

Passage 13

Biologists have long debated about whether egg production in birds is biologically highly costly, some theorizing that egg production is energetically or nutritionally demanding. Lack, however, suggested that clutch size—the number of eggs a bird lays per breeding cycle—is far below the potential limit of egg production. He suggested that clutch size had instead evolved in relation to the number of young that the parents could successfully rear. Subsequently, most studies focused on limitations operating during chick rearing, particularly among altricial species (species in which the parents feed their young in the nest). Lack later recognized that in precocial species (species in which young feed themselves), clutch size might be explained by different factors—the availability of food for egg-laying females, for example. 【微信公众号：张巍老师GRE】

1. The passage suggests that biologists who say egg production in birds is biologically highly costly would agree that clutch size is determined primarily by
- A. the nutritional and energy demands of egg production
 - B. the number of young that the parents can rear successfully
 - C. reproductive limitations operating during chick rearing
 - D. the availability of food for newly hatched chicks
 - E. the differences between altricial and precocial species

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

2. The passage suggests that Lack would agree with which of the following statements about factors affecting clutch size in birds?
- A. In altricial species, clutch size is determined primarily by factors operating after eggs are laid.
 - B. In precocial species, clutch size is determined primarily by factors operating after eggs are laid.
 - C. In many bird species, clutch size generally remains well below the potential limit of egg production.

Passage 14

Carla L. Peterson's *Doers of the Word* (1997), a study of African American women speakers and writers from 1830-1880, is an important addition to scholarship on nineteenth-century African American women. Its scope resembles that of Frances Smith Foster's 1993 study, but its approach is quite different. For Foster, the Black women who came to literary voice in nineteenth-century America were claiming their rights as United States citizens, denying that anything should disqualify them from full membership in an enlightened national polity. Peterson sees these same women as having been fundamentally estranged from the nation by a dominant culture unsympathetic to Black women, and by a Black intelligentsia whose male view of race concerns left little room for Black female intellect. 【微信公众号：张巍老师GRE】

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

1. The passage indicates that Peterson identifies which of the following as obstacles faced by the women included in her study?

- A. the attitudes of Black male intellectuals toward female intellectual work
- B. the discriminatory attitudes faced by Black women in nineteenth-century America as a whole
- C. disagreements among Black women speakers and writers themselves about the impact of the Black intelligentsia

2. It can be inferred that Peterson's study and Foster's study are similar with respect to which of the following?

- A. the writers that each takes up for examination
- B. the degree to which each has influenced other scholars
- C. the assumptions that each brings to nineteenth-century African American literature
- D. their analysis of the nineteenth-century Black intelligentsia
- E. their interpretation of nineteenth-century America's dominant culture

Passage 15

David Belasco's 1912 Broadway production of *The Governor's Lady* created a sensation with a scene set in a Childs cafeteria, a chain restaurant that was an innovator in food standardization and emblematic of modern everyday life. While Belasco's meticulously detailed reproduction of an immediately recognizable setting impressed the public, it was derided by progressive theater critics who championed the New Stagecraft theories of European artists like Max Reinhardt. The New Stagecraft rejected theatrical literalism; it drew inspiration from the subjectivity and minimalism of modern painters, advocating simplified sets designed to express a dramatic text's central ideas. Such critics considered Belasco a craftsman who merely captured surface realities: a true artist eliminated the inessential to create more meaningful, expressive stage images. 【微信公众号：张巍老师GRE】

1. The author of the passage implies which of the following about Belasco's production of *The Governor's Lady*?

- A. It was dismissed by certain theater critics who misunderstood Belasco's conception of modernity.
- B. It was intended to marshal elements of the New Stagecraft to serve Belasco's predilection for realistic staging.
- C. It demonstrated that theatrical literalism could be used effectively to express a dramatic text's central ideas.
- D. It elicited responses that reflected a discrepancy between popular tastes in entertainment and the tastes of progressive theater critics.
- E. It relied on the appeal of an impressively realistic stage set to compensate for weaknesses in other aspects of the production.

2. It can be inferred that the theater critics would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the theatrical productions?

- A. Theatrical productions that seek to eliminate the inessential also often eliminate theatrical elements that enhance the expressiveness of a play.
- B. Theatrical productions that faithfully recreate the visual details of everyday life are unlikely to do justice to a good play's central ideas.
- C. Theatrical productions that employ the minimalism characteristic of modern paintings may have greater appeal to modern audiences than productions that rely on theatrical literalism.
- D. Theatrical productions that aim to represent truths about modern life should not attempt to employ elements of the New Stagecraft.
- E. Theatrical productions that attempt to produce authentic-looking scenes of everyday reality are likely to fail in that goal because of the theaters inherent limitations.

Passage 16

Currently, Sulandian television journalists are twice as likely as other workers to support the Blue Party, and Sulandian journalism students are significantly more likely to support the Blue Party than working television journalists are. Therefore, assuming that these students do not change their political affiliations as they get older, the disparity between the political affiliations of Sulandia's television journalists and those of the rest of the working population will increase as current Sulandian journalism students enter the profession. 【微信公众号：张巍老师GRE】

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

- A. Few of the television journalists currently working in Sulandia were trained in Sulandian journalism schools.
- B. Journalists in Sulandia whose political affiliations differ from those of the general population tend to allow their political views to affect the way they report news about politics.
- C. Most of the television journalists currently working in Sulandia who support the Blue Party also supported the Blue Party when they were students.
- D. Support for the Blue party is not significantly less common among those current Sulaidan journalism students who intend to become television journalists than it is among current Sulandian journalism students as a whole.
- E. Classes in Sulandian journalism schools are not taught mainly by working Sulandian journalists.

Passage 17

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 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. 【微信公众号：张巍老师GRE】

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.

3. 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. They are less likely to be found along deep rivers.

C. They are routinely abandoned before nearby forests are depleted.

4. It can be inferred from the passage that early naturalists considered which of the following criteria when classifying beavers?

- A. The genetic similarity of beavers and muskrats
- B. The propensity of beavers to relocate
- C. The depth of water beavers occupied
- D. Beavers' dam-building capabilities
- E. Beavers' degree of exposure to danger

Passage 18

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. Such models are so tempting that they run the risk of being used indiscriminately to explain unusual planetary features.

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

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

4. In the second paragraph, the author is primarily concerned with

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

Passage 19

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

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

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

Much as scholars want to look for overall patterns and formulate useful generalizations, the transmission of each text is a different story and each manuscript's history is unique. Scholars must be careful not to draw conclusions that go beyond what the evidence can support. 【微信公众号：张巍老师GRE】

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

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

2. As described in the passage, a stemma is most closely analogous to which of the following?
- A. a department store inventory list that excludes some departments
 - B. a map from which a large section has been torn off
 - C. a chronology that includes only major historical events
 - D. a family tree in which some generations are not recorded
 - E. a government organizational chart from which some agencies are omitted

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

3. In its discussion of external evidence, the passage suggests which of the following about manuscripts of ancient Roman texts during the Middle Ages?
- A. It is possible that fewer manuscripts were destroyed by barbarians in the early Middle Ages than scholars frequently suppose.
 - B. Additional copies of some so-called lone survivor manuscripts may have existed well into the Middle Ages.
 - C. If an ancient Roman text is quoted in a work by a medieval author, then it is likely that at least one manuscript copy of that text survived into the Middle Ages.
4. Click on the sentence in the first paragraph that suggests that scholars might be led to underestimate the extent of the connection between certain manuscripts.

Passage 20

In 1995 the Galileo spacecraft captured data about Jupiters atmosphere—namely, the absence of most of the predicted atmospheric water—that challenged prevailing theories about Jupiters 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. 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.

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 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 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.

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 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 a wildly oscillating tilt and chaotic seasonality, while Venus, rotating slowly backward, has virtually no seasonality at all. 【微信公众号：张巍老师GRE】

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 21

Received feminist wisdom has conceived of history as a male enclave devoid of woman subjects and practitioners, particularly before the twentieth century. As Ann For Freedman put it in 1972, from Herodotus's to Will Durant's histories, the main characters, the main viewpoints and interests, have all been male. Feminist accounts of the 1970s and 1980s viewed historiography (the writing of history) as overwhelmingly his, coining the term herstory and presenting it as a compensatory feminist practice. Herstory designated women's place at the center of an alternative narrative of past events. Rosalind Miles's description restates the popular view: Women's history by contrast has only just begun to invent itself. Males gained entry to the business of recording, defining and interpreting events in the third millennium B.C.; for women, this process did not even begin until the nineteenth century. The herstory method provided a means for feminist historians to explore materials by and about women that had previously been neglected or ignored. Herstory promoted curricular transformation in schools and was used as a slogan on T-shirts, pencils, and buttons. Exposing historians' tacit and intentional sexism, herstory set out to correct the record—to show that women had held up half the historical sky.

Despite the great scholarly gains made behind the rallying cry, herstory's popular myth—particularly about the lack of women who have recorded history—require revision. Herstory may accurately describe feminists' efforts to construct female-centered accounts of the past, but the term inadvertently blinds us to women's important contributions to historical discourse before the nineteenth century. Historiography has not been an entirely male preserve, though feminists are justified in faulting its long-standing masculine contours. In fact, criticism of historiography's sexism is not of recent origin. Early eighteenth-century feminist Mary Astell protested that the Men being the Historians, they seldom condescend to record the great and good actions of Women. Astell, like those who echoed her sentiments two and a half centuries later, must be credited for admirable zeal in setting out to right scholarly wrongs, but her supposition that historians were only male is inaccurate. Her perception is especially strange because she herself wrote a historical work, *An Impartial Enquiry into the Cause of Rebellion and Civil War* (1704). Astell's judgment is at the same time understandable, given that much historical writing by women of the late seventeenth century was not published until the nineteenth century. Despite their courage and their rightful anger, Astell and her descendants overlooked early modern woman writer's contributions to historiography. 【微信公众号：张巍老师GRE】

1. It can be inferred that Rosalind Miles refers to the third millennium B.C. primarily in order to
 - A. present an overview of what the practice of history once entailed
 - B. suggest that the origins of historical study are much earlier than had been previously though
 - C. suggest why the third millennium B.C. has received so much attention from historians
 - D. establish a contrast between men and women in terms of how long they have been recording history
 - E. indicate how significantly the practice of history has changed since the third millennium B.C.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that the term herstory
 - A. was popular mainly in the nineteenth century
 - B. is an old term that feminist put to new uses
 - C. is controversial within the feminist community
 - D. is not especially useful to scholars
 - E. was invented to help make a particular point

3. Mary Astell is discussed by the author as an example of an eighteenth-century feminist historian
- A. who was representative of the intellectual interests of the woman historians of her time
 - B. who inspired many practitioners of herstory in the twentieth century
 - C. who shared with modern herstorians a mistaken assumption regarding the writing of history
 - D. whose major work aroused much controversy at the time of its publication
 - E. whose major work still has not received the attention from scholars that it deserves
4. The author implies which of the following about Astell's supposition?
- A. It is likely to have arisen because of Astell's unawareness of much of the historical work written by women.
 - B. It was one that Astell reconsidered after she wrote her own historical work.
 - C. It was one that was not shared by other feminist historians of Astell's time.
 - D. It was one that inspired Astell to write her own historical work.
 - E. It directly contradicts one of the basic claims of herstory.

Passage 22

Until around 1930 few United States Civil War historians paid much attention to Southerners who opposed the 1861-1865 secession from the United States by a confederacy of Southern states. Southern historians clung instead to a notion of the South's unanimity in the face of Northern aggression. Only when scholars such as Lonnn decided to examine this side of the war did historian of the Confederacy begin to recognize the existence of Southerners loyal to the Union (Unionists). While these early historians of Southern dissent broke new ground, they also reproduced Confederate authorities' negative view of loyalists as shady characters driven by dubious motives. Even Tatum, who took a largely sympathetic attitude toward loyalists, tended to lump them into nebulous categories, offering broad generalizations that ignored the particulars of Unionists' identities and experiences.

This early-twentieth-century historiography nonetheless represented the leading research on dissent in the South until the 1960s and 1970s. Spurred by the advent of social historical methods, a new generation of historians found Unionists interesting as manifestations of the Confederacy's internal weaknesses. Focusing on the Appalachian Mountain and upper South regions of the Confederacy, these scholars argued that there was a profound divide among Southern Whites between those who benefited economically from slave-run plantations and those who did not. One such historian was Escott, who emphasized regional and economic conflict among Southerners. Escott cast Unionists and other dissenters as antiplanter mountaineers who could not, by reason of economic and social alienation, identify with the proslavery Southern cause. This theme has heavily influenced the work of subsequent scholars, who commonly place Unionists at the extreme end of a continuum of class-based Confederate disaffection that was ultimately responsible for the South's collapse. Because the driving force behind such inquiries into loyalist history has been a desire to explain Confederate ideology, politics, and defeat, **emphasis has been placed on the ways loyalist Southerners diverged from the political and economic mainstream of Confederate nationalism.**

Only recently have **some Civil War historians** begun to make Unionists and their experiences, rather than the Confederate state, the center of inquiry. These scholars have done intensive community and local studies of dissenting groups that take into account a range of social and cultural, as well as military and political, factors at work on the Southern home front. Hoping to better understand who remained loyal to the Union during the war, these historians have sought to explain the Civil War's underlying character, dimensions, and impact in particular counties or towns, especially in the upper South and Appalachia. This relatively new trend has stressed the particular, delved into the complexities of political allegiances on the home front, and, as Sutherland notes, highlighted "the gritty experience of real people".

【微信公众号：张巍老师GRE】

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. summarize a particular debate among historians
 - B. trace the evolution of a particular area of historical study
 - C. challenge a common misconception about a particular historical period
 - D. identify flaws in a particular approach to the study of a historical subject
 - E. explain why a particular historical question has received little scholarly attention

2. The passage suggests that “some Civil War historians” (Paragraph 3) would probably agree with which of the following statements about Southern Unionists?
- A. Their economic circumstances were more significant than their social and cultural identities in determining their dissent from the Confederate cause.
 - B. Their significance to historians lies mainly in what their actions reveal about the mainstream of Confederate nationalism from which they departed
 - C. Their political allegiance must be understood in relation to specific local factors that affected their lives during the Civil War period
 - D. They were more likely to be from areas outside the upper South and Appalachia than were supporters of the Confederate cause
 - E. They were more likely to be from economically privileged groups than were supporters of the Confederate cause.
3. The passage suggests which of the following about histories of the Civil War written before 1930?
- A. Some took a fairly sympathetic view of Southern Unionists.
 - B. Interest in these histories has been revived by the work of recent historians
 - C. Most offered little analysis of the lives and motives of Southern Unionists.
 - D. Many tended to group Southern Unionists into broad categories that obscured their differences.
 - E. Few accepted the idea that the South was politically unified during the Civil War.
4. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?
- A. It challenges a common misconception about the motives driving an influential group of Civil War historians.
 - B. It describes a major contribution of the Civil War historians of the 1960s and 1970s that inspired the next generation of scholars.
 - C. It calls attention to aspects of the Confederate cause that were alienating to those Southerners who remained loyal to the Union.
 - D. It identifies a tendency in Civil War scholarship that more recent scholarship has moved away from.
 - E. It explains how ideological and political aspects of the Confederacy loyalist Southerners to reject the Confederate cause.

Passage 23

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

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

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

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. criticizing adherents of a traditional view for overlooking important data
 - B. reconciling two different explanations for the same phenomenon
 - C. describing a reformulation of a traditional interpretation
 - D. advocating a traditional approach to a controversial subject
 - E. suggesting that a new interpretation is based on faulty assumptions
2. The author would be most likely to agree with which of the following about Gerteis formulation of the Growth interpretation?
 - A. It is too similar to the traditional version of the Growth interpretation.
 - B. It is of dubious validity and does not expand research on the antislavery movement.
 - C. It is strongly supported by recent research on the nineteenth-century South.
 - D. It is more convincing than the traditional version of the Growth interpretation.
 - E. It is seminal work that will be highly influential on future research.

3. The passage supports which of the following statements about the Growth interpretation?

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

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

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

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

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

Passage 24

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

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

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. compare two prominent models of historical explanation
 - B. undermine non-Marxist objections to the historical-materialist explanatory model of historical causation
 - C. analyze ways in which the question of historical causation can be illuminated by Weberian sociology
 - D. challenge an orthodox position concerning historical explanation
 - E. argue that historical analysis should rely more on empirical investigation than on philosophical reflection
2. According to the passage, most historians share the assumption that
 - A. The most useful current model of historical causation is the historical-materialist model.
 - B. Explaining a historical event requires ranking its causes by importance.
 - C. The same hierarchy of causes underlies every historical event.
 - D. Philosophical debates have limited utility for historical practice.
 - E. Different causes of the same historical event sometimes have the same importance.

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

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

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

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

Passage 25

Modern feminism has brought the reputation of the English writer Mary Wollstonecraft (1759-1797) to something approaching the luster it deserves. While she enjoyed a certain celebrity among political radicals in the years just after her death, beginning in the nineteenth century her fame as a writer was hidden by disproportionate attention to her unconventional and, at the time, shocking personal life. When, therefore, Virginia Woolf wrote in 1925 of Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Men* and *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* that they felt like books so true that they seem now to contain nothing new in them, it was more a wishful than an accurate statement of the case. Wollstonecraft's advances in moral thinking still have the power to shock position-takers of every party. The importance of gender even today is said to cut across other criteria for judging the conduct of men and women in society; Wollstonecraft, by contrast, believed that the shared morality of men and women should cut across all specifications of gender.

Wollstonecraft considered gender-based morality a relic of a barbarous age: part of that specialization of virtues by which every sexual feeling was expected to express itself as libertinism (in men) or false modesty (in women). In her view, there ought to be one criterion of morals for men and women alike, with both sexes cultivating the same virtues. Wollstonecraft rebelled against the copious sentimental literature of her own time, which she felt patronized women by insisting that it was to their advantage to affect chastity and modesty and that such virtues were their own reward.

In *The Rights of Men*, Wollstonecraft explores this double standard from an unexpected angle. It was the first major response to Edmund Burke's *Reflections on the Revolution in France* (1790), appearing less than a month after the impassioned defense of the deposed French monarchy. **A defender of Burke called Wollstonecraft's book an incoherent mass of treacherous candour, interested generosity, and, if not false, at least unnecessary accusation.** But Wollstonecraft nonetheless managed to show how the traditionally feminine virtues of sentimental morality had been transferred by Burke to the aristocracy. Burke's rhapsody on the queen of France (glittering like the morning star, full of life, and splendor, and joy) was, for Wollstonecraft, an example of the argument that beauty and instinct must often prevail over reason, the argument on which Burke took his stand as a defender of the old order. Like women, Burke thought, and from a similar greatness and delicacy in their nature, the aristocracy were understood at once to require deference and to solicit compassion. To Wollstonecraft, Burke's argument linked sympathy and power in a dangerous alliance; she insisted that aristocrats do not deserve to be treated in the way that women have traditionally been treated any more than women themselves do. 【微信公众号：张巍老师GRE】

1. By quoting Burke's defender in the highlighted phrase, the author of the passage most clearly succeeds in
 - A. providing a context for the political turbulence that unseated the French monarchy
 - B. emphasizing the way in which Wollstonecraft's philosophy divided men and women
 - C. explaining why Wollstonecraft's work has won more acceptance in the twentieth century than in the nineteenth
 - D. illustrating the nature of the appeal of Burke's argument
 - E. demonstrating the degree of hostility aroused by Wollstonecraft's work
2. The author of the passage quotes Burke's description of the queen of France most probably in order to
 - A. provide a specific illustration of a position with which Wollstonecraft took issue
 - B. provide a specific example of Burke's already archaic prose style
 - C. balance the quotation from Burke's anonymous defender

- D. provide evidence of why Burke's position was more widely accepted than Wollstonecraft's
- E. provide an example of what Wollstonecraft perceived as Burke's lack of political astuteness
3. The passage suggests that which of the following is true concerning Virginia Woolf's appraisal of *A Vindication of the Rights of Men* and *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*?
- A. Woolf was defending Wollstonecraft's theories against attacks by nineteenth-century critics who concentrated only on Wollstonecraft's notoriety.
- B. Woolf favored the advances proposed by Wollstonecraft and mistakenly assumed that they had become self-evident in the twentieth century.
- C. Woolf miscalculated the practical effects that the advances proposed by Wollstonecraft would have on society.
- D. Woolf decried the loss in the twentieth-century of social progress made in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
- E. Woolf was reacting against what she considered a lack of originality on Wollstonecraft's part while calling for more sweeping changes than Wollstonecraft had proposed.
4. The author of the passage suggests that modern feminism has treated the writings of Mary Wollstonecraft in which of the following ways?
- A. Modern feminism has emphasized the progressive aspects of Wollstonecraft's writings, while separating her work from her personal reputation.
- B. Modern feminism has emphasized Wollstonecraft's importance as a theorist, while deemphasizing her effect on the daily life of her times.
- C. Modern feminism has worked toward a synthesis of Wollstonecraft's philosophical advances with those of her contemporaries.
- D. Modern feminism has embraced Wollstonecraft's relative importance as a theorist, while rejecting certain elements of her theories of gender-based morality.
- E. Modern feminism has equated Wollstonecraft's ideas about the popular sentimentalization of women with her view of monarchist systems of government.



Gregmat 900 Wordlist



group 3

1. **abate** - become less intense or widespread, remove or reduce law
2. **abjure** - solemnly renounce (a belief, cause or claim)
3. **anomalous** - deviating from what is standard
4. **antipathy** - a deep-seated feeling of aversion
5. **arcane** - understood by few, mysterious or secret
6. **arduous** - involving or requiring strenuous effort, tiring
7. **artless** - without deception, effort or pretentiousness, natural
8. **ascetic** - severe self-discipline, austere
9. **assuage** - satisfy, make an unpleasant feeling less intense
10. **betray** - gravely disloyal, unintentionally reveal, be evidence of
11. **bucolic** - relating to the pleasant aspects of the countryside
12. **burgeon** - begin to grow or increase rapidly, flourish
13. **cacophonous** - involving or producing harsh sounds
14. **canonize** - treat of great significance, place in or regard as belonging to a canon of literacy or artistic works
15. **censure** - express severe disapproval, especially in formal statement
16. **chicanery** - use of deception or subterfuge
17. **coalesce** - come together to form one mass or whole
18. **cogent** - clear, logical and convincing
19. **compelling** - evoking interest in a powerful irresistible way
20. **contend** - struggle to surmount a difficulty, assert something as a position in an argument
21. **copious** - abundant in supply
22. **cosmopolitan** - mixture of cultures
23. **deference** - polite submission and respect
24. **desultory** - lacking plan, purpose or enthusiasm, occurring randomly
25. **diffident** - modest or shy because of a lack of self-confidence
26. **dilatory** - slow to act, intended to cause delay
27. **equivocate** - use ambiguous language
28. **polarize** - divide or cause it divide into two sharply contrasting group
29. **prodigal** - spending money recklessly
30. **verbose** - using or expressed in more words than are needed



Gregmat 900 Wordlist



group 4

1. **abstain** - restrain oneself from doing
2. **approbation** - approval or praise
3. **cherish** - protect and care for lovingly
4. **corroborate** - confirm or give support to a statement, theory or finding
5. **disparate** - essentially different in kind, notable to be compared, containing elements very different from one another
6. **emulate** - match or surpass a person or achievement, typically by imitation
7. **enervate** - make someone feel drained of energy, lacking in energy
8. **ephemeral** - lasting for a very short time
9. **fervid** - intensely enthusiastic or passionate, especially to an excessive degree
10. **garrulous** - excessively talkative, especially on trivial matters
11. **incendiary** - tending to stir up conflict
12. **inimical** - tending to obstruct, unfriendly hostile
13. **intimate** - closely acquainted, familiar, detailed or thorough
14. **invigorate** - give strength or energy to
15. **mitigate** - make something bad less severe, serious or painful
16. **obsolete** - out of date
17. **opaque** - unclear, not transparent
18. **paradigmatic** - serving as a typical example of something, of or denoting
19. **pedantic** - excessively concerned with minor details, over-scrupulous
20. **placid** - not easily upset or excited, calm and peaceful
21. **polemical** - of or involving strongly critical writing or speech
22. **precipitate** - cause to happen suddenly, unexpectedly or premature
23. **profundity** - great depth of insight or knowledge
24. **prophetic** - accurately predicting what will happen in future
25. **prudent** - acting with or showing care and thought for future
26. **punctilious** - showing great attention to detail or correct behavior
27. **recondite** - little known, abstruse
28. **scrupulous** - careful, thorough, and extremely attentive to details
29. **tranquil** - free from disturbance, calm
30. **vacillate** - waver between different opinions or actions, be indecisive

section 1 easy

1. It is a paradox of the Victorians that they were both _____ and, through their empire, cosmopolitan.

- A. capricious
- B. insular**
- C. mercenary
- D. idealistic
- E. intransigent

2. My grandma has a strong belief in all things _____: she insists, for example, that the house in which she lived as a child was haunted.

- A. clamorous
- B. invidious
- C. numinous**
- D. empirical
- E. sonorous

3. The (i)_____ of molecular oxygen on Earth-sized planets around other stars in the universe would not be (ii)_____ sign of life: molecular oxygen can be a signature of photosynthesis (a biotic process) or merely of the rapid escape of water from the upper reaches of a planetary atmosphere (an abiotic process).

A. dearth	D. a controversial
B. presumption	E. an unambiguous
C. detection	F. a possible

4. Given the (i)_____ the committees and the (ii)_____ nature of its investigation, it would be unreasonable to gainsay the committee's conclusions at first glance.

A. sterling reputation of	D. superficial
B. lack of finding of	E. spontaneous
C. ad hoc existence of	F. exhaustive

5. The skin of the poison dart frog contains deadly poisons called batrachotoxins. But the (i)_____ of the toxins has remained an enigma, as the frog does not (ii)_____ them. Now an analysis suggests that the melyrid beetle is the source. Collected beetle specimens all contained batrachotoxins, suggesting that these beetles are (iii)_____ by the frogs.

A. effect	D. pressure	G. eaten
B. origin	E. produce	H. neutralized
C. purpose	F. suffer from	I. poisoned

6. Now that photographic prints have become a popular field for collecting, auctions are becoming more (i)_____. It is not just the entry of new collectors into the field that is causing this intensification. Established collectors' interests are also becoming more (ii)_____. Those who once concentrated on the work of either the nineteenth-century pioneers or the twentieth-century modernists are now keen to have (iii)_____ collections.

A. competitive	D. fickle	G. comprehensive
B. tedious	E. wide-ranging	H. legitimate
C. exclusive	F. antiquarian	I. impressive

7. The beauty of the scientific approach is that even when individual researchers do _____ bias or partiality, others can correct them using a framework of evidence on which everyone broadly agrees.

- A. overreact to
- B. deviate from
- C. succumb to
- D. recoil from
- E. yield to
- F. shrink from

8. The reconstruct known work is beautiful and also probably _____: it is the only Hebrew verse written by a woman.

- A. singular
- B. unique
- C. archaic
- D. counterfeit
- E. valuable
- F. fake

9. In a book that inclines to _____, an epilogue arguing that ballet is dead arrives simply as one more overstatement.

- A. pessimism
- B. misinterpretation
- C. imprecision
- D. vagueness
- E. exaggeration
- F. hyperbole

10. The political upheaval caught most people by surprise: despite the _____ warnings of some commentators, it had never seemed that imminent.

- A. stern
- B. prescient
- C. prophetic
- D. indifferent
- E. repeated
- F. apathetic

section 2 easy

1. Among the Meakambut people of Papua New Guinea, legends are associated with specific caves in the Sepik region, and these legends are ____: only the cave owner can share its secrets.

- A. impenetrable
- B. immutable
- C. proprietary
- D. didactic
- E. self-perpetuating

2. We often regard natural phenomena like rainfall as mysterious and unpredictable; although for short time spans and particular places they appear so, in fact on a truly global scale, nature has been a model of ____.

- A. reliability
- B. diversity
- C. complexity
- D. plasticity
- E. discontinuity

3. The economic recovery was somewhat lopsided: (i)_____ in some of the industrial economies while (ii)_____ in others of them.

A. unexpected	D. robust
B. feeble	E. turbulent
C. swift	F. predictable

4. Although trains may use energy more (i)_____ than do automobiles, the latter move only when they contain at least one occupant, whereas railway carriages spend a considerable amount of time running up and down the tracks (ii)_____, or nearly so.

A. lavishly	D. vacant
B. efficiently	E. unimpeded
C. routinely	F. overlooked

5. Most capuchin monkey conflict involves such a (i)_____ repertoire of gestural and vocal signals that it is difficult for researchers to tease apart the meanings of the individual signals. This (ii)_____ is (iii)_____ by the fact that many signals seem to shift in meaning according to the context in which they are produced and the developmental stage of the individuals producing them.

A. precise	D. problem	G. augmented
B. rich	E. opportunity	H. ameliorated
C. straightforward	F. oversight	I. anticipated

6. Within the culture as a whole, the natural sciences have been so successful that the word “scientific” is often used in (i)_____ manner: it is often assumed that to call something “scientific” is to imply that its reliability has been (ii)_____ by methods whose results cannot reasonably be (iii)_____.

A. an ironic	D. maligned	G. exaggerated
B. a literal	E. challenged	H. anticipated
C. an honorific	F. established	I. disputed

7. Members of the union’s negotiating team insisted on several changes to the company’s proposal before they would support it, making it clear that they would _____ no compromise.

- A. disclose
- B. reject
- C. brook
- D. tolerate
- E. repudiate
- F. weigh

8. Wilson is wont to emphasize the _____ of ants, how ants with full stomachs will regurgitate liquid food for those without , or how the old will fight so the young can survive.

- A. beneficence
- B. altruism
- C. unpredictability
- D. intelligence
- E. fecundity
- F. fertility

9. During the Renaissance, the use of optical lenses, which were capable of projecting images onto blank canvases, greatly aided artists by allowing them to accurately observe and depict the external world; in other words, these lenses were instrumental in conveying _____.

- A. idealism
- B. optimism
- C. ambition
- D. realism
- E. sanguinity
- F. verisimilitude

10. The professor’s habitual air of _____ was misleading front, concealing amazing reserves of patience and a deep commitment to his students’ learning.

- A. cordiality
- B. irascibility
- C. disorganization
- D. conviviality
- E. diffidence
- F. exasperation

section 3 easy

1. Though we live in an era of stunning scientific achievement, many otherwise educated people remain indifferent to or contemptuous of such achievement, even going so far as to _____ their ignorance of basic physics.

- A. decry
- B. condone
- C. remedy
- D. boast of
- E. downplay

2. Slight but _____ variation in the timing of the star's pulses led astronomers to deduce that it was being pulled backwards and forwards by three planets orbiting around it.

- A. subtle
- B. regular
- C. undetectable
- D. inconsequential
- E. explicable

3. The great (i)_____ of most books that examine the American presidency is their ideological bias, but for most part, this volume on the presidency maintains an impressive degree of (ii)_____.

A. contribution	D. certainty
B. limitation	E. fluency
C. paradox	F. objectivity

4. Many of the towns that have voted to keep incinerators in the county's solid waste plan have done so not because they necessarily (i)_____ incinerators, but because they are (ii)_____ to narrow their waste-disposal options.

A. question	D. willing
B. favor	E. eager
C. oppose	F. loath

5. Just because, as a photographer, Friedlander (i)_____ places that most people consider ugly does not mean that he is out to prove they are beautiful. Instead, his work suggests that the photographer simply cannot ignore so much of the built American landscape but is obligated to (ii)_____ what we pass through day in and day out, regardless of (iii)_____.

A. tends to avoid	D. document	G. authenticity
B. is harshly critical of	E. emulate	H. truthfulness
C. is interested in	F. discredit	I. aesthetics

6. Both very good and very bad books are easy to review. Praise and (i)_____ come easily. But what of books that contain a muddle of virtues and vices? Here the reviewer's task is more (ii)_____: the author's useful and thought-provoking observations need to be (iii)_____ the useless and tedious.

A. ambivalence	D. evident	G. supplanted by
B. compliment	E. demanding	H. sifted from
C. censure	F. manageable	I. overshadowed by

7. In matters of taste, the art patron and collector Peggy Guggenheim was _____, she was for the strangest, the most surprising, the most satisfying, the best, the unique.

- A. a neophyte
- B. a novice
- C. a realist
- D. an extremist
- E. a pragmatist
- F. a zealot

8. The laboratory maze has grown ever less _____ since it was first invented instead of hoping to lose a rodent in a labyrinth; today's scientists design mazes to elicit a few simple, easily measured behaviors.

- A. intricate
- B. extensive
- C. effective
- D. convoluted
- E. useful
- F. prevalent

9. In mathematics, judgments about the validity of proofs are mediated by peer-reviewed journals; to ensure _____, reviewers are carefully chosen by journal editors, and the identity of scholars whose papers are under consideration are kept secret.

- A. timelessness
- B. originality
- C. fairness
- D. comprehensiveness
- E. objectivity
- F. novelty

10. Since some contemporary Western dieticians believe that the only function of food is to provide nourishment, these dieticians view an emphasis on the aesthetic dimension of the culinary arts as _____.

- A. unprecedented
- B. unwarranted
- C. illuminating
- D. groundless
- E. promising
- F. novel

section 4 easy

1. In the last two hundreds years, the practice of archaeology has changed greatly, from digging up ancient artifacts for use by wealthy individuals as art objects to analyzing the detritus of everyday life in the laboratory, and thus from _____ to data collection.

- A. supposition
- B. theorizing
- C. fact-finding
- D. treasure hunting
- E. scientific discovery

2. History teaches us that science is not _____ enterprise; indeed, it is quite the opposite, a motley assortment of tools designed to safeguard researchers against their own biases.

- A. an opportunistic
- B. an anomalous
- C. a haphazard
- D. a collective
- E. a monolithic

3. What they see in Tanaka is the one candidate capable of (i)_____ leadership, in direct contrast to Williamson , whose term in office has been marred by (ii)_____.

A. compassionate	D. grandstanding
B. decisive	E. partisanship
C. nepotistic	F. vacillation

4. Despite having only recently learned to walk, toddlers make the most (i)_____ dance students. Their joy in movement is so pure, so complete, and so (ii)_____.

A. skilled	D. futile
B. inattentive	E. irrelevant
C. delightful	F. contagious

5. Readers may initially be irked by the book's apparent (i)_____ but, once immersed in the author's prose, they may come to regard the work's (ii)_____ as an asset.

A. flippancy	D. subtlety
B. aimlessness	E. discursions
C. tendentiousness	F. exhaustiveness

6. Unambiguous texts can allow their readers to (i)_____ them quickly, but ambiguous texts can have the attractive (ii)_____ of multiple possible interpretations, all of which can be considered equally (iii)_____, and none of which is the single true meaning.

A. misunderstand	D. stigma	G. valid
B. comprehend	E. blemish	H. frank
C. complicate	F. allure	I. inveterate

7. Harper Lee's narration in *To Kill a Mockingbird* is _____, mixing an adult's and a child's perspective according to no logic other than the immediate exigencies of the plot.

- A. a paradigm
- B. a hodgepodge
- C. a model
- D. an innovation
- E. a patchwork
- F. an embarrassment

8. The employee had a reputation for fractiousness, but his coworkers found him to be, on the contrary, quiet _____.

- A. insightful
- B. affable
- C. sagacious
- D. capable
- E. easygoing
- F. productive

9. Even though women in the US would not gain the rights to vote until 1920, throughout the nineteenth century many feminist goals were gradually _____, especially the rights of married women to control their own property.

- A. realized
- B. abandoned
- C. eroded
- D. modified
- E. revised
- F. achieved

10. Edited collections of scholarly essays generally tend to be somewhat uneven: they suffer from the _____ subject matter of the various essays, the lack of an overarching and consistent thesis, and the variable quantity of the contributions.

- A. intriguing
- B. heterogeneous
- C. comprehensive
- D. disparate
- E. mediocre
- F. engaging