1. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage, based on its content?**

- A. *Under the greenwood tree*: Hardy's ambiguous triumph
- B. The real and the strange: the novelist's shifting realms
- C. Energy versus repose: the role of ordinary people in Hardy's fiction
- D. Hardy's novelistic impulses: the problem of control
- E. Divergent impulses: the issue of unity in the novel

**2. The author of the passage considers a writer's style to be**

- A. a reliable means by which to measure the writer's literary merit
- B. most apparent in those parts of the writer's work that are not realistic
- C. problematic when the writer attempts to follow perilous or risky impulses
- D. shaped primarily by the writer's desire to classify and schematize
- E. the most accurate index of the writer's literary reputation

**3. Which of the following words could best be substituted for “relaxed” (line 18) without substantially changing the author’s meaning?**

- A. informal
- B. confined
- C. risky
- D. wordy
- E. metaphoric

**4. The passage supplies information to suggest that its author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the novelists Flaubert and James?**

- A. They indulged more impulses in their novels than did Hardy in his novels.
- B. They have elicited a greater degree of favorable response from most literary critics than has Hardy.
- C. In the writing of their novels, they often took pains to effect a compromise among their various novelistic impulses.
- D. Regarding novelistic construction, they cared more about the opinions of other novelists than about the opinions of ordinary readers.
- E. They wrote novels in which the impulse toward realism and the impulse away from realism were evident in equal measure.



## Passage 41

line Roger Rosenblatt's book *Black Fiction*, in attempting to apply literary rather than sociopolitical criteria to its subject, successfully alters the approach taken by most previous studies. As Rosenblatt notes, criticism of Black writing has often served as a pretext for expounding on Black history. Addison Gayle's recent work, for example, judges the value of Black fiction by overtly  
5 political standards, rating each work according to the notions of Black identity which it propounds.

Although fiction assuredly springs from political circumstances, its authors react to those circumstances in ways other than ideological, and talking about novels and stories primarily as instruments of ideology circumvents much of the fictional enterprise. Rosenblatt's literary analysis discloses affinities and connections among works of Black fiction which solely political studies have  
10 overlooked or ignored.

Writing acceptable criticism of Black fiction, however, presupposes giving satisfactory answers to a number of questions. First of all, is there a sufficient reason, other than the racial identity of the authors, to group together works by Black authors? Second, how does Black fiction make itself distinct from other modern fiction with which it is largely contemporaneous? Rosenblatt shows that  
15 Black fiction constitutes a distinct body of writing that has an identifiable, coherent literary tradition. Looking at novels written by Blacks over the last eighty years, he discovers recurring concerns and designs independent of chronology. These structures are thematic, and they spring, not surprisingly, from the central fact that the Black characters in these novels exist in a predominantly White culture, whether they try to conform to that culture or rebel against it.

20 *Black Fiction* does leave some aesthetic questions open. Rosenblatt's thematic analysis permits considerable objectivity; he even explicitly states that it is not his intention to judge the merit of the various works—yet his reluctance seems misplaced, especially since an attempt to appraise might have led to interesting results. For instance, some of the novels appear to be structurally diffuse. Is this a defect, or are the authors working out of, or trying to forge, a different kind of aesthetic? In  
25 addition, the style of some Black novels, like Jean Toomer's *Cane*, verges on expressionism or surrealism; does this technique provide a counterpoint to the prevalent theme that portrays the fate against which Black heroes are pitted, a theme usually conveyed by more naturalistic modes of expression?

In spite of such omissions, what Rosenblatt does include in his discussion makes for an astute  
30 and worthwhile study. *Black Fiction* surveys a wide variety of novels, bringing to our attention in the process some fascinating and little-known works like James Weldon Johnson's *Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man*. Its argument is tightly constructed, and its forthright, lucid style exemplifies levelheaded and penetrating criticism.

**1. The author of the passage objects to criticism of Black fiction like that by Addison Gayle because it**

- A. emphasizes purely literary aspects of such fiction
- B. misinterprets the ideological content of such fiction
- C. misunderstands the notions of Black identity contained in such fiction
- D. substitutes political for literary criteria in evaluating such fiction
- E. ignores the interplay between Black history and Black identity displayed in such fiction

**2. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with**

- A. evaluating the soundness of a work of criticism
- B. comparing various critical approaches to a subject
- C. discussing the limitations of a particular kind of criticism
- D. summarizing the major points made in a work of criticism
- E. explaining the theoretical background of a certain kind of criticism

**3. The author of the passage believes that *Black Fiction* would have been improved had Rosenblatt**

- A. evaluated more carefully the ideological and historical aspects of Black fiction
- B. attempted to be more objective in his approach to novels and stories by Black authors
- C. explored in greater detail the recurrent thematic concerns of Black fiction throughout its history
- D. established a basis for placing Black fiction within its own unique literary tradition
- E. assessed the relative literary merit of the novels he analyzes thematically

**4. The author's discussion of *Black Fiction* can be best described as**

- A. pedantic and contentious
- B. critical but admiring
- C. ironic and deprecating
- D. argumentative but unfocused
- E. stilted and insincere

## Passage 42

line The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, ratified in 1868, prohibits state governments from denying citizens the “equal protection of the laws.” Although precisely what the framers of the amendment meant by this equal protection clause remains unclear, all interpreters agree that the framers’ immediate objective was to provide a constitutional warrant for the Civil  
5 Rights Act of 1866, which guaranteed the citizenship of all persons born in the United States and subject to United States jurisdiction. This declaration, which was echoed in the text of the Fourteenth Amendment, was designed primarily to counter the Supreme Court’s ruling in *Dred Scott v. Sandford* that Black people in the United States could be denied citizenship. The act was vetoed by President Andrew Johnson, who argued that the Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished  
10 slavery, did not provide Congress with the authority to extend citizenship and equal protection to the freed slaves. Although Congress promptly overrode Johnson’s veto, supporters of the act sought to ensure its constitutional foundations with the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The broad language of the amendment strongly suggests that its framers were proposing to write into the Constitution not a laundry list of specific civil rights but a principle of equal citizenship that  
15 forbids organized society from treating any individual as a member of an inferior class. Yet for the first eight decades of the amendment’s existence, the Supreme Court’s interpretation of the amendment betrayed this ideal of equality. In the Civil Rights Cases of 1883, for example, the Court invented the “state action” limitation, which asserts that “private” decisions by owners of public accommodations and other commercial businesses to segregate their facilities are insulated from  
20 the reach of the Fourteenth Amendment’s guarantee of equal protection under the law.

After the Second World War, a judicial climate more hospitable to equal protection claims culminated in the Supreme Court’s ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education* that racially segregated schools violated the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Two doctrines embraced by the Supreme Court during this period extended the amendment’s reach. First, the  
25 Court required especially strict scrutiny of legislation that employed a “suspect classification,” meaning discrimination against a group on grounds that could be construed as racial. This doctrine has broadened the application of the Fourteenth Amendment to other, nonracial forms of discrimination, for while some justices have refused to find any legislative classification other than race to be constitutionally disfavored, most have been receptive to arguments that at least some  
30 nonracial discriminations, sexual discrimination in particular, are “suspect” and deserve this heightened scrutiny by the courts. Second, the Court relaxed the state action limitation on the Fourteenth Amendment, bringing new forms of private conduct within the amendment’s reach.

### 1. Which of the following best describes the main idea of the passage?

- A. By presenting a list of specific rights, framers of the Fourteenth Amendment were attempting to provide a constitutional basis for broad judicial protection of the principle of equal citizenship.
- B. Only after the Supreme Court adopted the suspect classification approach to reviewing potentially discriminatory legislation was the applicability of the Fourteenth Amendment extended to include sexual discrimination.
- C. Not until after the Second World War did the Supreme Court begin to interpret the Fourteenth Amendment in a manner consistent with the principle of equal citizenship that it expresses.
- D. Interpreters of the Fourteenth Amendment have yet to reach consensus with regard to what its framers meant by the equal protection clause.
- E. Although the reluctance of judges to extend the reach of the Fourteenth Amendment to nonracial discrimination has betrayed the principle of equal citizenship, the Supreme Court’s use of the state action limitation to insulate private activity from the amendment’s reach has been more harmful.

**2. The passage suggests that the principal effect of the state action limitation was to**

- A. allow some discriminatory practices to continue unimpeded by the Fourteenth Amendment
- B. influence the Supreme Court's ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education*
- C. provide expanded guide lines describing prohibited actions
- D. prohibit states from enacting laws that violated the intent of the Civil Rights Act of 1866
- E. shift to state governments the responsibility for enforcement of laws prohibiting discriminatory practices

**3. According to the passage, the original proponents of the Fourteenth Amendment were primarily concerned with**

- A. detailing the rights afforded by the principle of equal citizenship
- B. providing support in the Constitution for equal protection for all citizens of the United States
- C. closing a loophole that could be used to deny individuals the right to sue for enforcement of their civil rights
- D. asserting that the civil rights protected by the Constitution included nonracial discrimination as well as racial discrimination
- E. granting state governments broader discretion in interpreting the Civil Rights Act of 1866

**4. According to the passage, which of the following most accurately indicates the sequence of the events listed below?**

- |                                   |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| I. Civil Rights Act of 1866       | III. Fourteenth Amendment     |
| II. <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i> | IV. Veto by President Johnson |



- A. I, II, III, IV
- B. I, IV, II, III
- C. I, IV, III, II
- D. II, I, IV, III
- E. III, II, I, IV

## Passage 43

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

To be sure, some critics throughout the years have argued for Austen's affinities with one or more of the male Romantic poets. A special issue of the *Wordsworth Circle* (Autumn 1976) was devoted to exploring connections between Austen and her male contemporaries. Clifford Siskin in his  
15 historicist study of Romanticism argued that Austen does participate in the same major innovation, the naturalization of belief in a developing self, as characterizes Wordsworth's poetry and other key works from the period. Recently, three books have appeared (by Clara Tuite, William Galperin, and William Deresiewicz) that in various ways treat Austen as a Romantic writer and together signal a shift in the tendency to segregate the major novelist of the age from the major poets.  
20 The present essay seeks to contribute to this goal of firmly integrating Austen within the Romantic movement and canon. It does so by pointing out affinities between Austen and a writer with whom she has not commonly been associated, John Keats. Most comparisons of Austen and the Romantic poets have focused on Wordsworth and Byron, whose works we know she read. Although Austen could not have read Keats's poems, which only began to appear in print during the  
25 last years of her life, and there is no evidence that Keats knew Austen's novels, a number of important similarities can be noted in these writers' works that provide further evidence to link Austen with the Romantic movement, especially the period of second-generation Romanticism when all of her novels were published.

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. reconcile two competing positions in an ongoing critical debate
- B. develop a counterargument against a recent interpretation of a writer's work
- C. provide support for a new approach to a writer's work
- D. illustrate the contradictions experienced by women writers during a certain period
- E. explain a writer's detachment from the major intellectual currents of a period

### 2. The author of the passage describes Austen relationship to Romanticism as "vexed" mainly because

- A. her novels do not follow the Augustan mode to the extent the poetry of her contemporaries did
- B. her views seem to be at odds with those of male writers whose works defined British Romanticism
- C. her novels were written during the Romantic period, yet she is not treated as a Romantic writer
- D. her novels are critical of the Romantic ideology, embracing instead an alternative ideology sometimes described as "feminine Romanticism"
- E. she achieved recognition for her novels, whereas the Romantic era is better known for its poetry

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

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

**4. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the concept of “feminine Romanticism?”**

- A. It brought about Austen’s vexed relationship to Romanticism by implying that Austen embraced relatively few elements of the Romantic ideology.
- B. It contributes to Austen’s vexed relationship to Romanticism by keeping her separate from the male writers whose poetry is central to the period.
- C. It ameliorates Austen’s vexed relationship to Romanticism by emphasizing affinities between her and other leading women intellectuals of the day.
- D. It ameliorates Austen’s vexed relationship to Romanticism by capturing the notion of an alternative Romantic ideology that she espoused.
- E. It resolves Austen’s vexed relationship to Romanticism by demonstrating her affinity with Romantic ideology.

## Passage 44

line

Some recent historians have argued that life in the British colonies in America from approximately 1763 to 1789 was marked by internal conflicts among colonists. Inheritors of some of the viewpoints of early twentieth-century progressive **historians such as Beard and Becker**, these recent  
5 historians have put forward arguments that deserve evaluation.

The kind of conflict most emphasized by these historians is class conflict. Yet with the Revolutionary War dominating these years, how does one distinguish class conflict within that larger conflict? Certainly not by the side a person supported. Although many of these historians have accepted the earlier assumption that Loyalists represented an upper class, new evidence indicates  
10 that Loyalists, like rebels, were drawn from all socioeconomic classes. (It is nonetheless probably true that a larger percentage of the well-to-do joined the Loyalists than joined the rebels.) Looking at the rebel side, we find little evidence for the contention that lower-class rebels were in conflict with upper-class rebels. Indeed, the war effort against Britain tended to suppress class conflicts. Where it did not, the disputing rebels of one or another class usually became Loyalists. Loyalism thus  
15 operated as a safety valve to remove socioeconomic discontent that existed among the rebels. Disputes occurred, of course, among those who remained on the rebel side, but the extraordinary social mobility of eighteenth-century American society (with the obvious exception of slaves) usually prevented such disputes from hardening along class lines. Social structure was in fact so fluid—though recent statistics suggest a narrowing of economic opportunity as the latter half of the  
20 century progressed—that to talk about social classes at all requires the use of loose economic categories such as rich, poor, and middle class, or eighteenth-century designations like “the better sort.” Despite these vague categories, one should not claim unequivocally that hostility between recognizable classes cannot be legitimately observed. Outside of New York, however, there were very few instances of openly expressed class antagonism.

Having said this, however, one must add that there is much evidence to support the further claim of recent historians that sectional conflicts were common between 1763 and 1789. The “Paxton Boys” incident and the Regulator movement are representative examples of the widespread, and justified, discontent of western settlers against colonial or state governments dominated by eastern interests. Although undertones of class conflict existed beneath such hostility, the opposition was  
30 primarily geographical. Sectional conflict—which also existed between North and South—deserves further investigation.

In summary, historians must be careful about the kind of conflict they emphasize in eighteenth-century America. Yet those who stress the achievement of a general consensus among the colonists cannot fully understand that consensus without understanding the conflicts that had to be  
35 overcome or repressed in order to reach it.

### 1. The author most likely refers to “historians such as Beard and Becker” in order to

- A. isolate the two historians whose work is most representative of the viewpoints of Progressive historians
- B. emphasize the need to find connections between recent historical writing and the work of earlier historians
- C. make a case for the importance of the views of the Progressive historians concerning eighteenth-century American life
- D. suggest that Progressive historians were the first to discover the particular internal conflicts in eighteenth-century American life mentioned in the passage
- E. point out historians whose views of history anticipated some of the views of the recent historians mentioned in the passage

**2. According to the passage, Loyalism during the American Revolutionary War served the function of**

- A. eliminating the disputes that existed among those colonists who supported the rebel cause
- B. drawing upper, as opposed to lower, socioeconomic classes away from the rebel cause
- C. tolerating the kinds of socioeconomic discontent that were not allowed to exist on the rebel side
- D. channeling conflict that existed within a socioeconomic class into the war effort against the rebel cause
- E. absorbing members of socioeconomic groups on the rebel side who felt themselves in contention with members of other socioeconomic groups

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

**3. The passage suggests that the author would be likely to agree with which of the following statements about the social structure of eighteenth-century American society?**

- (A) It allowed greater economic opportunity than it did social mobility.
- (B) It permitted greater economic opportunity prior to 1750 than after 1750.
- (C) It did not contain rigidly defined socioeconomic divisions.

**4. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements regarding socioeconomic class and support for the rebel and Loyalist causes during the American Revolutionary War?**

- A. Identifying a person's socioeconomic class is the least accurate method of ascertaining which side that person supported.
- B. Identifying a person as a member of the rebel or of the Loyalist side does not necessarily reveal that person's particular socioeconomic class.
- C. Both the rebel and the Loyalist sides contained members of all socioeconomic classes, although there were fewer disputes among socioeconomic classes on the Loyalist side.
- D. Both the rebel and the Loyalist sides contained members of all socioeconomic classes, although the Loyalist side was made up primarily of members of the upper classes.
- E. Both the rebel and the Loyalist sides contained members of all socioeconomic classes, although many upper-class rebels eventually joined the Loyalists.



## Passage 45

- line “**Blues is for singing,**” writes folk musicologist Paul Oliver, and “**is not a form of folk song that stands up particularly well when written down.**” A poet who wants to write blues can attempt to avoid this problem by poeticizing the form—but literary blues tend to read like bad poetry rather than like refined folk song. For Oliver, the true spirit of the blues inevitably eludes the self-conscious imitator. However, Langston Hughes, the first writer to grapple with these difficulties of blue poetry, in fact succeeded in producing poems that capture the quality of genuine, performed blues while remaining effective as poems. In inventing blues poetry, Hughes solved two problems: first, how to write blues lyrics in such a way that they work on the printed page, and second, how to exploit the blues form poetically without losing all sense of authenticity.
- 10 There are many styles of blues, but the distinction of importance to Hughes is between the genres referred to as “folk blues” and “classic blues.” Folk blues and classic blues are distinguished from one another by differences in performers (local talents versus touring professionals), patronage (local community versus mass audience), creation (improvised versus composed), and transmission (oral versus written). It has been a commonplace among critics that Hughes adopted the classic
- 15 blues as the primary model for his blues poetry, and that he writes his best blues poetry when he tries least to imitate the folk blues. In this view, Hughes’ attempt to imitate the folk blues are too self-conscious, too determined to romanticize the African American experience, too intent on reproducing what he takes to be the quaint humor and naïve simplicity of the folk blues to be successful.
- 20 But a more realistic view is that by conveying his perceptions as a folk artist ought to—through an accumulation of details over the span of his blues oeuvre, rather than by overloading each poem with quaintness and naivety—Hughes made his most important contributions to the genre. His blues poems are in fact closer stylistically to the folk blues on which he modeled them than to the cultivated classic blues. Arnold Rampersad has observed that virtually all of the poems in the 1927
- 25 collection in which Hughes essentially originated blues poetry fall deliberately within the “range of utterance” of common folk. This surely applies to “**Young Gal’s Blues,**” in which Hughes avoids the conventionally “poetic” language and images that the subjects of death and love sometimes elicit in his ordinary lyric poetry. To see what Hughes’ blues poetry might have been like if he had truly adopted the classic blues as his model, one need only look to “**Golden Brown Blues,**” a song lyric
- 30 Hughes wrote for composer W. Handy. Its images, allusions, and diction are conspicuously remote from the common “range of utterance.”

### 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. describe the influence of folk and classic blues on blues poetry
- B. analyze the effect of African American culture on blues poetry
- C. demonstrate that the language used in Hughes’ blues poetry is colloquial
- D. defend Hughes’ blues poetry against criticism that it is derivative
- E. refute an accepted view of Hughes’ blues poetry style

### 2. The author of the passage uses the highlighted quotation primarily to

- A. indicate how blues poetry should be performed
- B. highlighted the difficulties faced by writers of blues poetry
- C. support the idea that blues poetry is a genre doomed to fail
- D. illustrate the obstacles that blues poetry is unable to overcome
- E. suggest that written forms of blues are less authentic than sung blues

**3. It can be inferred from the passage that, as compared with the language of “Golden Brown Blues,” the language of “Young Gal’s blues” is**

- A. more colloquial
- B. more melodious
- C. marked by more allusions
- D. characterized by more conventional imagery
- E. more typical of classic blues song lyrics

**4. According to the passage, Hughes’ blues poetry and classic blues are similar in which of the following ways?**

- A. both are improvised
- B. both are written down
- C. both are intended for the same audience
- D. neither uses colloquial language
- E. neither is professionally performed

## Passage 46

line     Despite winning several prestigious literary awards of the day, when it first appeared, Alice Walker's *The Color Purple* generated critical unease over puzzling aspects of its compositions. In what, as one reviewer put it, was "clearly intended to be a realistic novel," many reviewers perceived violations of the conventions of the realistic novel form, pointing out variously that late in the book, 5 the narrator protagonist Celie and her friends are propelled toward a happy ending with more velocity than credibility, that the letters from Nettie to her sister Celie intrude into the middle of the main action with little motivation or warrant, and that the device of Celie's letters to God is especially unrealistic inasmuch as it forgoes the concretizing details that traditionally have given the epistolary novel (that is, a novel composed of letters) its peculiar verisimilitude: the ruses to enable mailing 10 letters, the cache, and especially the letters received in return.

Indeed, the violations of realistic convention are so flagrant that they might well call into question whether *The Color Purple* is indeed intended to be a realistic novel, especially since there are indications that at least some of those aspects of the novel regarded by viewers as puzzling may constitutes its links to modes of writing other than Anglo-European nineteenth-century realism. For 15 example, Henry Louis Gates, Jr., has recently located the letters to God within an African American tradition deriving from slave narrative, a tradition in which the act of writing is linked to a powerful deity who "speaks" through scripture and bestows literacy as an act of grace. For Gates, the concern with finding a voice, which he sees as the defining feature of African American literature, links Celie's letters with certain narrative aspects of Zora Neale Hurston's 1937 novel *Their Eyes* 20 *Were Watching God*, the acknowledged predecessor of *The Color Purple*.

Gates's paradigm suggests how misleading it may be to assume that mainstream realist criteria are appropriate for evaluating *The Color Purple*. But in his preoccupation with voice as a primary element unifying both the speaking subject and the text as a whole Gates does not elucidate many of the more conventional structural features of Walker's novel. For instance, while the letters from 25 Nettie clearly illustrate Nettie's acquisition of her own voice, Gates's focus on "voice" sheds little light on the place that these letters occupy in the narrative or on why the plot takes this sudden jump into geographically and culturally removed surroundings. What is needed is an evaluative paradigm that, rather than obscuring such startling structural features (which may actually be explicitly intended to undermine traditional Anglo-European novelistic conventions), confronts them, 30 thus illuminating the deliberately provocative ways in which *The Color Purple* departs from the traditional models to which it has been compared.

**1. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the letters from Nettie to Celie?**

- A. They mark an unintended shift to geographically and culturally removed surroundings.
- B. They may represent a conscious attempt to undermine certain novelistic conventions.
- C. They are more closely connected to the main action of the novel than is at first apparent.
- D. They owe more to the tradition of the slave narrative than do Celie's letters to God.
- E. They illustrate the traditional concretizing details of the epistolary novel form.

**2. In the second paragraph, the author of the passage is primarily concerned with**

- A. examining the ways in which *The Color Purple* echoes its acknowledged predecessor, *Their Eyes Were Watching God*
- B. providing an example of a critic who has adequately addressed the structural features of *The Color Purple*
- C. suggesting that literary models other than the nineteenth-century realistic novel may inform our understanding of *The Color Purple*
- D. demonstrating the ineffectiveness of a particularly scholarly attempt to suggest an alternative way of evaluating *The Color Purple*
- E. disputing the perceived notion that *The Color Purple* departs from conventions of the realistic novel form

**3. According to the passage, an evaluative paradigm that confronts the startling structural features of *The Color Purple* would accomplish which of the following?**

- A. It would adequately explain why many reviewers of this novel have discerned its connections to the realistic novel tradition.
- B. It would show the ways in which this novel differs from its reputed Anglo-European nineteenth-century models.
- C. It would explicate the overarching role of voice in this novel.
- D. It would address the ways in which this novel echoes the central themes of Hurston's *Their Eyes Are Watching God*.
- E. It would reveals ways in which these structural features serve to parody novelistic conventions.

**4. The author of the passage suggests that Gates is most like the reviewers mentioned in the first paragraph in which of the following ways?**

- A. He points out discrepancies between *The Color Purple* and other traditional epistolary novels.
- B. He sees the concern with finding a voice as central to both *The Color Purple* and *Their Eyes Are Watching God*.
- C. He assumes that *The Color Purple* is intended to be a novel primarily in the tradition of Anglo-American nineteenth-century realism.
- D. He does not address many of the unsettling structural features of *The Color Purple*.
- E. He recognizes the departure of *The Color Purple* from traditional Anglo-European realistic novel conventions.

## Passage 47

- line In 1995 the Galileo spacecraft captured data about Jupiter's atmosphere—namely, the absence of most of the predicted atmospheric water—that challenged prevailing theories about Jupiter's structure. The unexpectedness of this finding fits a larger pattern in which theories about planetary composition and dynamics have failed to predict the realities discovered through space exploration.
- 5 Instead of “normal planets” whose composition could be predicted by theory, the planets populating our solar system are unique individuals whose chemical and tectonic identities were created through numerous contingent events. One implication of this is that although the universe undoubtedly holds other planetary systems, the duplication of the sequence that produced our solar system and the development of life on Earth is highly unlikely.
- 10 Recently **planetary scientists** have suggested that the external preconditions for the development of Earth's biosphere probably included four paramount contingencies. First, a climate conducive to life on Earth depends upon the extraordinarily narrow orbital parameters that define a continuously habitable zone where water can exist in a liquid state. If Earth's orbit were only 5 percent smaller than it is, temperatures during the early stages of Earth's history would have been
- 15 high enough to vaporize the oceans. If the Earth-Sun distance were as little as 1 percent larger, runaway glaciation on Earth about 2 billion years ago would have caused the oceans to freeze and remain frozen to this day.
- Second, Jupiter's enormous mass prevents most Sun-bound comets from penetrating the inner solar system. It has been estimated that without this shield, Earth would have experienced
- 20 bombardment by comet-sized impactors a thousand times more frequently than has actually been recorded during geological time. Even if Earth's surface were not actually sterilized by this bombardment, it is unlikely that any but the most primitive life-forms could have survived. This suggests that only planetary systems containing both terrestrial planets like Earth and gas giants like Jupiter might be capable of sustaining complex life-forms.
- 25 Third, the gravitational shield of the giant outer planets, while highly efficient, must occasionally fail to protect Earth. Paradoxically, while the temperatures required for liquid water exist only in the inner solar system, the key building blocks of life, including water itself, occur primarily beyond the asteroid belt. Thus the evolution of life has depended on a frequency of cometary impacts sufficient to convey water, as well as carbon and nitrogen, from these distant regions of the solar system to
- 30 Earth while stopping short of an impact magnitude that would destroy the atmosphere and oceans.
- Finally, Earth's unique and massive satellite, the Moon, plays a crucial role in stabilizing the obliquity of Earth's rotational axis. This obliquity creates the terrestrial seasonality so important to the evolution and diversity of life. Mars, in contrast, has wildly **oscillating tilt** and chaotic seasonality, while Venus, rotating slowly backward, has virtually no seasonality at all.

### 1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. enumerating conditions that may have been necessary for a particular development
- B. outlining the conditions under which scientists may be able to predict certain events
- C. explaining how a particular finding affected scientists' understanding of a phenomenon
- D. suggesting reasons why a particular outcome was more likely to occur than other possible outcomes
- E. assessing the relative significance of factors that contributed to a particular occurrence

**2. It can be inferred from the passage that the “planetary scientists” would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements concerning the development of complex life forms on Earth?**

- A. It might have occurred earlier in Earth’s history if cometary impacts had been less frequent than they were.
- B. It could have occurred if Earth’s orbit were 1 percent larger than it is but not if Earth's orbit were 5 percent smaller
- C. It probably follows a pattern common on other terrestrial planets that occupy planetary systems containing gas giants.
- D. Its dependence on the effect that Jupiter's gravitational shield has on Earth was difficult to recognize prior to 1995.
- E. It has been contingent on conditions elsewhere in Earth’s solar system as well as on conditions on Earth itself.

**3. The author of the passage most likely mentions Mars’ “oscillating tilt” primarily in order to**

- A. provide evidence for a proposition about the potential effects of cometary impacts
- B. emphasize the absence from our solar system of “normal planets”
- C. contrast the rotational axis of Mars with that of Venus
- D. characterize the role of other planets in the solar system in earth’s development
- E. emphasize the importance of the Moon to the development of life on Earth

**4. The passage suggests each of the following about water on Earth EXCEPT:**

- A. It was conveyed to Earth by comets.
- B. It appeared on Earth earlier than did carbon and nitrogen.
- C. Its existence in a liquid state is contingent on Earth’s orbital parameters.
- D. Much of it came from a part of the solar system where water cannot exist in a liquid state.
- E. It is unlikely that there would be much of it available to support life if the gravitational shield of the outer planets did not limit the frequency with which comets strike Earth.

## Passage 48

line Recently, researchers investigated the foraging profiles of bird species in two separate eucalypt forests in Australia Dryandra in Western Australia and the Southern Tablelands, roughly 3000 km east in New South Wales. Despite their geographical separation, there is a broad overlap in species between the two locations. However, at Dryandra, a much larger proportion of species (61 percent) 5 than at the Southern Tablelands (34 percent) are ground foragers.

The high proportion of ground forages in Dryandra might be explained by the openness of habitats there, that is, the absence of dense ground vegetation, and the lack of a continuous shrub layer. Ground foraging appears to be facilitated by an open habitat with areas of bare ground. However, the researchers found that the Tablelands were also open with sparse to dense litter 10 layers, abundant in woody debris, and had discontinuous or absent ground and shrub layers. Thus, differences in habitat structures between these areas and Dryandra cannot entirely explain the greater abundance of ground foragers in Dryandra.

The researchers offered several hypotheses to explain the difference. First, there may be important differences in habitat structure that are not revealed by casual observation. For example, 15 differences in tree heights and **canopy complexity** may contribute to differences in species richness and foraging behavior among bark- and foliage-foraging birds. Second, despite structural similarities, it is possible that there are differences between habitats in the abundance or availability of litter and ground dwelling prey. Such differences, if they exist, may indicate fundamental differences between eucalypt ecosystems in how and where energy and nutrients are cycled, as 20 well as in overall productivity. Finally, the differences in foraging profiles between Dryandra and the Tablelands may be the result of historical changes in bird species as a consequence of changed grazing and fire regimens, the impact of introduced predators, such as **foxes and feral cats**, and logging following European settlement. **(Q2) The greatest impact of these processes is on ground-foraging and ground-nesting birds.** Dryandra had not been free of these changes, but the 25 impact may have been less or more recent with the result that Dryandra may retain a more natural or complete bird diversity relative to the Tablelands.

### 1. Which of the following best describe the organization of the second paragraph?

- A. A thesis is proposed and supporting examples are provided
- B. A thesis is presented, considered, and then rejected
- C. Opposing views are described and the evidence on which they are based is evaluated
- D. An argument is described, rejected, and then an alternative is proposed
- E. A hypothesis is presented, weighed, qualified, and then reaffirmed

### 2. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentences in the context of the passage as a whole?

- A. It reconciles two conflicting theories discussed earlier in the passage.
- B. It provides an example of a general tendency described earlier in the passage.
- C. It suggests the relevance of phenomena mentioned in the previous sentence.
- D. It provides support for a claim made in the first paragraph.
- E. It provides evidence for a hypothesis discussed in the second paragraph.

**3. The passage suggests which of the following about “canopy complexity”?**

- A. Decreased canopy complexity can lead to a greater abundance of ground foragers.
- B. Increased canopy complexity usually helps in retaining a more natural bird diversity.
- C. Increased canopy complexity is usually detrimental to ground-nesting species.
- D. Differences in canopy complexity between two regions are not always obvious.
- E. Differences in foraging behavior among foliage-foraging birds can lead to differences in canopy complexity.

**4. The author suggests which of the following about “foxes and feral cats”?**

- A. They may have benefited from the logging that followed European settlement.
- B. They probably affect the overall productivity of the ecosystem.
- C. They feed primarily on ground-foraging birds.
- D. They rarely, if ever, feed on tree-nesting birds.
- E. They may have had a smaller impact on Dryandra than on the Tablelands.



## Passage 49

line In 1948, James Baldwin, like many African American writers before him, left the United States to live and write in Paris. Around this time, Baldwin had been reading the work of the earlier White American novelist Henry James, who had also left his homeland to write from Europe. Baldwin may have been attracted to James's thematic focus on "the eternal outsider" as an alternative to the  
5 pretest tradition of fiction, with its explicit social and political didacticism—a tradition that Baldwin found to be confining. Baldwin aspired to achieve in his fiction the kind of universalism that mainstream critics and readers did not usually associate with the work of Black writers, he was determined, he said, to prevent himself from becoming "merely a Negro writer." While Baldwin's first novel, *Go Tell It on the Mountain* (1953), is set in the African American community of Harlem and  
10 features characters closely modeled on Baldwin's own family, his second novel, *Giovanni's Room* (1956), moved far beyond this social setting: its narrator is a White American living in Paris, and all the other characters are White as well. Indeed, critic Leslie Fiedler found it odd that not a single African American appeared in the Paris of the novel, despite their well-known presence in that city.

Though Baldwin's use of an all-White cast seemed brave when the novel was first published,  
15 there were notable precedents. For African American writers at the turn of the twentieth century, such as Charles Chesnutt and Paul Laurence Dunbar, the so-called raceless novel featuring White characters and plots devoid of racial and social themes was a commercial venture, usually a love story. Late, in the 1930s and 1940s, William Attaway, Chester Himes, and Willard Motley, influenced by the naturalist movement, which had brought the ethnic working class into American literature, all  
20 wrote novels about White characters struggling with social and economic obstacles. However, these novels' explicit acknowledgment of their characters' social and ethnic backgrounds meant that they were not considered "raceless" in the old-fashioned sense. The "raceless" novel returned with Richard Wright's *Savage Holiday* (1954). Wright's portrait of a White New York insurance executive suffering a breakdown was greeted in some quarters with the argument that in dealing exclusively  
25 with White characters, Wright had denied himself the subject matter that had given his other work its ferocious animation. But either the novel with White ethnic main characters or the "raceless" novel appears, at least as an experiment, in the careers of the best-known expatriate African American writers. In the 1950s, African American writers had few chances to demonstrate that they had any knowledge of life that did not have something to do with Black. **Those who wrote about**  
30 **White characters were, in effect, questioning the definitions of the Black writer, if not of African American literature itself.**

**1. The author of the passage suggests that Baldwin shared which of the following with the African American writers discussed in the last sentence of the passage?**

- A. An interest in presenting American characters in European settings
- B. A desire to challenge some readers' and critics' assumptions about Black writers
- C. A skepticism about the effectiveness of didacticism in fiction
- D. A preoccupation with the theme of "the eternal outsider"
- E. A dissatisfaction with earlier Black writers' "raceless" novels

**2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions an observation by Leslie Fiedler primary in order to**

- A. emphasize the deliberateness of Baldwin's exclusion of African American characters from *Giovanni's Room*
- B. contrast Baldwin's depiction of certain themes in *Giovanni's Room* with his treatment of those themes in *Go Tell It on the Mountain*
- C. suggest that *Giovanni's Room* did not win Baldwin the kind of response he had hoped for from mainstream critics
- D. explain why Baldwin chose to set *Giovanni's Room* in a European rather than American city
- E. challenge one view about why Baldwin chose to write a novel in which the narrator and all the other characters are White

**3. The passage suggests that which of the following was one possible reason for Baldwin's interest in the work of Henry James?**

- A. similarities between James's and Baldwin's ideas about literary style
- B. similarities between James's and Baldwin's reasons for leaving the United States to write in Europe
- C. James's use of social and political themes for didactic purpose
- D. James's reputation among mainstream critics and readers for addressing universal themes
- E. James's treatment of a theme that Baldwin found to be less confining than themes of protest fiction

**4. The author of the passage mentions William Attaway, Chester Himes and Willard Motley primarily in order to**

- A. suggest that critics may have been more accepting of protest fiction by African American writers when that fiction did not directly address African Americans' experience
- B. illustrate a point about African American novelists' success in presenting subject matter not usually associated with African American literature
- C. distinguish a view about African American literature held by certain African American writers of the 1930s and 1940s from a view held by many earlier writers
- D. challenge some critics' view that African American novelists sacrificed an important source of power in their work when they chose to focus on White characters
- E. support the point that Baldwin's exclusive focus on White characters in *Giovanni's Room* was not an unprecedented choice for an African American novelist

## Passage 50

line    *The passage is adapted from material published in 1994.*

Based on evidence from tree rings, pollen samples and other records, scientists have for a long time assumed that interglacials—warm interludes between ice ages—were as mild and uniform as the Holocene, the present interglacial, has been for all of its 8,000 to 10,000 years. But new research  
5 in Greenland has put this assumption into question.

Researchers on two teams, the Greenland Ice-Core Project (GRIP) and the Greenland Ice Sheet Project 2 (GISP2), have analyzed two different cylinders of ice, each about two miles in depth, pulled up from the Greenland ice sheet. Such ice cores trap gases, bits of dust, and other chemicals that were present in the snow that fell over Greenland for thousands of years and then became  
10 compressed into ice. By studying these components, scientists have obtained a detailed archive of many aspects of climate, including air temperatures, snowfall, and concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Findings from the upper sections of the cores have confirmed what scientists already knew: climate during the last ice age fluctuated rapidly. But scientists were astonished by findings from the lower sections of the GRIP core which provided a close look at an  
15 interglacial period other than our own, the Eemian interglacial, a period that lasted from 135,000 to 115,000 years ago. Data from GRIP seem to indicate that the Eemian climate swung at least as wildly as the climate of ice age periods.

Researchers' clues to the Eemian climate come from measurements of the ratios of two slightly different types of oxygen, isotopes oxygen-16 and oxygen-18, preserved in the GRIP core. These  
20 ratios register the fluctuations of air temperatures over the seasons and years. When the air was warm, vapor containing the heavier isotope, oxygen-18, condensed and formed precipitation, in the form of snow, more readily than did vapor containing oxygen-16. Thus, snow that fell during warmer periods contains proportionally more oxygen-18 than snow deposited during cold spell. Evidence of rapid climate shifts was also drawn from other sources, such as measurements of amounts of dust  
25 and calcium ions in the ice layers during cold periods: winds were strong, causing calcium-rich dust from loess deposits, which are composed of loose surface sediment, to blow across the ice sheet. Thus, differing amounts of dust in the layers also indicate changing climatic conditions.

However, finds from the lower section of GISP 2 do not confirm those of GRIP. The wild climate swings shown by GRIP in the last interglacial are not seen in the GISP 2 core. According to a GISP 2  
30 scientist, the weight of flowing glacial ice above has stressed the lower sections of both cores. This may have deformed the lower ice, disrupting its annual layers and thereby causing the discrepancy between the records. Still, some climatologists believe GRIP's record may be the more reliable of the two. It was drilled closer to a location called the ice divide, where stresses would have been lower, they say.

### 1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. refuting certain scientific theories about Earth's climatic history
- B. outlining new findings concerning Earth's climate during ice ages
- C. discussing new research that may challenge a long-held scientific assumption about Earth's climatic history
- D. describing the climatic changes that occurred when Earth moved from an ice into an interglacial period
- E. reconciling conflicting evidence concerning climatic changes

**2. Which of the following describes research that is most clearly analogous to the testing done by GRIP scientists?**

- A. Scientists studying the formation of the Sahara desert measure the rate of topsoil erosion in the region.
- B. Scientists seeking to determine the age of a particular fossil measure the percentage of its carbon atoms that have decayed.
- C. Scientists researching vision in flies measure and compare the amounts of vitamin A found in the retinas of several fly species.
- D. Scientists investigating the development of life on Earth measure and compare the amount of oxygen used by various organisms along the evolutionary scale.
- E. Scientists plotting the fluctuations in rainfall in the early rain forests measure the presence of certain gates trapped in tree rings of older trees.

**3. According to the passage, which of the following is the most accurate statement of what scientists believed, prior to the GRIP findings, about Earth's climate?**

- A. Over the course of Earth's history, interglacials have become progressively milder.
- B. Earth's overall climate has been generally mild since the planet's formation.
- C. During both interglacials and ice ages, Earth's climate has fluctuated violently.
- D. During ice ages, Earth's climate has been highly variable, whereas during interglacials it has been mild and stable.
- E. During interglacials, Earth's climate has been highly variable, whereas during ice ages it has been uniformly cold and icy.

**4. The passage suggests that which of the following is most likely to have been true of the oxygen-16 and oxygen-18 isotope found in the lower sections of the GRIP core?**

- A. There was significantly more isotope oxygen-18 than isotope oxygen-16 in the ice layer.
- B. There was significantly more isotope oxygen-16 than isotope oxygen-18 in the ice layer.
- C. Ratios of isotope oxygen-18 and oxygen-16 varied in the ice layer.
- D. Layers containing isotope oxygen-18 placed stress on the layers containing isotope oxygen-16, possibly distorting them.
- E. Isotope oxygen-16, being lighter, was located mainly in the upper layers, whereas oxygen-18 had settled into the lower layers.

## • Logical Reasoning Practices •

## Exercise 1

Concerned about the welfare of its senior citizens, the government of Runagia decided two years ago to increase by 20 percent the government provided pension paid to all Runagians age sixty-five and older. Many Runagian senior citizens are no better off financially now than they were before the increase. The annual rate of inflation since the pension increase has been below 5 percent, and the increased pension has been duly received by all eligible Runagians.

**1. In light of the further information, which of the following, if true, does most to explain the result that followed implementation of the plan?**

- A. The majority of senior citizens whose financial position has not improved rely entirely on the government pension for their income.
- B. The Runagian banking system is so inefficient that cashing a pension check can take as much as three weeks.
- C. The prices of goods and services that meet the special needs of many senior citizens have increased at a rate much higher than the rate of inflation.
- D. The pension increase occurred at a time when the number of Runagians age sixty-five and older who were living below the poverty level was at an all-time high.
- E. The most recent pension increase was only the second such increase in the last ten years.

Editorial: Critics of nuclear power complain about the allegedly serious harm that might result from continued operation of existing nuclear power plants. But such concerns do not justify closing these plants; after all, their operation has caused no more harm than that caused by pollution generated by coal- and oil-burning power plants, the most important other sources of energy.

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

- A. Existing nuclear power plants should be closed only if it can be conclusively demonstrated that their continued operation is likely to cause harm more serious than the harm their operation has already caused.
- B. Closing existing nuclear power plants would require greatly increased reliance on coal-and oil-burning power plants.
- C. The harm that has resulted from operation of existing coal- and oil-burning power plants has been significant.
- D. The harm that a nuclear power plant is likely to cause as it continues to operate can be reliably predicted from the past history of nuclear power plants.
- E. The only harm that has resulted from operation of existing coal- and oil-burning power plants has resulted from the pollution generated by these plants.

Although aspirin has been proven to eliminate moderate fever associated with some illnesses, many doctors no longer routinely recommend its use for this purpose. A moderate fever stimulates the activity of the body's disease-fighting white blood cells and also inhibits the growth of many strains of disease-causing bacteria.

**3. If the statements above are true, which of the following conclusions is most strongly supported by them?**

- A. Aspirin, an effective painkiller, alleviates the pain and discomfort of many illnesses.
- B. Aspirin can prolong a patient's illness by eliminating moderate fever helpful in fighting some diseases.
- C. Aspirin inhibits the growth of white blood cells, which are necessary for fighting some illnesses.
- D. The more white blood cells a patient's body produces, the less severe the patient's illness will be.
- E. The focus of modern medicine is on inhibiting the growth of disease-causing bacteria within the body.

In January there was a large drop in the number of new houses sold, because interest rates for mortgages were falling and many consumers were waiting to see how low the rates would go. This large sales drop was accompanied by a sharp rise in the average price of new houses sold.

**4. Which of the following, if true, best explains the sharp rise in the average price of new houses?**

- A. Sales of higher-priced houses were unaffected by the sales drop because their purchasers have fewer constraints limiting the total amount they pay.
- B. Labor agreements of builders with construction unions are not due to expire until the next January.
- C. The prices of new houses have been rising slowly over the past three years because there is an increasing shortage of housing.
- D. There was a greater amount of moderate-priced housing available for resale by owners during January than in the preceding three months.
- E. Interest rates for home mortgages are expected to rise sharply later in the year if predictions of increased business activity in general prove to be accurate.

In the year following a nine-percent increase in the federal tax on a pack of cigarettes, sales of cigarettes fell eleven percent. However, in the year prior to the tax increase, sales had fallen two percent. The volume of cigarette sales is therefore highly related to the after-tax price of a pack of cigarettes.

**5. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the argument above?**

- A. During the second year after the tax increase, cigarette sales increased by a significant amount.
- B. The information available to consumers on the health risks of smoking remained largely unchanged in the period before and after the tax increase.
- C. Most consumers were unaware that the tax on cigarettes was going to increase.
- D. During the year following the cigarette tax increase, many consumers had less income, in inflation-adjusted dollars, than they had had in the previous year.
- E. During the year after the tax increase, there was a greater variety of cigarettes on the market than there had been during the previous year.

Low bone density is the primary risk factor for bone fractures. People with a physically inactive lifestyle provide a case in point: their bone density decreases and, as a result, they become increasingly prone to bone fractures. People who routinely take Omega sleeping pills are also uncommonly prone to bone fractures, even as compared to users of other sleeping pills. Clearly, when data on Omega users' bone density are collected, what they will show is below-average bone density.

**6. Which of the following, if true, casts most doubt on the prediction?**

- A. When taken regularly, Omega sleeping pills, more than other sleeping pills, cause people to be unsteady on their feet.
- B. Omega sleeping pills, when taken regularly, can be taken in gradually decreasing dose without any diminution of the desired effect.
- C. Measuring a person's bone density is not currently a part of a routine medical checkup.
- D. In people whose bone density decreases, the likelihood of a hip fracture increases at a greater rate than does the likelihood of any other kind of bone fracture.
- E. People who regularly take Omega sleeping pills are no more likely than people in general are to have a physically inactive lifestyle.

New methods developed in genetic research have led taxonomists to revise their views on the evolutionary relationships between many species. Traditionally the relatedness of species has been ascertained by a close comparison of their anatomy. The new methods infer the closeness of any two species' relationship to each other directly from similarities between the species' genetic codes.

**7. Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the information?**

- A. The apparent degree of relatedness of some species, as determined by anatomical criteria, is not borne out by their degree of genetic similarity.
- B. When they know the differences between two species' genetic codes, taxonomists can infer what the observable anatomical differences between those species must be.
- C. The degree to which individuals of the same species are anatomically similar is determined more by their genetic codes than by such environmental factors as food supply.
- D. The traditional anatomical methods by which taxonomists investigated the relatedness of species are incapable of any further refinements.
- E. Without the use of genetic methods, taxonomists would never be able to obtain any accurate information about species' degree of relatedness to one another.



The milk of many mammals contains cannabinoids, material that are known to stimulate certain receptors in the brain. To examine the function of cannabinoids, investigators injected newborn mice with a chemical that is recognized to block cannabinoids from reaching their receptors in the brain. The injected mice indicated far less interest in feeding than normal newborn mice do. Hence, cannabinoids possibly function to stimulate the appetite.

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

- A. Newborn mice do not normally ingest any substance other than their mothers' milk.
- B. Cannabinoids are the only substances in mammals' milk that stimulate the appetite.
- C. The mothers of newborn mice do not normally make any effort to encourage their babies to feed.
- D. The milk of mammals would be less nutritious if it did not contain cannabinoids.
- E. The chemical that blocks cannabinoids from stimulating their brain receptors does not independently inhibit the appetite.

Many people suffer an allergic reaction to sulfoacids, including those that are commonly added to wine as antiseptics. However, because there are several winemakers producing wine to which no sulfoacids are added, those who want to drink wine but are allergic to sulfoacids can drink these wines without risking an allergic reaction to sulfoacids.

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

- A. Sulfoacids occur naturally in most wine.
- B. The sulfoacids that can produce an allergic reaction are also commonly found in beverages other than wine.
- C. Wines without added sulfoacids tend to be at least moderately expensive.
- D. Apart from sulfoacids, there are other substances commonly present in wine that can trigger allergic reactions.
- E. Wine without added sulfoacids sometimes becomes undrinkable even before the wine is sold to consumers.

Although several ancient cultures practiced mummification, mummies from ancient Egypt are generally more well-preserved than mummies of similar antiquity from other cultures. One possible explanation for this difference is that the mummification techniques or materials used by ancient Egyptians were better than those of other cultures. A second, more likely, explanation is that the extremely dry climate ancient Egypt was largely responsible, given that dryness promotes the preservation of organic remains generally.

**10. Which of the following provide the most support for the argument?**

- A. The materials used by ancient Egyptians for mummification were not by any other ancient culture that practiced mummification.
- B. Some ancient Egyptian mummies are better preserved than other ancient Egyptian mummies from around same time.
- C. No ancient people living in very damp areas practiced mummification.
- D. Bodies from ancient Egyptian tombs dating from before the practice of mummification began are almost as well preserved as ancient Egyptian mummies.
- E. Ancient mummies discovered in places other than Egypt have typically not been as well protected from the elements as ancient Egyptian mummies were.

## Exercise 2

Aristotle wrote that a tyrant would be well advised to put on the appearance of uncommon devotion to religion. Subjects are more tolerant of unjust treatment from a ruler whom they consider god-rearing and pious. Moreover, as most subjects believe that even the gods are on the side of the ruler, the subjects are less apt to move against him.

**1. Which one of the following is an assumption on which Aristotle's argument depends?**

- A. The subjects of tyrannical rulers typically believe that there is a power other than the mortal.
- B. A tyrant cannot rule unless he has divine power on his side.
- C. The subjects of tyrannical rulers can rarely be fooled by appearances.
- D. Tyrants who are devoted to religion will not treat their subjects unjustly.
- E. For a tyrant, the appearance of uncommon devotion to religion is a more effective means of ruling than unjust treatment.

When on an airplane, Consuelo never enjoys movies that have been widely recommended because the poor quality of the picture spoils her enjoyment. Since in no circumstances does she ever enjoy movies that have been widely derided, it follows that she never enjoys movies on airplanes.

**2. Which of the following, if true, would enable the conclusion of the argument to be properly drawn?**

- A. The only place where Consuelo enjoys widely recommended movies is a movie theater.
- B. Widely recommended movies are never shown on airplane.
- C. If a movie shown on an airplane is not widely derided, then it is invariably widely recommended.
- D. If the picture quality of the movies shown on airplanes was better, Consuelo would enjoy the widely recommended movies.
- E. Some movies are neither widely recommended nor widely derided.

Tiger sharks are common in the waters surrounding Talenare Island. Usually tiger sharks feed on smaller sharks, yet sometimes they have attacked tourists swimming and surfing at Talenare's beaches. This has hurt Talenare's tourism industry, which is second only to its fishing industry in annual incomes. To help the economy, therefore, the leader of the island has suggested an ongoing program to kill any tiger sharks within a mile of the beaches.

**3. Which of the following, if true, most strongly calls into question the likelihood that implementation of the mayor's proposal will have the desired consequence?**

- A. Even if not all the tiger sharks that come close to the beaches are killed, the existence of the program would reassure tourists.
- B. Business owners who depend on tourism are willing to pay most of the cost of implementing the program.
- C. Tourists come to Talenare Island for its beaches, even though the island features a number of other tourist attractions.
- D. The small sharks on which tiger sharks prey feed on fish that are commercially important to the island's fisheries.
- E. Not all tourists who come to Talenare Island enjoy swimming or surfing.

The “suicide wave” that followed the United States stock market crash of October 1929 is more legend than fact. Careful examination of the monthly figures on the causes of death in 1929 shows that the number of suicides in October and in November was comparatively low. In only three other months were the monthly figures lower. During the summer months, when the stock market was flourishing, the number of suicides was substantially higher.

**4. Which one of the following, if true, would best challenge the conclusion of the passage?**

- A. The suicide rate is influenced by many psychological, interpersonal, and societal factors during any given historical period.
- B. October and November have almost always had relatively high suicide rates, even during the 1920s and 1930s.
- C. The suicide rate in October and November of 1929 was considerably higher than the average for those months during several preceding and following years.
- D. During the years surrounding the stock market crash, suicide rates were typically lower at the beginning of any calendar year than toward the end of that year.
- E. Because of seasonal differences, the number of suicides in October and November of 1929 would not be expected to be the same as those for other months.

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

**5. Which of the following, if true, helps explain the apparent paradox in the statement above?**

- A. A significantly large number of people eat in restaurants than attend catered banquets in any given time period.
- B. Catering establishments know how many people they expect to serve, and therefore are less likely than restaurants to have, and serve, leftover foods, a major source of food poisoning.
- C. Many restaurant provide catering services for banquets in addition to serving individual meals.
- D. The number of reported food-poisoning cases at catered banquets is unrelated to whether the meal is served on the caterer’s or the client’s premises.
- E. People are unlikely to make a connection between a meal they have eaten and a subsequent illness unless the illness strikes a group who are in communication with one another.

A violin constructed to have improved sound would sound different from the best-sounding existing violins. To professional violinists, a violin that sounds different from the best-sounding existing violins sounds less like a violin and therefore worse than the best-sounding existing violins. Professional violinists are the only accepted judges of the sound quality of violins.

**6. Which of the following would be best supported by those statements?**

- A. Only amateur violinists should be asked to judge the sound quality of newly constructed violins.
- B. Professional violinists supervise the construction of violins.
- C. The best-sounding existing violins have been in existence for several centuries.
- D. It is currently impossible to construct a violin that the only accepted judges will evaluate as having improved sound.
- E. It is possible to construct a violin that sounds better than the best-sounding existing violins to everyone but professions violinists.

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

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

- A. The question of who first sighted Antarctica in modern times is still much debated, and no one has been able to present conclusive evidence.
- B. Between 3,000 and 9,000 years ago, the world was warmer than it is now, and the polar landmass was presumably smaller.
- C. There are only a few sixteenth-century global maps that show a continental landmass as the South Pole.
- D. Most attributions of surprising accomplishments to ancient civilizations or even extraterrestrials are eventually discredited or rejected as preposterous.
- E. Ancient philosophers believed that there had to be a large landmass at the South Pole to balance the northern continents and make the world symmetrical.

Studies in restaurants show that the tips left by customers who pay their bill in cash tend to be larger when the bill is presented on a tray that bears a credit-card logo. Consumer psychologists generalize that simply seeing a credit-card logo makes many credit-card holders would like to spend more since it reminds them that their spending power exceeds the cash they have immediately available.

**8. Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the psychologists' interpretation of the studies?**

- A. The effect noted in the studies is not limited to patrons who have credit cards.
- B. Patrons who are under financial pressure from their credit-card obligations tend to tip less when presented with a restaurant bill on a tray with credit-card logo than when the tray has no logo.
- C. In virtually all of the cases in the studies, the patrons who paid bills in cash did not possess credit cards.
- D. In general, restaurant patrons who pay their bills in cash leave larger tips than do those who pay by credit card.
- E. The percentage of restaurant bills paid with given brand of credit card increases when that credit card's logo is displayed on the tray with which the bill is prepared.

In mountainous regions, the timberline is the highest altitude at which trees grow. In the Rocky Mountains, the current timberline is at the altitude above which growing season temperatures remain cooler than 10 degrees centigrade. Fossilized remains of trees that grew 10,000 years ago have been found 100 meters above the current Rocky Mountain timberline. Clearly, therefore, the climate of the Rocky Mountains is cooler now than it was 10,000 years ago.

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

- A. In the past 10,000 years, the only trees to have grown above today's timberline are the trees whose fossilized remains been found.
- B. No trees grew 10,000 years ago at altitudes higher than the ones at which fossilized tree remains have been found.
- C. The fossils are not of species of trees that were able to tolerate cooler growing temperatures than are the species that currently grow near the timberline.
- D. The Rocky Mountains have not eroded significantly over the past 10,000 years.
- E. The climate of the Rocky Mountains has never been significantly warmer than during the lifetime of the trees whose fossilized remains have been found.

The medicinal industry claims that because new drugs will not be developed unless heavy development costs can be recouped in later sales, the recent 20 years of protection provided by patents should be extended in the case of newly developed drugs. Nevertheless, in other industries new-product development continues despite high development costs, a fact that indicates that the extension is needless.

**10. Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the medicinal industry's argument against the challenge made above?**

- A. No industries other than the medicinal industry have asked for an extension of the 20-year limit on patent protection.
- B. Scientific trials of new drugs, which occur after the patent is granted and before the new drug can be marketed, often now take as long as 10 years to complete.
- C. There are several industries in which the ratio of research and development costs to revenues is higher than it is in the medicinal industry.
- D. A current patent for a drug does not legally prevent medicinal companies from bringing to market alternative drugs, provided they are sufficiently dissimilar to the patented drug.
- E. Much recent industrial innovation has occurred in products—example, in the computer and electronics industries—which patent protection is often very ineffective.

## Exercise 3

**Cuts that need to be held closed in order to heal properly have generally been held closed with stitches.** However, pressure to reduce medical costs is mounting. Consequently, it is likely that a newly developed adhesive will become the routine method of holding most types of cuts closed. The new adhesive holds most types of cuts closed as well as stitches do, and the cost of applying it is comparable to that of closing cuts with stitches. But whereas stitches must generally be removed by medical personnel after the cut has healed, the adhesive simply wears off. **Thus, for any cut that the adhesive can hold closed as well as stitches can, it is more economical to use the adhesive.**

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

- A. The first is a claim that the argument disputes; the second provides evidence against that disputed claim.
- B. The first is a claim that is used as supporting evidence for the main conclusion of the argument; the second is that main conclusion.
- C. The first is a claim that is used as supporting evidence for the main conclusion of the argument; the second is a conclusion that is drawn in order to support that main conclusion.
- D. The first introduces a practice about which the argument makes a prediction, the second is a conclusion based on that prediction.
- E. The first introduces a practice about which the argument makes a prediction; the second is an assessment that is used to support that prediction.

Black Americans are, on the whole, about twice as likely as White Americans to develop high blood pressure. This likelihood also holds for westernized Black Africans when compared to White Africans. Researchers have hypothesized that this predisposition in westernized Blacks may reflect an interaction between western high-salt diets and genes that adapted to an environmental scarcity of salt.

**2. Which of the following statements about present-day, westernized Black Africans, if true, would most tend to confirm the researchers' hypothesis?**

- A. The blood pressures of those descended from peoples situated throughout their history in Senegal and Gambia, where salt was always available, are low.
- B. The unusually high salt consumption in certain areas of Africa represents a serious health problem.
- C. Because of their blood pressure levels, most White Africans have markedly decreased their salt consumption.
- D. Blood pressures are low among the Yoruba, who, throughout their history, have been situated far inland from sources of sea salt and far south of Saharan salt mines.
- E. No significant differences in salt metabolism have been found between people who have had salt available throughout their history and those who have not.

Critics of sales seminars run by outside consultants point out that since 1987, revenues of vacuum cleaner companies whose employees attended consultant-led seminars were lower than revenues of vacuum cleaner companies whose employees did not attend such seminars. The critics charge that for vacuum cleaner companies, the sales seminars are ill conceived and a waste of money.

**3. Which of the following, if true, is the most effective challenge to the critics of sales seminars?**

- A. Those vacuum cleaner companies whose sales were highest prior to 1987 are the only companies that did not send employees to the seminars.
- B. Vacuum cleaner companies that have sent employees to sales seminars since 1987 experienced a greater drop in sales than they had prior to 1987.
- C. The cost of vacuum cleaner sales seminars run by outside consultants has risen dramatically since 1987.
- D. The poor design of vacuum cleaner sales seminars is not the only reason for their ineffectiveness.
- E. Since 1987, sales of vacuum cleaners have risen twenty percent.

Although initially symptomless, glaucoma can eventually cause blindness when not properly treated. Tests under laboratory conditions of the traditional treatment, daily administration of eyedrops, show it to be as effective in relieving the internal ocular pressure that causes glaucoma as is a new laser-surgical procedure. Yet glaucoma-related blindness occurs in a significantly smaller percentage of patients who have had the surgery than of patients for whom only the eyedrops treatment was prescribed.

**4. Which of following, if true, most helps to explain the low rate glaucoma-related blindness among patients who had the surgery?**

- A. Glaucoma-related blindness is no more common among patients who have had only the surgery than it is among patients who had the surgery after using the eyedrops
- B. Doctors rarely recommend the surgery for glaucoma patients who have already started the traditional course of treatment
- C. There is no known physiological cause of glaucoma other than increase in pressure inside the eye
- D. A significant percentage of the people for whom the eyedrop treatment has been prescribed fail to follow the prescribed daily regimen, because the eyedrops have unpleasant side effects.
- E. The eyedrops traditionally prescribed to treat glaucoma are normally prescribed to treat other disease of the eye.

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 \_\_\_\_\_.

**5. Which of the following most logically complete the passage?**

- A. Relatively few of the biologists already employed by the space program have ever held university positions.
- B. There are more research biologist in industry than at universities.
- C. Biologists are not the only scientists interested in research that could be furthered by the opportunity to conduct experiments in space.
- D. The space program employs only a small percentage of the research biologists employed by the government.
- E. Much of the biological research currently funded by the government's space program is concerned with the biological effects of a weightless environment.

In the shadow of Lake Tomwa, there are remains of numerous Jeffery pine trees that grew there during a lengthy drought. Researchers had believed that this drought lasted at least 150 years, but carbon dating reveals that pines were growing in the lake bed for only 120 years, from 1200 until 1320. Since the Jeffrey pines, which cannot survive in water, must have died at the end of the drought, the dating shows that the drought lasted less than 150 years.

**6. The argument given relies on which of the following as an assumption?**

- A. No other species of tree started growing in the bed of Lake Tomwa after 1200.
- B. No tree remains of any kind are present at the bottom of deeper parts of Lake Tomwa.
- C. There was at least one tree in the lake bed that was alive for the entire period from 1200 to 1320.
- D. There has not been a more recent drought that caused a drying up of the shallow end of the lake.
- E. The shallow end of the lake had been dry for less than 30 years by the time Jeffrey pines started growing in the lake bed.



Treatment for high blood pressure forestalls certain medical fees by preventing strokes and heart disease. However, any money so saved amounts to only one-fifth of the expenditures needed to treat the high blood pressure population. Therefore, there is no economic justification for preventive treatment for high blood pressure.

**7. Which of the following, if true, is most damaging to the conclusion above?**

- A. The many fatal strokes and heart attacks due to untreated high blood pressure cause insignificant medical fees but large economic losses of other kinds.
- B. The cost, per patient, of preventive treatment for high blood pressure would remain stable even if such treatment were instituted on a large scale.
- C. In matters of health care, economic considerations should ideally not be dominant.
- D. Effective prevention presupposes early diagnosis, and programs to ensure early diagnosis are costly.
- E. The net savings in medical resources achieved by some preventive health measures are smaller than the net losses attributable to certain other measures of this kind.

Outbreaks of Oudayas Valley fever occur irregularly in North Africa, several years apart. When outbreaks do occur, they kill hundreds of cattle. A livestock vaccine against the disease exists but is rarely used. It is too expensive for farmers to use routinely, and because it is ineffective until two weeks after vaccination, administering it after an outbreak begins helps very little. Nonetheless, experts predict that use of the vaccine will increase significantly within the next few years.

**8. Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest justification for the experts' prediction?**

- A. Oudayas Valley fever is spread by mosquitoes, but each outbreak is so widespread that it is impractical to control it by using insecticides.
- B. When an outbreak of Oudayas Valley fever occurs, unaffected countries often refuse to import livestock from the countries affected by the outbreak.
- C. It would take less than two weeks for producers of the vaccine to adjust their production operations to cope with a large increase in demand.
- D. Many cattle farmers in North Africa are nomadic or live in remote villages, and such farmers, who have little access to modern veterinary medicine, are particularly hard hit by outbreaks of Oudayas Valley fever.
- E. Recently published research has shown that certain identifiable climatic conditions are almost invariably followed, within three to six weeks, by an outbreak of Oudayas Valley fever.

Biologists studying wild monkeys sometimes need the genetic material DNA from a particular monkey to determine the animal's parentage. Until recently, DNA could be extracted only from blood. Collecting a blood sample required tranquilizing the donor animal. Now DNA can be extracted from hair. Monkeys shed large quantities of hair in places where they sleep. Therefore, researchers will now be able to determine the parentage of individual monkeys from DNA without tranquilizing the monkeys.

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

- A. The places in which monkeys sleep are easily accessible to researchers.
- B. Information about a particular monkey's parentage is the only kind of information that can be determined from DNA that has been extracted from that monkey's hair.
- C. For at least some samples of hair collected from monkey habitat it will be possible to associate hairs with the individual monkeys from which they came.
- D. Examining DNA is the only way to determine the parentage of wild monkeys.
- E. It will be necessary to obtain any hair samples used in determining a monkey's parentage from a place where the monkey has slept.

In parts of South Africa, vitamin-B deficiency is a serious health problem, particularly among children. In some regions, agriculturists are striving to improve nutrition by motivating farmers to plant a new variety of sweet potato called VPN500 that is rich in beta-carotene, which the body converts into vitamin. The plan has good chances of success, because sweet potato is a staple of the region's diet and agriculture, and the varieties currently grown contain little beta-carotene.

**10. Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the prediction that the plan will succeed?**

- A. The growing conditions required by the varieties of sweet potato currently cultivated in the region are conditions in which VPN500 can flourish.
- B. The flesh of VPN500 differs from that of the currently cultivated sweet potatoes in color and texture, so traditional foods would look somewhat different when prepared from VPN500.
- C. There are no other varieties of sweet potato that are significantly richer in beta-carotene than VPN500 is.
- D. The varieties of sweet potato currently cultivated in the region contain some important nutrients that are lacking in VPN500.
- E. There are other vegetables currently grown in the region that contain more beta-carotene than the currently cultivated varieties of sweet potato do.

## Answers-Mixed Section

Psg No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	E	E	B			
2	C	ac				
3	B	A	D			
4	E	D				
5	B	D	C			
6	B	E				
7	ab	B				
8	D	B	a			
9	D	E				
10	D	a				
11	abc	E				
12	D	A				
13	D	b	A			
14	D	C	D	B		
15	D	B				
16	D	E				
17	D	B	C			
18	B	ab	E			
19	A	D				
20	C	D				
21	E	C				
22	B	c				
23	A	B	D			
24	S5	E				
25	E	ac				
26	B	E				
27	A	b	B			
28	ab	D				
29	E	A	B			
30	C	a	B			

Psg No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
31	C	A				
32	D	A	E	E		
33	C	E				
34	E	B	B	C	D	
35	B	A	B	A		
36	ab	D				
37	C	bc	A	D		
38	B	D	A			
39	D	C	C	C		
40	C	A	C			
41	B	A	C	D		
42	B	a	E			
43	C	A	E			
44	D	A	B			
45	C	B				
46	A	B				
47	A	E	D			
48	D	E	A	D		
49	B	B	C			
50	A	E	D	B		
51	C	A	D	B	E	E
52	C	D	E			
53	C	B	b			
54	D	C	C			
55	D	E	E			
56	C					
57	E	C				
58	D	A				
59	B	D				
60	E	B				
61	C	D				

Psg No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
62	E	ab				
63	B	E				
64	A	C				
65	C	B				
66	E	a				
67	S4	C				
68	D	E				
69	D	B	b			
70	B	C				
71	D					
72	C	C	E			
73	A	A	E			
74	B	D	A			
75	C	D				
76	C	B	E			
77	C	A				
78	ac	E	B			
79	B	C				
80	D	a				

## Logical Reasoning Answers

Type No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Type 1	C	B	D	D	A	A	E	
Type 2	B	E	E	A	B	A	E	D
Type 3	A	B	E	B	B	E	D	A
Type 4	D	A	A	B	E	D	D	D
Type 5	A	D	E	C	A	D	D	D
Type 6	E	E	B	E	A	D	D	B
Type 7	C	A	E	C	E	D	B	
Other	E	B	D	D	B			

## Answers-Hard Section

Psg No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	C	abc	A			
2	C	S4	D			
3	D	C	C			
4	A	D				
5	E	C	A			
6	A	B				
7	E	E	B			
8	A	B	B			
9	E	D	C			
10	A	C	E			
11	D	E	C			
12	C	B	D			
13	E	D				
14	D	A	D			
15	bc	C				
16	ac	E	B			
17	C	E	C			
18	C	E	C	D		
19	abc	D				
20	E	E				
21	C	B	E			
22	C	B	A			
23	E	D	A			
24	D	A	B			
25	B	b				
26	D	A	B			
27	B	D				
28	A	C				
29	B	E				
30	a	D				

Psg No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
31	B	A	E			
32	E	D	C			
33	B	D				
34	D	C	ac			
35	E	C	D			
36	B	B	B			
37	A	B				
38	D	abc				
39	B	A				
40	D	A	D	C		
41	D	A	E	B		
42	C	A	B	D		
43	C	C	A	B		
44	E	E	bc	B		
45	E	B	A	B		
46	B	C	B	E		
47	A	E	E	B		
48	A	C	D	E		
49	B	A	E	E		
50	C	E	D	C		

## Logical Reasoning Answers

EXE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	C	D	B	A	B	A	A	E	A	D
2	A	C	D	C	E	D	E	B	C	B
3	E	A	A	D	B	E	A	E	C	A



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