

大佬版 · 阅读 340 篇

Version 9.2

公众号：留学大佬 GRE

大佬从 2017 年开始搜集真题， 截止 2021.7.1 日， 共搜集 60000 多道 GRE 真题。

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

600 多场完整真题，60000 多道 GRE 题目， 数学 30000 多题， 填空 15000 多题， 阅读 15000 多题，就重复率来说， **阅读 远大于 填空 大于 数学。**

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

依照题库重复的频率， 大佬从 2020.12.18 日开启编写全新 GRE 阅读 340 篇。独立于老机经 300 篇。老题若出现过，会在班课上告知，不会列入大佬版阅读 340 篇。老机经 300 篇在 2020-2021 年考试中，出现过的有 50-60 篇，大多数未有再被考到。

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

大佬真题班会答疑讲解下面这些高频题。

Version 9.2 共有 180 篇阅读

更新于 2021 年 8 月 1 日

9.2 版本 (8 月 1 日) 更新包括:

编辑了几乎所有的文章都以截图呈现。

Passage 38, 短文章, 加 1 新题。

Passage 43, 长文章, 加 4 新题。

Passage 50, 长文章, 加 4 新题。

Passage 57, 中文章, 加 1 新题。

Passage 119, 中文章, 加 1 新题。

9.1 版本 (7 月 12 日) 更新包括:

Passage 171-180 长文章 10 篇。

8.3 更新 (6 月 20) 包括:

Passage 25 中文章, 加 3 新题。

Passage 41 长文章, 加 2 新题。

Passage 56 短文章, 新加。

Passage 89 中文章, 换成截图, 加 1 新题。

Passage 163 长文章, 加 3 新题。

Passage 165 中文章, 加 3 新题。

6 月 22 日 小更新包括:

Passage 121, 更清晰的截图。

Passage 155, 加 3 新题。

8.2 更新 (6 月 16) 包括:

Passage 52 长文章 换成截图, 加 1 新题。

Passage 152 逻辑单题, 加 1 新题。

Passage 153 长文章, 加 2 新题。

Passage 159 中文章, 加 3 新题。

Passage 166 短文章, 加 1 新题

Passage 1

Section 6 of 6 | Question 7 of 20 00:29:49 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

The hypothesis that paranormal phenomena are real but lie outside the limits of science is supported by considerable evidence. The Society for Psychical Research has collected stories of ordinary people apparently demonstrating paranormal abilities. Entirely anecdotal, this evidence has nothing to do with science, since it cannot be reproduced under controlled conditions. But the society took great trouble to interview first-hand witnesses and to document the stories carefully. One fact that emerges clearly from the stories is that paranormal events occur, if they occur at all, only when people are experiencing strong emotion. This would immediately explain why paranormal phenomena are not observable under the conditions of a well-controlled scientific experiment. Strong emotion is inherently incompatible with controlled scientific procedures.

Which of the following best describes the role played in the passage by the highlighted sentence?

- It states the main conclusion of the author's argument.
- It provides a basis for a recommended course of action.
- It articulates a principle that supports the claim made in the preceding sentence.
- It is intended to undermine the credibility of apparent evidence that the author has mentioned earlier in the passage.
- It serves to emphasize a limitation of the evidence collected by the Society for Psychical Research.

Section 6 of 6 | Question 8 of 20 00:29:47 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

The hypothesis that paranormal phenomena are real but lie outside the limits of science is supported by considerable evidence. The Society for Psychical Research has collected stories of ordinary people apparently demonstrating paranormal abilities. Entirely anecdotal, this evidence has nothing to do with science, since it cannot be reproduced under controlled conditions. But the society took great trouble to interview first-hand witnesses and to document the stories carefully. One fact that emerges clearly from the stories is that paranormal events occur, if they occur at all, only when people are experiencing strong emotion. This would immediately explain why paranormal phenomena are not observable under the conditions of a well-controlled scientific experiment. Strong emotion is inherently incompatible with controlled scientific procedures.

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

It can be inferred that the author of the passage would agree with which of the following descriptions of the evidence collected by the Society for Psychical Research?

- Carefully recorded
- Unscientific
- Credible

3. Regarding the evidence collected by the Society for Psychical Research, which of the following can properly be concluded from the passage? (公众号: 留学大佬 GRE)
- A. The society' s attempt to confirm paranormal phenomenon using controlled scientific methodology have all been frustrated.
 - B. The society collected stories of paranormal phenomenon with the intent of demonstrating the limitations of scientific methodology.
 - C. The society has not documented cases of people apparently able to produce paranormal effects dispassionately and under any given conditions.
 - D. Because the society scrupulously examines and documents the stories it reports, few charlatans attempt to convince the society' s members with fraudulent phenomenon.
 - E. when investigation discredits what was claimed to be a paranormal phenomenon, the society does not publicly document the fact.

Passage 2

Section 3 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:28:42 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

In 1838, twenty-nine years before publishing his translation of Dante's *Inferno*, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote that "to understand Dante . . . it is absolutely necessary to understand the Italian Language." How true was Longfellow to his own dictum? Judging by the problems he had in composing a simple inscription, his ability to express himself in Italian was probably modest. However, this does not mean his understanding of the written language was inadequate. Longfellow's translation is on the whole not only correct but accurate and attentive to the semantic nuances of the original. Indeed, the literalness of his translation shows he understood Dante's language so well that he felt duty bound to render into English its extraordinary precision, richness, and variety.

The author cites Longfellow's remarks from 1838 in order to

- emphasize the number of years Longfellow had spent lecturing and writing about Dante before publishing his translation
- contrast Longfellow's approach to Dante as a scholar with his approach as a translator
- summarize Longfellow's approach to literary study
- provide a criterion by which to evaluate Longfellow's translation
- clarify the objection made by Longfellow during the 1830s to previous translations of Dante's works

Section 2 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:29:38 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

In 1838, twenty-nine years before publishing his translation of Dante's *Inferno*, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote that "to understand Dante . . . it is absolutely necessary to understand the Italian Language." How true was Longfellow to his own dictum? Judging by the problems he had in composing a simple inscription, his ability to express himself in Italian was probably modest. However, this does not mean his understanding of the written language was inadequate. Longfellow's translation is on the whole not only correct but accurate and attentive to the semantic nuances of the original. Indeed, the literalness of his translation shows he understood Dante's language so well that he felt duty bound to render into English its extraordinary precision, richness, and variety.

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

Which of the following does the author cite as support in assessing Longfellow's knowledge of the Italian language?

- The difficulty with which he composed in Italian
- The richness and variety of his scholarly writings on Dante
- The literal nature of his translation

Section 2 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:29:41 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

In 1838, twenty-nine years before publishing his translation of Dante's *Inferno*, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote that "to understand Dante . . . it is absolutely necessary to understand the Italian Language." How true was Longfellow to his own dictum? Judging by the problems he had in composing a simple inscription, his ability to express himself in Italian was probably modest. However, this does not mean his understanding of the written language was inadequate. Longfellow's translation is on the whole not only correct but accurate and attentive to the semantic nuances of the original. Indeed, the literalness of his translation shows he understood Dante's language so well that he felt duty bound to render into English its extraordinary precision, richness, and variety.

Based on information in the passage, the author would most likely agree with which of the following statements about linguistic proficiency?

- A literal translation tends to indicate a lack of true proficiency.
- Translating poetry from another language is a sure route to proficiency in that language.
- Translations to another language can only be successful if executed by those with proficiency in writing that language.
- The primary indicators of proficiency in writing a language are precision, richness, and variety.
- Proficiency in reading a language does not necessarily imply an ability to compose in it.

Passage 3

<p>Section 3 of 6 Question 7 of 20</p> <p>Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.</p> <p>The graphic elements of Mesoamerican codex writing appear as figural representations, icons, and symbols that signify thought, ideas, and imagery rather than visible speech. Although ancient Mexicans designated some symbols to voice specific words, their larger graphic system did not correspond directly with spoken language. Because the symbols did not replicate any single linguistic system, speakers of various languages could translate the pictographs into their own respective tongues. Readers evaluated a combination of naturalistic images, pictorial conventions, and abstract symbols recorded within an organized structure. By knowing the basic conventions and the meanings of the symbols and recognizing their general arrangement, readers interpreted the pictographic messages. Precise reading orders are not always set, however; thus, different readings and interpretations remain possible.</p>	<p>00:29:46 ⏱ Hide Time</p> <p>Which statement best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="radio"/> It questions the validity of a system described earlier in the passage.<input type="radio"/> It explains the basis of a misunderstanding described in the preceding sentence.<input type="radio"/> It presents a potential impediment to a process discussed in the preceding sentence.<input type="radio"/> It rebuts a possible objection to an interpretation presented in the preceding sentence.<input type="radio"/> It points out a contradiction in an argument presented in the second sentence of the passage.
<p>Section 3 of 6 Question 8 of 20</p> <p>Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.</p> <p>The graphic elements of Mesoamerican codex writing appear as figural representations, icons, and symbols that signify thought, ideas, and imagery rather than visible speech. Although ancient Mexicans designated some symbols to voice specific words, their larger graphic system did not correspond directly with spoken language. Because the symbols did not replicate any single linguistic system, speakers of various languages could translate the pictographs into their own respective tongues. Readers evaluated a combination of naturalistic images, pictorial conventions, and abstract symbols recorded within an organized structure. By knowing the basic conventions and the meanings of the symbols and recognizing their general arrangement, readers interpreted the pictographic messages. Precise reading orders are not always set, however; thus, different readings and interpretations remain possible.</p>	<p>00:29:44 ⏱ Hide Time</p> <p>Which of the following can be inferred from the passage regarding the reading order of Mesoamerican codex symbols?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="radio"/> It was harder to establish when the content of the symbols was abstract.<input type="radio"/> It remained the same regardless of the language of the reader.<input type="radio"/> It was governed by the pictorial conventions of the graphic system.<input type="radio"/> It helped to determine interpretation of the symbols.<input type="radio"/> It corresponded with the order of spoken language.

<p>Section 6 of 6 Question 19 of 20 Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.</p> <p>The graphic elements of Mesoamerican codex writing appear as figural representations, icons, and symbols that signify thought, ideas, and imagery rather than visible speech. Although ancient Mexicans designated some symbols to voice specific words, their larger graphic system did not correspond directly with spoken language. Because the symbols did not replicate any single linguistic system, speakers of various languages could translate the pictographs into their own respective tongues. Readers evaluated a combination of naturalistic images, pictorial conventions, and abstract symbols recorded within an organized structure. By knowing the basic conventions and the meanings of the symbols and recognizing their general arrangement, readers interpreted the pictographic messages. Precise reading orders are not always set, however; thus, different readings and interpretations remain possible.</p>	<p>00:29:18 ⏹ Hide Time</p> <p>According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding the symbols of the Mesoamerican codex graphic system?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="radio"/> Some of the symbols represent multiple concepts.<input type="radio"/> Some of the symbols correspond with particular words.<input type="radio"/> Most of the symbols originate from a single spoken language.<input type="radio"/> The symbols were primarily made up of abstract images.<input type="radio"/> The individual symbols were hard to translate because their arrangement varied.
<p>Section 6 of 6 Question 20 of 20 Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.</p> <p>The graphic elements of Mesoamerican codex writing appear as figural representations, icons, and symbols that signify thought, ideas, and imagery rather than visible speech. Although ancient Mexicans designated some symbols to voice specific words, their larger graphic system did not correspond directly with spoken language. Because the symbols did not replicate any single linguistic system, speakers of various languages could translate the pictographs into their own respective tongues. Readers evaluated a combination of naturalistic images, pictorial conventions, and abstract symbols recorded within an organized structure. By knowing the basic conventions and the meanings of the symbols and recognizing their general arrangement, readers interpreted the pictographic messages. Precise reading orders are not always set, however; thus, different readings and interpretations remain possible.</p>	<p>00:29:16 ⏹ Hide Time</p> <p>Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.</p> <p>It can be inferred from the passage that the nature of the Mesoamerican codex graphic system enabled which of the following?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> The sharing of the system among speakers of different languages<input type="checkbox"/> The visible representation of different language systems<input type="checkbox"/> The changing of the system's conventions by speakers of different languages

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Passage 4

Section 5 of 6 | Question 7 of 20 00:25:58

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

The early-nineteenth-century British economy did not experience a rapid and wholesale “industrial revolution,” as scholars once claimed. Nevertheless, the more gradual and uneven picture that has emerged at the aggregate level should not disguise the fact that in some regions and industries dramatic discontinuities occurred, creating an economic configuration (and a cultural response) that became very different very quickly. Perhaps paradoxically, the recent scholarly emphasis on gradualism has placed focus on the 1830s as a decade of critical change, when economic development accelerated significantly and a recognizable “industrial” economy first became visible, with many industries and occupations rapidly evolving. Factories and machines did not become ubiquitous, but they became dominant images of the age and a powerful motor for the development of new social identities.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- revisit a model that scholars have recently abandoned
- qualify a scholarly view that has superseded a previous one
- offer reasons for a recent shift in a scholarly consensus
- illustrate the cultural consequences of an economic phenomenon
- explain why a historical phenomenon is easily misinterpreted

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 5 of 6 | Question 8 of 20 00:24:49

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

The early-nineteenth-century British economy did not experience a rapid and wholesale “industrial revolution,” as scholars once claimed. Nevertheless, the more gradual and uneven picture that has emerged at the aggregate level should not disguise the fact that in some regions and industries dramatic discontinuities occurred, creating an economic configuration (and a cultural response) that became very different very quickly. Perhaps paradoxically, the recent scholarly emphasis on gradualism has placed focus on the 1830s as a decade of critical change, when economic development accelerated significantly and a recognizable “industrial” economy first became visible, with many industries and occupations rapidly evolving. Factories and machines did not become ubiquitous, but they became dominant images of the age and a powerful motor for the development of new social identities.

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

The author of the passage suggests which of the following about the early-nineteenth-century British economy?

- It did not develop in a uniform fashion in every part of the country.
- It did not evolve as rapidly as recent scholars have claimed.
- It changed in ways that fostered cultural and social changes.

Passage 5

Section 2 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:29:47 Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

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 accounted for by genetic or environmental factors, cultural transmission must be occurring. Critics respond that it is often difficult to rule out hypotheses that genes or learned individual responses to differing environments are responsible 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.

According to the passage, the occurrence of social learning can be established by

- identifying the presence of a shared variation in behavior
- establishing whether a learned behavior is complex or simple
- examining whether a behavioral difference is maintained over time
- eliminating alternative explanations for a shared behavioral pattern
- comparing behavior learned through teaching with that learned through imitation

Section 2 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:29:45 Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

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 accounted for by genetic or environmental factors, cultural transmission must be occurring. Critics respond that it is often difficult to rule out hypotheses that genes or learned individual responses to differing environments are responsible 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.

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

The passage suggests which of the following about individual learning?

- It does not occur as a result of imitation or teaching.
- It is thought to be less complex than social learning.
- It can occur as a response to environmental factors.

Passage 6

Section 3 of 6 | Question 7 of 20 00:24:16 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

The Wall Street millionaire Alfred Loomis was an amateur physicist who made significant contributions to scientific research. In 1928 he purchased three identical clocks, the most accurate available at that time. Loomis set up the clocks in a triangular orientation to one another, to break the gravitationally induced synchronous action among their pendulums, and by analyzing their minute variations, verified a theoretically predicted tidal effect of the Moon on clocks. These results later contributed to the development of LORAN (Long-Range Navigation), which triangulates the positions of ships and aircraft by comparing the difference in arrival times of signals coming from multiple radio beacons at various groundbased locations, a calculation that depends on accurate timekeeping.

It can be inferred from the passage that the development of LORAN was made possible in part by

- Loomis' refutation of previously accepted theoretical predictions about the tidal effect of the Moon
- Loomis' ability to finance multiple major research efforts with his own money
- the ability to direct multiple radio beacons from an aircraft or ship to various locations on land
- the ability to measure discrepancies between timekeeping instruments caused by the Moon
- the ability to synchronize a clock on board an aircraft with one on board a ship

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 3 of 6 | Question 8 of 20 00:22:40 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

The Wall Street millionaire Alfred Loomis was an amateur physicist who made significant contributions to scientific research. In 1928 he purchased three identical clocks, the most accurate available at that time. Loomis set up the clocks in a triangular orientation to one another, to break the gravitationally induced synchronous action among their pendulums, and by analyzing their minute variations, verified a theoretically predicted tidal effect of the Moon on clocks. These results later contributed to the development of LORAN (Long-Range Navigation), which triangulates the positions of ships and aircraft by comparing the difference in arrival times of signals coming from multiple radio beacons at various groundbased locations, a calculation that depends on accurate timekeeping.

According to the passage, Loomis' clock experiment accomplished which of the following?

- It enabled Loomis to achieve his goal of using highly accurate timekeeping to make scientific advances in navigation.
- It provided confirmatory evidence for an effect for which a scientific explanation had already been proposed.
- It enabled Loomis to refine his theory about the tidal effect of the Moon on clocks.
- It spurred the development of clocks that are not affected by gravity.
- It brought Loomis' work to the attention of professional physicists.

Passage 7

Section 3 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

The participation of women in the economy of Britain's North American colonies in the eighteenth century has been underrated because of the assumption that household production could not become commercial. Such an assumption ignores the reality that women produced goods at home for exchange and sale. Barter among neighbors knitted the women of a community into vital trade networks that constituted the underground economy of eighteenth-century colonial North America. Unlike other informal local trade networks in early America, the economy of women never totally ceased to exist. The informal nature of the transactions did not provide the women who made them with much economic power, but it did allow them a small measure of control over how they spent their time.

00:26:16 ⏱ Hide Time

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

According to the passage, the underground economy of women in eighteenth-century colonial North America differed from other informal trade networks in which of the following ways?

It continued after other informal trade networks had disappeared.

It did not provide its participants with much economic power.

It gave its participants a certain degree of control over how they spent their time.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 5 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

The participation of women in the economy of Britain's North American colonies in the eighteenth century has been underrated because of the assumption that household production could not become commercial. Such an assumption ignores the reality that women produced goods at home for exchange and sale. Barter among neighbors knitted the women of a community into vital trade networks that constituted the **underground** economy of eighteenth-century colonial North America. Unlike other informal local trade networks in early America, the economy of women never totally ceased to exist. The informal nature of the transactions did not provide the women who made them with much economic power, but it did allow them a small measure of control over how they spent their time.

00:23:56 ⏱ Hide Time

In the context indicated, "underground" most nearly means

subversive

secretive

subterranean

alternative

antiestablishment

Passage 8

Section 2 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

00:26:51 Θ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

In 1776, the state of New Jersey adopted a constitution that ignored gender in its suffrage clause, defining voters simply as adult residents worth at least fifty pounds. After 1776 women routinely participated in the state's electoral process, until, in 1807, the state legislature passed a law redefining voters solely as adult White male taxpaying citizens. Political historians have been perplexed by New Jersey's deviation from the established norm of exclusive male suffrage, finding no sign of public agitation either for or against the voting rights of women prior to their enfranchisement in 1776 or disenfranchisement in 1807. Consequently historians, downplaying the extent to which women actually voted, have treated female suffrage as the result of careless constitutional construction and viewed the 1807 disenfranchisement as a legislative effort to remedy this carelessness. Yet examination of revolutionary-era manuscripts indicates that the 1776 suffrage clause underwent close legislative scrutiny that led to several significant changes; thus, the absence of gender references in the final version was probably not accidental. Indeed, the evidence suggests that New Jersey's legislators believed that all who possessed sufficient net worth were entitled to vote. However, they also saw the net worth qualification as serving to prevent an overdemocratization of the voting process.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- challenge the prevailing historical explanation for the lack of public agitation regarding women's voting rights in New Jersey in the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century
- question a widely accepted argument regarding the consequences of the disenfranchisement of women in New Jersey in 1807
- evaluate various explanations for why New Jersey adopted certain constitutional provisions in 1776 that were contrary to those of other states
- dispute the prevailing explanation of a particular feature of the state constitution adopted by New Jersey in 1776
- consider certain inconsistencies in a conventional argument about the extent to which women in New Jersey voted after 1776

Section 2 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:26:08 Θ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

In 1776, the state of New Jersey adopted a constitution that ignored gender in its suffrage clause, defining voters simply as adult residents worth at least fifty pounds. After 1776 women routinely participated in the state's electoral process, until, in 1807, the state legislature passed a law redefining voters solely as adult White male taxpaying citizens. Political historians have been perplexed by New Jersey's deviation from the established norm of exclusive male suffrage, finding no sign of public agitation either for or against the voting rights of women prior to their enfranchisement in 1776 or disenfranchisement in 1807. Consequently historians, downplaying the extent to which women actually voted, have treated female suffrage as the result of careless constitutional construction and viewed the 1807 disenfranchisement as a legislative effort to remedy this carelessness. Yet examination of revolutionary-era manuscripts indicates that the 1776 suffrage clause underwent close legislative scrutiny that led to several significant changes; thus, the absence of gender references in the final version was probably not accidental. Indeed, the evidence suggests that New Jersey's legislators believed that all who possessed sufficient net worth were entitled to vote. However, they also saw the net worth qualification as serving to prevent an overdemocratization of the voting process.

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

- To suggest that New Jersey legislators in 1776 were insincere in their commitment to voting rights for women
- To indicate that there was a lack of consensus among New Jersey legislators regarding the final version of the 1776 suffrage clause
- To indicate that the New Jersey legislators in 1776 did not favor unqualified access to voting rights
- To undermine the evidence suggesting that New Jersey legislators in 1776 believed that all who possessed sufficient net worth were entitled to vote
- To suggest that the absence of gender references in the final version of the 1776 suffrage clause may have been accidental

Section 2 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:25:33 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

In 1776, the state of New Jersey adopted a constitution that ignored gender in its suffrage clause, defining voters simply as adult residents worth at least fifty pounds. After 1776 women routinely participated in the state's electoral process, until, in 1807, the state legislature passed a law redefining voters solely as adult White male taxpaying citizens. Political historians have been perplexed by New Jersey's deviation from the established norm of exclusive male suffrage, finding no sign of public agitation either for or against the voting rights of women prior to their enfranchisement in 1776 or disenfranchisement in 1807. Consequently historians, downplaying the extent to which women actually voted, have treated female suffrage as the result of careless constitutional construction and viewed the 1807 disenfranchisement as a legislative effort to remedy this carelessness. Yet examination of revolutionary-era manuscripts indicates that the 1776 suffrage clause underwent close legislative scrutiny that led to several significant changes; thus, the absence of gender references in the final version was probably not accidental. Indeed, the evidence suggests that New Jersey's legislators believed that all who possessed sufficient net worth were entitled to vote. However, they also saw the net worth qualification as serving to prevent an overdemocratization of the voting process.

It can be inferred that the author of the passage would probably disagree with the "historians" over the extent to which

- there was public agitation in New Jersey regarding voting rights for women prior to the adoption of the 1776 state constitution
- the suffrage clause adopted in New Jersey in 1776 was the product of deliberate intent
- the disenfranchisement law passed in New Jersey in 1807 was carelessly constructed
- New Jersey deviated from the established norm of exclusive male suffrage after 1776
- New Jersey legislators were concerned in 1776 about the overdemocratization of the voting process

4. The author of the passage takes the "significant changes" to be an indication of which of the following?

- A. That the 1776 suffrage clause was not established without critical examination.
- B. That there was little consensus among legislation regarding the final version of the 1776 suffrage clause.
- C. That the 1776 suffrage clause was not a deviation from the norm that prevailed in other states.
- D. That there was at least some public agitation in favor of voting rights for women prior to 1776.
- E. That legislation in 1776 were seriously concerned about the overdemocratization of the voting process.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

5. The author of the passage suggests that if there had been public agitation regarding voting rights for women in New Jersey prior to 1776, then this agitation would have

- A. been largely in opposition to voting rights for women rather than in favor of those rights
- B. exerted an important influence on the final version of the 1776 New Jersey suffrage clause
- C. potentially provided historians with an explanation for the New Jersey legislature's decision in 1776 regarding voting rights
- D. made New Jersey's political culture less unusual in comparison to other states
- E. made it less likely that New Jersey would disenfranchise women sometime after 1776

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Passage 9

Section 4 of 6 | Question 7 of 20 00:26:11 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Female Australian *Dunatothrips* [small, sap-sucking insects] create tent-like structures on the surface of leaves to protect themselves and their eggs and larvae from desiccation in the arid Australian climate. Bono and Crespi compared survival and reproduction of thrips that founded structures alone with those in groups of two or more individuals. They found that although per capita egg production fell with increasing group size, foundresses were more likely to survive and lay eggs in groups than when alone. Several studies of other species of nest-building insects have concluded that foundress associations are beneficial to all parties. It is likely that the relative success of groups is at least in part accounted for by a reduction of energy use in the modification of a shared nest.

The author would most likely agree with which of the following claims about Australian *Dunatothrips* ?

- Their offspring survival rates increase when larger groups cooperate to modify nests.
- Their effect on the leaves used to support their tent-like structures is not necessarily permanent.
- They expend as much energy to create tent-like structures as they do to produce broods.
- They exhibit an effect from collective activity that is also found in certain other insect species.
- They modify nests in different ways depending on what other species are present in their vicinity.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 4 of 6 | Question 8 of 20 00:24:27 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Female Australian *Dunatothrips* [small, sap-sucking insects] create tent-like structures on the surface of leaves to protect themselves and their eggs and larvae from desiccation in the arid Australian climate. Bono and Crespi compared survival and reproduction of thrips that founded structures alone with those in groups of two or more individuals. They found that although per capita egg production fell with increasing group size, foundresses were more likely to survive and lay eggs in groups than when alone. Several studies of other species of nest-building insects have concluded that foundress associations are beneficial to all parties. It is likely that the relative success of groups is at least in part accounted for by a reduction of energy use in the modification of a shared nest.

The author mentions “desiccation” primarily to

- describe an environment suitable for one species’ reproduction
- characterize a stage in an insect species’ developmental cycle
- analyze an environmental challenge faced by some insect species
- exemplify a changing feature of a particular climate
- identify the purpose served by a particular behavior

Passage 10

Section 5 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:25:28 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Calculating hydroelectric plants' environmental impact is not simple. Dam building requires steel and cement, the manufacture of which entails greenhouse gas emissions. Estimates for these emissions are relatively straightforward to make and show that the consequences are small compared to the benefits of generating greenhouse gas-free hydroelectric power. But more difficult-to-estimate greenhouse gas contributions occur during the plants' operation. The submerging of large areas behind dams results in the microbial decomposition of vegetation, which produces substantial quantities of methane—a potent greenhouse gas. Furthermore, eradicating vegetation eliminates the consumption of the greenhouse gas CO₂ by that vegetation. Estimating amounts of these gases is difficult, and amounts vary depending upon the specific location, terrain, and power intensity of the dam with its associated lake.

The author would most likely agree with which of the following assertions about the environmental impact of hydroelectric power plants?

- It cannot be inferred from calculations of the environmental impact of a few hydroelectric plants.
- It is not primarily determined by the effects of dam building on vegetation.
- It cannot be calculated with sufficient accuracy to justify the requirement of environmental impact studies prior to plant construction.
- It could be significantly improved if the amounts of steel and cement used for dam building could be decreased.
- It is too substantial, when all factors are considered, to justify the building of new dams.

Section 5 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:25:00 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Calculating hydroelectric plants' environmental impact is not simple. Dam building requires steel and cement, the manufacture of which entails greenhouse gas emissions. Estimates for these emissions are relatively straightforward to make and show that the consequences are small compared to the benefits of generating greenhouse gas-free hydroelectric power. But more difficult-to-estimate greenhouse gas contributions occur during the plants' operation. The submerging of large areas behind dams results in the microbial decomposition of vegetation, which produces substantial quantities of methane—a potent greenhouse gas. Furthermore, eradicating vegetation eliminates the consumption of the greenhouse gas CO₂ by that vegetation. Estimating amounts of these gases is difficult, and amounts vary depending upon the specific location, terrain, and power intensity of the dam with its associated lake.

The highlighted sentence serves primarily to

- support a claim made at the beginning of the passage
- acknowledge a problem inherent in a particular kind of calculation
- anticipate and respond to a possible criticism of the author's overall argument
- introduce a problem that will be explored later in the passage
- point out an exception to a general claim

Passage 11

Section 6 of 6 | Question 9 of 20 00:29:50 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

During the Early and Middle Ming periods in China (1368–1522), most private maritime enterprise was outlawed as piracy by the imperial government. The result was armed conflict between private traders and government forces as well as a gap in the supply of Chinese export wares into the overseas market during the Early Ming period. It is tempting to envision the tension between the private traders and the imperial government during the Early and Middle Ming periods as a conflict between two ideologies: an entrepreneurial spirit versus an agrarian society's conservative Confucian cosmology that despised commerce and material indulgence. A careful examination of the historical events within the empires, however, reveals that this binary view would be an oversimplification, since the tension likely created factions within the Ming bureaucracy. For instance, Governor Zhu Wan's heavy-handed crackdown on Shuangyu Island (the hub of middle Ming-period international piracy) seems to have damaged the commercial interests of so many powerful players in the Ming bureaucracy that they were able to impeach him (after which he committed suicide). Archaeological evidence indicates that there was a flood of Chinese blue-and-white porcelain to the overseas market after 1488. In contrast, an account written by Cui Bo, a Korean scholar official who was shipwrecked on the coast of Ningbo, reveals no signs of a relaxation of the maritime ban at the level of coastal defense. One can conjecture that those responsible for enforcing the maritime ban probably benefited from turning a blind eye to illicit trade under their jurisdiction.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- describe the tension between two ideologies
- analyze the nature of a historical antagonism
- question the relevance of certain evidence
- reveal the inconsistencies of a popular theory
- defend the importance of historical research

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 6 of 6 | Question 10 of 20 00:29:49 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

During the Early and Middle Ming periods in China (1368–1522), most private maritime enterprise was outlawed as piracy by the imperial government. The result was armed conflict between private traders and government forces as well as a gap in the supply of Chinese export wares into the overseas market during the Early Ming period. It is tempting to envision the tension between the private traders and the imperial government during the Early and Middle Ming periods as a conflict between two ideologies: an entrepreneurial spirit versus an agrarian society's conservative Confucian cosmology that despised commerce and material indulgence. A careful examination of the historical events within the empires, however, reveals that this binary view would be an oversimplification, since the tension likely created factions within the Ming bureaucracy. For instance, Governor Zhu Wan's heavy-handed crackdown on Shuangyu Island (the hub of middle Ming-period international piracy) seems to have damaged the commercial interests of so many powerful players in the Ming bureaucracy that they were able to impeach him (after which he committed suicide). Archaeological evidence indicates that there was a flood of Chinese blue-and-white porcelain to the overseas market after 1488. In contrast, an account written by Cui Bo, a Korean scholar official who was shipwrecked on the coast of Ningbo, reveals no signs of a relaxation of the maritime ban at the level of coastal defense. One can conjecture that those responsible for enforcing the maritime ban probably benefited from turning a blind eye to illicit trade under their jurisdiction.

The author mentions “two ideologies” primarily in order to

- contrast the popular beliefs of a particular time period in Chinese history
- identify the main source of tension between two groups of people
- describe the economic and geopolitical context of a historical event
- mention a plausible but ultimately inadequate explanation for a phenomenon
- refute a widely held view about the consequences of a conflict

Section 6 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:29:48 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

During the Early and Middle Ming periods in China (1368–1522), most private maritime enterprise was outlawed as piracy by the imperial government. The result was armed conflict between private traders and government forces as well as a gap in the supply of Chinese export wares into the overseas market during the Early Ming period. It is tempting to envision the tension between the private traders and the imperial government during the Early and Middle Ming periods as a conflict between two ideologies: an entrepreneurial spirit versus an agrarian society's conservative Confucian cosmology that despised commerce and material indulgence. A careful examination of the historical events within the empires, however, reveals that this binary view would be an oversimplification, since the tension likely created factions within the Ming bureaucracy. For instance, Governor Zhu Wan's heavy-handed crackdown on Shuangyu Island (the hub of middle Ming-period international piracy) seems to have damaged the commercial interests of so many powerful players in the Ming bureaucracy that they were able to impeach him (after which he committed suicide). Archaeological evidence indicates that there was a flood of Chinese blue-and-white porcelain to the overseas market after 1488. In contrast, an account written by Cui Bo, a Korean scholar official who was shipwrecked on the coast of Ningbo, reveals no signs of a relaxation of the maritime ban at the level of coastal defense. One can conjecture that those responsible for enforcing the maritime ban probably benefited from turning a blind eye to illicit trade under their jurisdiction.

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

- A conflict is described and some of its ramifications are explored.
- A hypothesis is proposed and the credibility of the evidence typically used to support it is questioned.
- A phenomenon is considered and the accounts of the historical events surrounding it are discussed.
- A view is presented and an argument that suggests its deficiency is given.
- A controversy is explained and the strengths and weaknesses of both sides are considered.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 5 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:25:46 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

During the Early and Middle Ming periods in China (1368–1522), most private maritime enterprise was outlawed as piracy by the imperial government. The result was armed conflict between private traders and government forces as well as a gap in the supply of Chinese export wares into the overseas market during the Early Ming period. It is tempting to envision the tension between the private traders and the imperial government during the Early and Middle Ming periods as a conflict between two ideologies: an entrepreneurial spirit versus an agrarian society's conservative Confucian cosmology that despised commerce and material indulgence. A careful examination of the historical events within the empires, however, reveals that this binary view would be an oversimplification, since the tension likely created factions within the Ming bureaucracy. For instance, Governor Zhu Wan's heavy-handed crackdown on Shuangyu Island (the hub of middle Ming-period international piracy) seems to have damaged the commercial interests of so many powerful players in the Ming bureaucracy that they were able to impeach him (after which he committed suicide). Archaeological evidence indicates that there was a flood of Chinese blue-and-white porcelain to the overseas market after 1488. In contrast, an account written by Cui Bo, a Korean scholar official who was shipwrecked on the coast of Ningbo, reveals no signs of a relaxation of the maritime ban at the level of coastal defense. One can conjecture that those responsible for enforcing the maritime ban probably benefited from turning a blind eye to illicit trade under their jurisdiction.

It can be inferred from the passage that toward the end of the Middle Ming period

- blue-and-white porcelain was probably illegally exported out of China
- most members of the Ming bureaucracy were sympathetic to the private traders
- the port at Ningbo was the only port where the maritime ban was strictly enforced
- the coastal defense was intensified to counter the expansion of illicit trade
- the Chinese economy flourished as a result of increasing overseas demand for Chinese porcelain

Section 5 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

During the Early and Middle Ming periods in China (1368–1522), most private maritime enterprise was outlawed as piracy by the imperial government. The result was armed conflict between private traders and government forces as well as a gap in the supply of Chinese export wares into the overseas market during the Early Ming period. It is tempting to envision the tension between the private traders and the imperial government during the Early and Middle Ming periods as a conflict between two ideologies: an entrepreneurial spirit versus an agrarian society's conservative Confucian cosmology that despised commerce and material indulgence. A careful examination of the historical events within the empires, however, reveals that this binary view would be an oversimplification, since the tension likely created factions within the Ming bureaucracy. For instance, Governor Zhu Wan's heavy-handed crackdown on Shuangyu Island (the hub of middle Ming-period international piracy) seems to have damaged the commercial interests of so many powerful players in the Ming bureaucracy that they were able to impeach him (after which he committed suicide). Archaeological evidence indicates that there was a flood of Chinese blue-and-white porcelain to the overseas market after 1488. In contrast, an account written by Cui Bo, a Korean scholar official who was shipwrecked on the coast of Ningbo, reveals no signs of a relaxation of the maritime ban at the level of coastal defense. One can conjecture that those responsible for enforcing the maritime ban probably benefited from turning a blind eye to illicit trade under their jurisdiction.

00:24:23 ⏹ Hide Time

It can be inferred from the passage that Governor Zhu Wan most likely

- focused his enforcement efforts on the illegal porcelain trade
- pursued policies that ended up damaging his own commercial interests
- was not one of the powerful players in the Ming bureaucracy
- was praised for his efforts in the account written by Cui Bo
- favored traditional agrarian values over commercialism

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 5 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

During the Early and Middle Ming periods in China (1368–1522), most private maritime enterprise was outlawed as piracy by the imperial government. The result was armed conflict between private traders and government forces as well as a gap in the supply of Chinese export wares into the overseas market during the Early Ming period. It is tempting to envision the tension between the private traders and the imperial government during the Early and Middle Ming periods as a conflict between two ideologies: an entrepreneurial spirit versus an agrarian society's conservative Confucian cosmology that despised commerce and material indulgence. A careful examination of the historical events within the empires, however, reveals that this binary view would be an oversimplification, since the tension likely created factions within the Ming bureaucracy. For instance, Governor Zhu Wan's heavy-handed crackdown on Shuangyu Island (the hub of middle Ming-period international piracy) seems to have damaged the commercial interests of so many powerful players in the Ming bureaucracy that they were able to impeach him (after which he committed suicide). Archaeological evidence indicates that there was a flood of Chinese blue-and-white porcelain to the overseas market after 1488. In contrast, an account written by Cui Bo, a Korean scholar official who was shipwrecked on the coast of Ningbo, reveals no signs of a relaxation of the maritime ban at the level of coastal defense. One can conjecture that those responsible for enforcing the maritime ban probably benefited from turning a blind eye to illicit trade under their jurisdiction.

00:24:00 ⏹ Hide Time

The passage suggests that the large-scale export of Chinese porcelain after 1488

- occurred without the knowledge of many powerful players in the Ming bureaucracy
- had more supporters than detractors among officials within the Ming bureaucracy
- was able to take place partly because of the involvement of government officials
- caused a decrease in tension between private traders and the imperial government
- was due in part to a lack of sufficient enforcement effort on Ningbo

Passage 12

Section 6 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:29:39 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

The widespread abandonment of Classic Mayan settlements began in the southern and central Yucatan, with the northern lowlands undergoing their own decline a century later. Some Mayanists think that extended drought caused these abandonments, while others object that the pattern does not match modern patterns of rainfall, which diminishes markedly from south to north. However, access to underground water sources should also be considered. In the north, the Maya could reach groundwater via sinkholes or wells. Further south, the landscape rises in elevation, and the depth to the water table increases, making direct access to groundwater unfeasible via Mayan technology. Thus the more southern settlements, totally dependent on rainfall and reservoirs for water, were more likely to be susceptible to the effects of prolonged drought.

Select the sentence that points to a conflict that is resolved in the passage.

Section 6 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:29:34 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

The widespread abandonment of Classic Mayan settlements began in the southern and central Yucatan, with the northern lowlands undergoing their own decline a century later. Some Mayanists think that extended drought caused these abandonments, while others object that the pattern does not match modern patterns of rainfall, which diminishes markedly from south to north. However, access to underground water sources should also be considered. In the north, the Maya could reach groundwater via sinkholes or wells. Further south, the landscape rises in elevation, and the depth to the water table increases, making direct access to groundwater unfeasible via Mayan technology. Thus the more southern settlements, totally dependent on rainfall and reservoirs for water, were more likely to be susceptible to the effects of prolonged drought.

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

The passage identifies which of the following as a possible reason for the chronology described in the first sentence?

- The lower elevation of the Mayan settlements in the north
- Variations in the time of onset of drought between the north and the south
- The higher level of technical expertise reached by the Mayan settlements in the north

Passage 13

Section 2 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:27:09 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

The movement of free African Americans toward positive collective incorporation in the late eighteenth century was a response to their political environment. It was also a manifestation of a West African culture of voluntary and secret association. The secret society preceded the Black church as the fundamental unit of political organization for African Americans, the primary venue through which collective welfare was pursued and claims to a place in civil society were enacted. In following West African tradition, African American secret societies such as Prince Hall Freemasonry differed significantly in aim and organization from their White counterparts. White societies depended on secrets to germinate social prestige, rather than using secrecy as a functional feature of oppositional political organization.

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

The passage implies that the form African American secret societies took was influenced by

- the form taken by White secret societies that existed at the time
- the political situation in which African Americans found themselves
- the Black church as an organizational model

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 2 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:25:29 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

The movement of free African Americans toward positive collective incorporation in the late eighteenth century was a response to their political environment. It was also a manifestation of a West African culture of voluntary and secret association. The secret society preceded the Black church as the fundamental unit of political organization for African Americans, the primary venue through which collective welfare was pursued and claims to a place in civil society were enacted. In following West African tradition, African American secret societies such as Prince Hall Freemasonry differed significantly in aim and organization from their White counterparts. White societies depended on secrets to germinate social prestige, rather than using secrecy as a functional feature of oppositional political organization.

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

- hoped for
- practiced
- sought
- chased
- shadowed

Passage 14

Section 6 of 6 | Question 17 of 20 00:15:25

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

Simulations indicate, and observations confirm, that the particles constituting Saturn's rings are giving up angular momentum to moons of the planet. The simulations predict that over just a few hundred million years, the related energy transfer will cause the rings' collapse. An analogous process occurs around young stars in the disks of matter from which planets emerge, and these protoplanetary disks do vanish that quickly, computer models show. Yet if Saturn's rings are so short-lived, a large comet or moon—the rings' presumed source—must have broken apart in Saturn's vicinity within the past several hundred million years. That is quite unlikely. It would have been much more probable in the young solar system—4 billion years ago or more.

It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions protoplanetary disks because

- the computer modeling techniques used to study them were later applied to Saturn's rings
- conclusions about them might reasonably be applied to Saturn's rings
- the accepted understanding of them is challenged by observations of Saturn's rings
- the material of which Saturn's rings are composed must at one time have been in a protoplanetary disk around the Sun
- observations of Saturn's rings may serve as a substitute for observations of protoplanetary disks

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 6 of 6 | Question 18 of 20 00:12:41

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

Simulations indicate, and observations confirm, that the particles constituting Saturn's rings are giving up angular momentum to moons of the planet. The simulations predict that over just a few hundred million years, the related **energy transfer** will cause the rings' collapse. An analogous process occurs around young stars in the disks of matter from which planets emerge, and these protoplanetary disks do vanish that quickly, computer models show. Yet if Saturn's rings are so short-lived, a large comet or moon—the rings' presumed source—must have broken apart in Saturn's vicinity within the past several hundred million years. That is quite unlikely. It would have been much more probable in the young solar system—4 billion years ago or more.

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

The passage suggests which of the following about the “energy transfer”?

- Its effects are obscured by the angular momentum of Saturn's moons.
- It is part of a process that also imparts angular momentum to at least some of Saturn's moons.
- It proceeds more slowly than does an analogous energy transfer that occurs in the vicinity of young stars.

Passage 15

Section 6 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

00:26:45 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

Sensationalism—the purveyance of emotionally charged content, focused mainly on violent crime, to a broad public—has often been decried, but the full history of the phenomenon has yet to be written. Scholars have tended to dismiss sensationalism as unworthy of serious study, based on two pervasive though somewhat incompatible assumptions: first, that sensationalism is essentially a commercial product, built on the exploitation of modern mass media, and second, that it appeals almost entirely to a simple, basic emotion and thus has little history apart from the changing technological means of spreading it. An exploration of sensationalism's early history, however, challenges both assumptions and suggests that they have tended to obscure the complexity and historicity of the genre.

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

- electrified
- accused
- attacked
- fraught
- admonished

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 6 of 6 | Question 17 of 20

00:26:57 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

Sensationalism—the purveyance of emotionally charged content, focused mainly on violent crime, to a broad public—has often been decried, but the full history of the phenomenon has yet to be written. Scholars have tended to dismiss sensationalism as unworthy of serious study, based on two pervasive though somewhat incompatible assumptions: first, that sensationalism is essentially a commercial product, built on the exploitation of modern mass media, and second, that it appeals almost entirely to a simple, basic emotion and thus has little history apart from the changing technological means of spreading it. An exploration of sensationalism's early history, however, challenges both assumptions and suggests that they have tended to obscure the complexity and historicity of the genre.

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

According to the passage, scholars have not given sensationalism serious consideration because they believe sensationalism

- possesses largely emotional rather than rational content
- is produced with an eye to making money
- lacks historical complexity

Passage 16

Section 5 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:29:32 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Kacelnik proposed that birds sing more at dawn and dusk because low light levels make feeding relatively unprofitable. Colder temperatures also make prey less active and thus harder to find. So why do birds wake up before they can feed, and why don't they wake up much earlier to lengthen the dawn chorus? It may be that other birds are unresponsive until only shortly before foraging becomes possible. Birds could listen to mates or neighbors singing overnight, but much social behavior contingent on that signal might plausibly occur only when there is some light. Such social interactions—like chasing intruders or mating—could be performed effectively at light levels at which foraging is still inefficient.

In the context of the passage as a whole, the reference to the effect of colder temperatures serves primarily to

- emphasize the importance of considering birdsong in the context of an entire ecosystem
- call into question the hypothesis that birdsong activity is contingent primarily on social interactions
- suggest that birdsong activity may vary with seasonal changes
- provide support for the contention that levels of birdsong activity are related to feeding opportunities
- point out that temperature tends to play a role in levels of animal activity

Select one answer choice.

Section 5 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:29:30 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Kacelnik proposed that birds sing more at dawn and dusk because low light levels make feeding relatively unprofitable. Colder temperatures also make prey less active and thus harder to find. So why do birds wake up before they can feed, and why don't they wake up much earlier to lengthen the dawn chorus? It may be that other birds are unresponsive until only shortly before foraging becomes possible. Birds could listen to mates or neighbors singing overnight, but much social behavior contingent on that signal might plausibly occur only when there is some light. Such social interactions—like chasing intruders or mating—could be performed effectively at light levels at which foraging is still inefficient.

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

The highlighted sentence performs which of the following functions?

- It suggests an answer to a question that is raised earlier in the passage.
- It notes an exception to a generalization stated in the preceding sentence.
- It augments the explanation proposed by Kacelnik.

Select one or more answer choices.

Passage 17

Section 6 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:29:08 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

In 1961, Julia Child published *Mastering the Art of French Cooking*, frequently described as revolutionary. According to legend, Child inspired Americans to exchange their bland cooking for French cuisine's rich flavors. Yet Child's book was hardly singular among cookbooks. One publishing catalog lists almost as many books about French cooking in the decade before Child's book as in the decade after. While Child's book influenced a particular American cohort, its effect on the American publishing industry was minimal, a fact at odds with popular assumptions both about publishers and about Child's importance. We might expect Child's success to foster many imitators. Instead American cookbooks pursued themes popular before Child's book was published, including a growing interest in the American cooking styles allegedly vanquished by Child.

The passage suggests that the "popular assumptions"

- arose from a mistaken view of Child's intentions
- likely increased publishers' interest in publishing new cookbooks
- more accurately reflected a reality that existed prior to 1961 than later
- were a significant factor driving the sales of Child's book
- are difficult to reconcile with certain publishing industry data

Select one answer choice.

Section 6 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:29:06 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

In 1961, Julia Child published *Mastering the Art of French Cooking*, frequently described as revolutionary. According to legend, Child inspired Americans to exchange their bland cooking for French cuisine's rich flavors. Yet Child's book was hardly singular among cookbooks. One publishing catalog lists almost as many books about French cooking in the decade before Child's book as in the decade after. While Child's book influenced a particular American cohort, its effect on the American publishing industry was minimal, a fact at odds with popular assumptions both about publishers and about Child's importance. We might expect Child's success to foster many imitators. Instead American cookbooks pursued themes popular before Child's book was published, including a growing interest in the American cooking styles allegedly vanquished by Child.

Which of the following, if true, could be most plausibly cited as evidence in support of the "legend"?

- The segment of the American public that purchased cookbooks grew significantly after 1961.
- Child's *Mastering the Art of French Cooking* outsold all other books on French cooking in 1961.
- American cooking became less marked by regional differences than it had been prior to 1961.
- Many American dishes typically prepared by home cooks prior to 1961 declined in popularity.
- Culinary experts in France came to regard American cooking differently than they had prior to 1961.

Select one answer choice.

3. It can be inferred from the passage that the “growing interest”
- A. has been mischaracterized by some observers of American culinary trends of the 1960s
 - B. would not have occurred if child’ s book had been the watershed some believed it was
 - C. reflected Americans’ aspirations to be perceived as sophisticated about food and cooking
 - D. bolstered certain trends in the publishing industry that accelerated the release of new cookbooks
 - E. confirms child’ s influence on at least one segment of the American public

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

4. The author mentions the “cohort” primarily to
- A. refute the supposed homogeneity of American preferences in food
 - B. place a particular debate within its relevant historical context
 - C. acknowledge some truth in a view that is otherwise inaccurate
 - D. emphasize the inadequacy of a common assumption about french cuisine
 - E. challenge a particular view of what made child’ s book popular

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Passage 18

Section 5 of 6 | Question 17 of 20

00:29:31 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

Historical demographers have generally agreed on two interrelated features of the urban populations in early-modern Germany. First, in accordance with the law of natural decrease, extremely high mortality rates in cities (urban areas with more than 10,000 inhabitants) meant that their populations could not be sustained by reproduction alone. Population density, inadequate sanitary conditions, and poor housing made cities too vulnerable to disease and death. Second, when city populations did increase, it was as a result of in-migration sufficient to overcome the population losses caused by the high mortality. But because the parish registers of urban communities with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants show that the annual number of births usually equaled or exceeded that of deaths, historical demographers assume that the law of natural decrease did not apply to small towns.

The author suggests that according to historical demographers, the birth rate in early-modern German cities

- was affected by sanitary conditions
- increased as a result of in-migration
- was lower than the annual death rate
- decreased as population density increased
- was lower than the rate in communities with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants

Select one answer choice.

Section 5 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

00:29:29 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

Historical demographers have generally agreed on two interrelated features of the urban populations in early-modern Germany. First, in accordance with the law of natural decrease, extremely high mortality rates in cities (urban areas with more than 10,000 inhabitants) meant that their populations could not be sustained by reproduction alone. Population density, inadequate sanitary conditions, and poor housing made cities too vulnerable to disease and death. Second, when city populations did increase, it was as a result of in-migration sufficient to overcome the population losses caused by the high mortality. But because the parish registers of urban communities with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants show that the annual number of births usually equaled or exceeded that of deaths, historical demographers assume that the law of natural decrease did not apply to small towns.

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

It can be inferred that historical demographers generally believe which of the following about communities of fewer than 10,000 people in early-modern Germany?

- Mortality rates were lower than those in cities of over 10,000 inhabitants.
- In-migrations were not a significant factor in population trends.
- Population levels remained quite stable for extended periods.

Select one or more answer choices.

Passage 19

Section 5 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Educated people in the Renaissance learned their Latin from contemporary collections, like Erasmus' *Adages* and Ravisius Textor's *Epitheta*, that grouped pithy expressions not by author or period but by subject. Thus Renaissance students encountered the many variations ancient Roman writers (ca. 100 B.C.—ca. A.D. 200) had for maxims like "War is pleasant to those who haven't tried it." They could even use these sayings flawlessly themselves, for example, urging friends who worked too long on one book to "take your hand off the writing tablet." But they had no sense of context; instead they associated the quotations not with the original sources, but with the other identical, similar, or opposite sayings cited in their textbooks. Modern scholarship has explored this point to explain the idiosyncratic nature of most Renaissance allusions to classical texts. The prevalence of this sort of secondhand classical culture in the Renaissance should figure in any effort to assess the degree and kind of influence that Roman writers had on the educated class of the sixteenth century in Europe.

00:29:28 ⏹ Hide Time

The term "idiosyncratic" is used by the author of the passage to characterize the

- manner in which educated people of Renaissance Europe learned Latin
- interpretations by some modern scholars of Renaissance allusions to classical texts
- way in which allusions to classical texts were usually employed by Renaissance writers
- secondhand nature of classical culture in Renaissance Europe
- influence that ancient Roman writers had on the educated class of sixteenth-century Europe

Section 5 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Educated people in the Renaissance learned their Latin from contemporary collections, like Erasmus' *Adages* and Ravisius Textor's *Epitheta*, that grouped pithy expressions not by author or period but by subject. Thus Renaissance students encountered the many variations ancient Roman writers (ca. 100 B.C.—ca. A.D. 200) had for maxims like "War is pleasant to those who haven't tried it." They could even use these sayings flawlessly themselves, for example, urging friends who worked too long on one book to "take your hand off the writing tablet." But they had no sense of context; instead they associated the quotations not with the original sources, but with the other identical, similar, or opposite sayings cited in their textbooks. Modern scholarship has explored this point to explain the idiosyncratic nature of most Renaissance allusions to classical texts. The prevalence of this sort of secondhand classical culture in the Renaissance should figure in any effort to assess the degree and kind of influence that Roman writers had on the educated class of the sixteenth century in Europe.

00:29:25 ⏹ Hide Time

The author of the passage suggests that when a Renaissance student quoted a Latin expression, that student would typically

- use the expression in an inappropriate context
- be unfamiliar with the original source of the expression
- employ a garbled variation of the original expression
- modify the expression from the form in which it appeared in contemporary collections
- use the expression with a similar or opposite saying learned from the same textbook

Section 5 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Educated people in the Renaissance learned their Latin from contemporary collections, like Erasmus' *Adages* and Ravisius Textor's *Epitheta*, that grouped pithy expressions not by author or period but by subject. Thus Renaissance students encountered the many variations ancient Roman writers (ca. 100 B.C.—ca. A.D. 200) had for maxims like "War is pleasant to those who haven't tried it." They could even use these sayings flawlessly themselves, for example, urging friends who worked too long on one book to "take your hand off the writing tablet." But they had no sense of context; instead they associated the quotations not with the original sources, but with the other identical, similar, or opposite sayings cited in their textbooks. Modern scholarship has explored this point to explain the idiosyncratic nature of most Renaissance allusions to classical texts. The prevalence of this sort of secondhand classical culture in the Renaissance should figure in any effort to assess the degree and kind of influence that Roman writers had on the educated class of the sixteenth century in Europe.

00:29:23 ⏹ Hide Time

With which of the following views of modern scholarship on the Renaissance period would the author of the passage most likely agree?

- Its devotion to the study of Renaissance allusions to classical texts has blinded it to issues that are more central to an understanding of the period.
- It needs to consider the means by which educated Renaissance people learned Latin in order to understand how these people were influenced by the literature of ancient Rome.
- It has adequately assessed the way in which Renaissance writers used ancient Roman texts, but it still needs to examine the original sources of these Roman texts.
- It has spent most of its time exploring firsthand classical culture in the Renaissance and now needs to take on its secondhand classical culture.
- It should incorporate a broader, interdisciplinary approach, one that addresses the overall social conditions of education in the Renaissance, if it hopes to gain a more complete understanding of this period.

Passage 20

Section 6 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:28:46 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Conspicuous structural inconsistencies distinguish the *Ephesiaka* of Xenophon from other ancient Greek novels. Its narrative texture is uneven, the story's pace varies erratically, and compared with other novels, it is inferior in composition. The quality of the *Ephesiaka* was first questioned by Bürger, who maintained that much of the work is an epitome (summary). This idea was used to account for the work's narrative shortcomings: the choppy pace, the lack of motivation for certain events, the abrupt introduction of characters. However, it is doubtful that *Ephesiaka* is an epitome because, as an epitome, it is a worse job than it is as a novel. Even in passages Bürger thinks are epitomized, inconsequential details such as Anthia feeding her dogs are retained, but potentially significant actions of gods are excised.

The author mentions "Anthia feeding her dogs" primarily in order to support

- a comparison between the *Ephesiaka* and other ancient Greek novels
- a criticism of Bürger's view about what the *Ephesiaka* is
- an explanation of the *Ephesiaka*'s narrative shortcomings
- a reassessment of the *Ephesiaka*'s quality as a work of literature
- a claim about the effect of inconsequential details on the overall quality of *Ephesiaka*

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 6 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:28:34 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Conspicuous structural inconsistencies distinguish the *Ephesiaka* of Xenophon from other ancient Greek novels. Its narrative texture is uneven, the story's pace varies erratically, and compared with other novels, it is inferior in composition. The quality of the *Ephesiaka* was first questioned by Bürger, who maintained that much of the work is an epitome (summary). This idea was used to account for the work's narrative shortcomings: the choppy pace, the lack of motivation for certain events, the abrupt introduction of characters. However, it is doubtful that *Ephesiaka* is an epitome because, as an epitome, it is a worse job than it is as a novel. Even in passages Bürger thinks are epitomized, inconsequential details such as Anthia feeding her dogs are retained, but potentially significant actions of gods are excised.

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

It can be inferred that the author of the passage disagrees with Bürger about which of the following?

- Whether it can be determined which ancient Greek texts are epitomes
- The explanation for some apparent deficiencies in the *Ephesiaka*
- The overall literary quality of the *Ephesiaka*

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Passage 21

Section 2 of 6 | Question 18 of 20 00:24:25 Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Discussions of the collapse of the lowland Maya are not new. However, it might be better to say that Maya civilization as a whole did not collapse, although many zones did experience profound change. Because societies are not bounded, unitary entities, collapses are rarely total, and continuity is a normal part of collapse. At the end of the Classic period [200–900 C.E.], the institution of divine kingship and many of the well-known markers of elite culture such as carved stelae [slabs erected for funerals or commemorative purposes] and hieroglyphic polychromes [multicolored artistic pottery] ended, but Maya civilization continued in modified form with many important features intact (e.g., literacy, war, art, the production of fine ceramics). In some cases large buildings were constructed in the Postclassic period [900–1512 C.E.], but the transition to the Early Postclassic [900–1200 C.E.] era is distinctive for a decrease in elite goods and contexts. The variability in artifact changes during the Terminal Classic [800–900 C.E.] and into the Postclassic, even within artifact classes (e.g., fine versus unslipped ceramics), suggests weaker centralized control than during the Classic period. Site abandonments in the Terminal Classic indicate the collapse of the functional ability of Maya states, but sites that survived show that Maya civilization continued albeit without divine kingship and much of the spectacle around it.

The author would most likely characterize the claim that Maya civilization collapsed as

- equivocal
- truistic
- overstated
- delusional
- mendacious

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 2 of 6 | Question 19 of 20 00:24:05 Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Discussions of the collapse of the lowland Maya are not new. However, it might be better to say that Maya civilization as a whole did not collapse, although many zones did experience profound change. Because societies are not bounded, unitary entities, collapses are rarely total, and continuity is a normal part of collapse. At the end of the Classic period [200–900 C.E.], the institution of divine kingship and many of the well-known markers of elite culture such as carved stelae [slabs erected for funerals or commemorative purposes] and hieroglyphic polychromes [multicolored artistic pottery] ended, but Maya civilization continued in modified form with many important features intact (e.g., literacy, war, art, the production of fine ceramics). In some cases large buildings were constructed in the Postclassic period [900–1512 C.E.], but the transition to the Early Postclassic [900–1200 C.E.] era is distinctive for a decrease in elite goods and contexts. The variability in artifact changes during the Terminal Classic [800–900 C.E.] and into the Postclassic, even within artifact classes (e.g., fine versus unslipped ceramics), suggests weaker centralized control than during the Classic period. Site abandonments in the Terminal Classic indicate the collapse of the functional ability of Maya states, but sites that survived show that Maya civilization continued albeit without divine kingship and much of the spectacle around it.

According to the passage, which of the following statements about the institution of divine kingship is true?

- It remained strong through the end of the Classic period.
- It was not a feature of the Postclassic period.
- Its demise led to the collapse of Maya civilization.
- Its importance has been overestimated by many scholars.
- Its spectacle became too onerous a burden for Maya society to support.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:23:49 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Discussions of the collapse of the lowland Maya are not new. However, it might be better to say that Maya civilization as a whole did not collapse, although many zones did experience profound change. Because societies are not bounded, unitary entities, collapses are rarely total, and continuity is a normal part of collapse. At the end of the Classic period [200–900 C.E.], the institution of divine kingship and many of the well-known markers of elite culture such as carved stelae [slabs erected for funerals or commemorative purposes] and hieroglyphic polychromes [multicolored artistic pottery] ended, but Maya civilization continued in modified form with many important features intact (e.g., literacy, war, art, the production of fine ceramics). In some cases large buildings were constructed in the Postclassic period [900–1512 C.E.], but the transition to the Early Postclassic [900–1200 C.E.] era is distinctive for a decrease in elite goods and contexts. The variability in artifact changes during the Terminal Classic [800–900 C.E.] and into the Postclassic, even within artifact classes (e.g., fine versus unslipped ceramics), suggests weaker centralized control than during the Classic period. Site abandonments in the Terminal Classic indicate the collapse of the functional ability of Maya states, but sites that survived show that Maya civilization continued albeit without divine kingship and much of the spectacle around it.

The passage suggests which of the following about Maya living after the Terminal Classic in “sites that survived”?

- Their customs were identical to those of their ancestors.
- Their pottery was totally utilitarian in nature.
- They no longer created carved stelae.
- They stopped erecting large buildings.
- They did not use written language.

GRE

A1_GRE

Passage 22

Section 4 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

The highly dispersed nature of Panzaleo pottery throughout present-day Ecuador has led archaeologists to speculate about the pottery's origins and significance. Jijón y Caamaño attributed the pottery's distribution to trade, and based on the large quantities of pottery recovered in the Ambato-Latacunga region of the central Ecuadorian highlands, he proposed that region as the probable locus of production. However, Porras suggests that inhabitants of the subtropical eastern Andean slopes, or montaña, were the original producers of Panzaleo. Porras' theory involves the forced migration of the montaña population from their homeland in the Quijos River valley into the Ecuadorian highlands. The gradual exodus and ensuing dispersal of the makers of this ware could account for the diffuse distribution of the materials.

00:29:00 ⏸ Hide Time

The passage cites evidence supporting which of the following hypotheses?

- Jijón y Caamaño's hypothesis about the relationship between trade and the distribution of Panzaleo pottery
- Jijón y Caamaño's hypothesis about the probable locus of Panzaleo pottery production
- Porras' hypothesis about who the original producers of Panzaleo pottery were
- Porras' hypothesis about the forced migration of certain peoples
- Porras' hypothesis about the dispersal of the original makers of Panzaleo pottery

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 4 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

The highly dispersed nature of Panzaleo pottery throughout present-day Ecuador has led archaeologists to speculate about the pottery's origins and significance. Jijón y Caamaño attributed the pottery's distribution to trade, and based on the large quantities of pottery recovered in the Ambato-Latacunga region of the central Ecuadorian highlands, he proposed that region as the probable locus of production. However, Porras suggests that inhabitants of the subtropical eastern Andean slopes, or montaña, were the original producers of Panzaleo. Porras' theory involves the forced migration of the montaña population from their homeland in the Quijos River valley into the Ecuadorian highlands. The gradual exodus and ensuing dispersal of the makers of this ware could account for the diffuse distribution of the materials.

00:28:55 ⏸ Hide Time

It can be inferred from the passage that Jijón y Caamaño would probably agree with which of the following statements about the distribution of Panzaleo pottery throughout Ecuador?

- This distribution is not primarily the result of the relocation of the original makers of the pottery.
- This distribution originally took place over a relatively short period of time.
- This distribution could not have occurred without the forced migration of certain peoples.
- This distribution was largely limited to the Ambato-Latacunga region.
- This distribution indicates that the Ambato-Latacunga region was known primarily as a trading center.

Passage 23

Section 6 of 6 | Question 7 of 20 00:29:47 Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

More appropriate water pricing would promote the treatment and reuse of urban wastewater for agricultural irrigation and also encourage improvements in irrigation efficiency. Treatment and reuse is more expensive than most irrigation-related conservation and efficiency measures but often less expensive than developing new water sources. Wastewater contains nitrogen and phosphorus, which can be pollutants when released to lakes and rivers but are nutrients when applied to farmland. Moreover, unlike many other water sources, treated wastewater will be both an expanding and fairly reliable supply, since urban water use will likely double by 2025. Many large cities located along coastlines currently dump their wastewater, treated or untreated, into the ocean, rendering it unavailable for any other purpose and harming coastal marine life.

Which of the following does the author suggest as an incentive to the development of more efficient irrigation?

- Treatment and reuse of urban wastewater
- Revised pricing of water
- Reduced costs for urban wastewater treatment
- Development of new water sources
- Reduced urban water use

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

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

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

More appropriate water pricing would promote the treatment and reuse of urban wastewater for agricultural irrigation and also encourage improvements in irrigation efficiency. Treatment and reuse is more expensive than most irrigation-related conservation and efficiency measures but often less expensive than developing new water sources. Wastewater contains nitrogen and phosphorus, which can be pollutants when released to lakes and rivers but are nutrients when applied to farmland. Moreover, unlike many other water sources, treated wastewater will be both an expanding and fairly reliable supply, since urban water use will likely double by 2025. Many large cities located along coastlines currently dump their wastewater, treated or untreated, into the ocean, rendering it unavailable for any other purpose and harming coastal marine life.

Which of the following does the author present as generally the most cost-effective way of meeting demand for water for irrigation?

- Reducing the amount of water consumed by large cities
- Treating wastewater that is currently being dumped
- Increasing the efficiency of current irrigation systems
- Having new wells drilled
- Increasing the efficiency of current wastewater treatment projects

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Passage 24

Section 6 of 6 | Question 16 of 20
Question 16 is based on this passage.

Many shipwrecks dating from the period between A.D. 300 and 600 have been discovered in the Doridian Sea. Among those wrecked ships, well over half of those carrying cargo were carrying some or all of their cargo in large ceramic jars, many of which were preserved intact. During that period, such jars were used only to transport liquids. Therefore, liquid cargo was probably carried by a majority of the cargo ships that navigated the Doridian Sea during that period.

Which of the following would it be most useful to establish in order to evaluate the argument?

- Whether carrying large ceramic jars containing liquid cargo increased the likelihood that a ship on the Doridian Sea in that period would be wrecked
- Whether the total volume of shipping across the Doridian Sea varied significantly from century to century during that period
- Whether in the Doridian Sea during that period cargo ships were significantly more likely than other ships to be shipwrecked
- Whether the majority of wrecked ships discovered in the Doridian Sea that date from that period carried any other merchandise in addition to cargo stored in large ceramic jars
- Whether there is a method of reliably identifying the specific cargoes carried in large ceramic jars found in the vicinity of ancient shipwrecks

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

A1_GRE

Passage 25

Section 2 of 6 | Question 18 of 20
00:11:36 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

In river science, as in all sciences, there is an accepted way of analyzing problems. This standardized way of collecting and analyzing data allows a cleaner comparison of results between sites or time periods, or an evaluation of the effectiveness of different management activities. Often this involves a preconceived reference frame for types of problems. What is gained in the efficient production of knowledge, however, is potentially lost for the potential of novel observations.

In the case of sediment transport, during the last century, river scientists have shown much less concern for sediment storage than for sediment movement, even though any given sediment particle is likely to spend centuries to millennia in storage on a floodplain or in bars [submerged banks of sediment] and only days to weeks in actual transport. Meade suggests that were geomorphologists to have focused on individual sediment particles' movements beyond just the reach [a short, straight segment of a river] scale, emphasis from the research community would have inevitably focused on sediment storage, and thus on the processes that sediment undergoes during storage rather than on the processes of mobilizing sediment. Fluvial geomorphology would probably then have been dominated by studies of chemical weathering rather than fluid mechanics. The preference for Eulerian-based studies of sediment fluxes and the processes that determine those fluxes have arguably biased the research agenda of geomorphologists for several decades.

Which statement best describes the organization of the passage?

- The first paragraph describes a general scientific approach and the second paragraph discusses how a specific instance of that approach might have turned out differently.
- The first paragraph articulates a scientific theory and the second paragraph provides evidence validating that theory.
- The first paragraph provides an overview of a common practice and the second paragraph describes the benefits and drawbacks of that practice.
- The first paragraph outlines a widespread problem and the second paragraph shows one way the effects of that problem have been mitigated.
- The first paragraph discusses a line of research and the second paragraph speculates on how that line of research has changed in response to new evidence.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

A1 GRE

Section 2 of 6 | Question 19 of 20
00:09:25 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

In river science, as in all sciences, there is an accepted way of analyzing problems. This standardized way of collecting and analyzing data allows a cleaner comparison of results between sites or time periods, or an evaluation of the effectiveness of different management activities. Often this involves a preconceived reference frame for types of problems. What is gained in the efficient production of knowledge, however, is potentially lost for the potential of novel observations.

In the case of sediment transport, during the last century, river scientists have shown much less concern for sediment storage than for sediment movement, even though any given sediment particle is likely to spend centuries to millennia in storage on a floodplain or in bars [submerged banks of sediment] and only days to weeks in actual transport. Meade suggests that were geomorphologists to have focused on individual sediment particles' movements beyond just the reach [a short, straight segment of a river] scale, emphasis from the research community would have inevitably focused on sediment storage, and thus on the processes that sediment undergoes during storage rather than on the processes of mobilizing sediment. Fluvial geomorphology would probably then have been dominated by studies of chemical weathering rather than fluid mechanics. The preference for Eulerian-based studies of sediment fluxes and the processes that determine those fluxes have arguably biased the research agenda of geomorphologists for several decades.

The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements about river scientists?

- The emphasis they have placed on particle movements within the reach scale has led to a misuse of Eulerian-based studies.
- Their preference for studies of fluid mechanics has given them an inaccurate understanding of the processes sediment undergoes during storage.
- Their use of multiple preconceived reference frames has led to a distorted view of sediment transport.
- The novel observations about sediment storage they have forgone are offset by their insights into chemical weathering.
- The attention they have paid to sediment movement is disproportionate to the amount of time sediment is in motion.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

A1_GRE

Section 2 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:08:16 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

In river science, as in all sciences, there is an accepted way of analyzing problems. This standardized way of collecting and analyzing data allows a cleaner comparison of results between sites or time periods, or an evaluation of the effectiveness of different management activities. Often this involves a preconceived reference frame for types of problems. What is gained in the efficient production of knowledge, however, is potentially lost for the potential of novel observations.

In the case of sediment transport, during the last century, river scientists have shown much less concern for sediment storage than for sediment movement, even though any given sediment particle is likely to spend centuries to millennia in storage on a floodplain or in bars [submerged banks of sediment] and only days to weeks in actual transport. Meade suggests that were geomorphologists to have focused on individual sediment particles' movements beyond just the reach [a short, straight segment of a river] scale, emphasis from the research community would have inevitably focused on sediment storage, and thus on the processes that sediment undergoes during storage rather than on the processes of mobilizing sediment. Fluvial geomorphology would probably then have been dominated by studies of chemical weathering rather than fluid mechanics. The preference for Eulerian-based studies of sediment fluxes and the processes that determine those fluxes have arguably biased the research agenda of geomorphologists for several decades.

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

If, instead of doing what they did, geomorphologists had done what Meade suggests, which of the following would likely have been a consequence?

- More research focused on floodplains and bars
- A richer understanding of chemical weathering
- Considerably fewer studies of fluid mechanics in river science

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

A1_GRE

另一场考试

9. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- A. argue that the success of a model for explaining a phenomenon has made questions about that model difficult to raise
 - B. explain the reasons why a theory has become prominent and offer several criticisms of that theory
 - C. contend that the dominance of a research approach has led to an incomplete view of the subject in question
 - D. show how a specific line of research has advantages and disadvantages that are unique to scientific inquiry
 - E. highlight a misfit between a scientific theory and the data collected to test it

10. Select the sentence in which the author articulates the benefits of a tendentious research approach.

11. If, instead of doing what they did, geomorphologists had done what Meade suggests, a likely consequence would have been
- A. a paucity of studies of rivers beyond the reach scale
 - B. a poorer understanding of sediment storage over time
 - C. significantly more research into fluvial geomorphology
 - D. considerably fewer studies of sediment movement
 - E. even less attention paid to floodplains and bars

Passage 26

Section 6 of 6 | Question 19 of 20 00:29:39 Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

Harriet Martineau's *Illustrations of Political Economy*, a series of didactic novellas about industrialists and workers that were immensely popular upon their publication (1832–1834), are considered the first industrial novels. But instead of foregrounding suffering individuals, as other industrial novels do, they champion the impersonal economic laws that determine individuals' behavior. Martineau's explicit aim is to convince her readers of the truth of the principles laid out by such economic philosophers as Thomas Malthus. Yet the novellas' embrace of predetermined truths blunts their narrative force. Their claim to be "illustrations," in which stories of human choice serve only to make vivid an abstract law, contravenes the relation in most realist fiction between abstract law and lived experience, in which the former is found inadequate to explain the latter.

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

- It contrasts Martineau's industrial novellas favorably with realist fiction that gives less attention to abstract law.
- It suggests that the claim of Martineau's novellas to be "illustrations" misrepresents their true purpose.
- It questions the view, evident in most realist fiction, that abstract law is necessarily inadequate to explain lived experience.
- It identifies a tendency in Martineau's novellas that distinguishes them from most realist fiction.
- It points out an unexpected way in which Martineau's novellas anticipate certain qualities of later realist fiction.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 6 of 6 | Question 20 of 20 00:29:38 Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

Harriet Martineau's *Illustrations of Political Economy*, a series of didactic novellas about industrialists and workers that were immensely popular upon their publication (1832–1834), are considered the first industrial novels. But instead of foregrounding suffering individuals, as other industrial novels do, they champion the impersonal economic laws that determine individuals' behavior. Martineau's explicit aim is to convince her readers of the truth of the principles laid out by such economic philosophers as Thomas Malthus. Yet the novellas' embrace of predetermined truths blunts their narrative force. Their claim to be "illustrations," in which stories of human choice serve only to make vivid an abstract law, contravenes the relation in most realist fiction between abstract law and lived experience, in which the former is found inadequate to explain the latter.

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

The author of the passage makes which of the following points about Martineau's novellas?

- They are regarded as the first examples of a particular type of fiction.
- They emphasize economic principles at the expense of their success as stories.
- They were intended to serve a pedagogical function.

Passage 27

Section 4 of 6 | Question 7 of 20 00:29:42

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

For good reasons, economists prefer to study people's revealed preferences; that is, to look at individuals' actual choices and decisions rather than their (sometimes deceptive) stated intentions or their subjective reports of likes and dislikes. Yet people's choices often bear a mixed relationship to their own happiness. Studies from behavioral economics and psychology find that people depart from the standard model of the rational economic agent in various ways: they make inconsistent choices, fail to learn from experience, and base their own satisfaction on how their situation compares with that of others. If people display bounded rationality when it comes to maximizing utility, then their choices do not necessarily reflect their "true" preferences, and an exclusive reliance on choices to infer what people desire loses some appeal.

Why does the author note that people "make inconsistent choices"?

- To account for why people's stated intentions and their actual behavior often do not coincide
- To explain why most economists no longer adhere to the standard model of the rational economic agent
- To identify a prevailing theory among economists about people's behavior
- To cast doubt on a particular assumption about people's revealed preferences
- To suggest that economists should draw more heavily from behavioral economics and psychology

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 4 of 6 | Question 8 of 20 00:29:40

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

For good reasons, economists prefer to study people's revealed preferences; that is, to look at individuals' actual choices and decisions rather than their (sometimes deceptive) stated intentions or their subjective reports of likes and dislikes. Yet people's choices often bear a mixed relationship to their own happiness. Studies from behavioral economics and psychology find that people depart from the standard model of the rational economic agent in various ways: they make inconsistent choices, fail to learn from experience, and base their own satisfaction on how their situation compares with that of others. If people display bounded rationality when it comes to maximizing utility, then their choices do not necessarily reflect their "true" preferences, and an exclusive reliance on choices to infer what people desire loses some appeal.

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

- ambiguous
- combined
- associated
- convoluted
- adulterated

Passage 28

Section 6 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:29:29 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

Bowles et al. posit a positive relationship between Scandinavian settlement locations during the period of Viking expansion, beginning in the 8th century, and availability of bog iron at these locations. They cite Eriksson's 1961 map that plots locations of major settlements in relation to known areas where bog iron could have been extracted. Two settlements in particular, Telemark and Bergslagen, were near numerous pockets of available bog iron. The map shows a lack of settlements where evidence for bog iron deposits is lacking. Trondheim is the only settlement of a noticeable distance from any deposit. It may be that our knowledge is incomplete regarding the location of bog iron deposits at that time, or Trondheim may have been used to gather other resources.

The author mentions "other resources" primarily in order to

- acknowledge that bog iron was only one of many resources required by Viking settlements
- provide an interpretation of a particular ambiguity in Eriksson's map of Viking settlements
- offer a possible explanation for differences in the ways in which various Viking settlements exploited natural resources
- challenge a particular assumption about the resemblance of Trondheim to Telemark and Bergslagen
- introduce a possible explanation for a discrepancy between the evidence provided by Eriksson's map and the view put forth by Bowles et al.

(公众号: 留学大佬 GRE)

Section 6 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:29:25 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

Bowles et al. posit a positive relationship between Scandinavian settlement locations during the period of Viking expansion, beginning in the 8th century, and availability of bog iron at these locations. They cite Eriksson's 1961 map that plots locations of major settlements in relation to known areas where bog iron could have been extracted. Two settlements in particular, Telemark and Bergslagen, were near numerous pockets of available bog iron. The map shows a lack of settlements where evidence for bog iron deposits is lacking. Trondheim is the only settlement of a noticeable distance from any deposit. It may be that our knowledge is incomplete regarding the location of bog iron deposits at that time, or Trondheim may have been used to gather other resources.

The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following assertions about Trondheim?

- It was likely established as a settlement before the Vikings began to use bog iron.
- It could possibly have resembled Telemark and Bergslagen in its proximity to bog iron deposits.
- It was more distant from other population centers than were Telemark and Bergslagen.
- Its inhabitants likely had access to a wider range of natural resources than did those who lived in Telemark and Bergslagen.
- Its location may have prevented it from becoming as important a settlement as were those nearer to bog iron deposits.

Passage 29

Section 2 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:29:46 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Because they accumulate in an ordered manner that records changes within a lake and its drainage basin, lake sediments are particularly valuable for reconstructing ancient climate conditions. Natural materials such as pollen grains, minerals, diatoms, and animal microfossils preserved in sediments can be used to infer past conditions as these materials are affected by environmental variables. Pollen grains composed of sporopollenin, for example, can be used to infer past vegetation shifts. Because both natural climate change and human agricultural practices can lead to changes in vegetation, however, differentiation of these effects using pollen alone is difficult. In many areas of Mesoamerica, for instance, changes in the relative abundance of pollen types after 1000 B.C. were highly influenced by human-induced land clearance.

The author mentions “sporopollenin” primarily in order to

- suggest that the conclusion set forth in the preceding sentence is overly general
- support, by means of an illustration, an assertion made in the preceding sentence
- introduce a concept for which a more specific example is given in the following sentence
- identify a possible reason for the problem that is described in the following sentence
- give an example that appears to contradict a principle set forth in the preceding sentence

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 6 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:29:36 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

Because they accumulate in an ordered manner that records changes within a lake and its drainage basin, lake sediments are particularly valuable for reconstructing ancient climate conditions. Natural materials such as pollen grains, minerals, diatoms, and animal microfossils preserved in sediments can be used to infer past conditions as these materials are affected by environmental variables. Pollen grains composed of sporopollenin, for example, can be used to infer past vegetation shifts. Because both natural climate change and human agricultural practices can lead to changes in vegetation, however, differentiation of these effects using pollen alone is difficult. In many areas of Mesoamerica, for instance, changes in the relative abundance of pollen types after 1000 B.C. were highly influenced by human-induced land clearance.

The author refers to “Mesoamerica” in the passage primarily in order to

- describe an instance in which scientists were unable to determine the cause of a past vegetation shift
- question the claim that both natural climate change and human agricultural practices may be responsible for past vegetation shifts
- provide an example to support the contention that pollen grains are highly resistant to decay
- support the contention that pollen changes captured in sediments do not reliably indicate natural climate change
- identify a possible weakness in the theory that natural materials can be useful in inferring past climatic conditions

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 6 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:29:35 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

Because they accumulate in an ordered manner that records changes within a lake and its drainage basin, lake sediments are particularly valuable for reconstructing ancient climate conditions. Natural materials such as pollen grains, minerals, diatoms, and animal microfossils preserved in sediments can be used to infer past conditions as these materials are affected by environmental variables. Pollen grains composed of sporopollenin, for example, can be used to infer past vegetation shifts. Because both natural climate change and human agricultural practices can lead to changes in vegetation, however, differentiation of these effects using pollen alone is difficult. In many areas of Mesoamerica, for instance, changes in the relative abundance of pollen types after 1000 B.C. were highly influenced by human-induced land clearance.

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

Which of the following does the passage present as a reason that lake sediments are of particular value in the reconstruction of ancient climate conditions?

- They allow scientists to distinguish between naturally occurring and human-induced vegetation changes.
- They contain natural materials that are relatively unaffected by environmental variables during accumulation.
- They collect over time in an ordered fashion.

Passage 30

Section 6 of 6 | Question 17 of 20

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

As a classic text on alchemy, George Ripley's *Compound of Alchemy* (1471) has received substantial scholarly attention, primarily focused on the English print editions published by Ralph Rabbards (1591). However, the work known to sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century Europe was not the *Compound* known today from Rabbards' editions. Rabbards strived to produce the fullest possible version of the text, including two prefatory poems, "Prologue" and "Preface", and an associated dedicatory poem. Yet no authoritative "master text" dates from Ripley's lifetime in which all of these elements are preserved. Rather, the *Compound*'s text was adapted over a century of circulation in the form of multiple copies, later reassembled by diligent scribes—a process that continued even after the work's translation into Latin and European vernaculars.

00:29:42 ⏸ Hide Time

The passage suggests which of the following about "Prologue" and "Preface"?

- They may have been originally written by someone other than George Ripley.
- They were not included in copies of the *Compound* until long after Ripley's death.
- They have been largely ignored by scholars who focused on the Rabbards editions.
- They may not have appeared together in every sixteenth-century copy of the *Compound*.
- Their overall content and style changed considerably over a century of circulation.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 6 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

As a classic text on alchemy, George Ripley's *Compound of Alchemy* (1471) has received substantial scholarly attention, primarily focused on the English print editions published by Ralph Rabbards (1591). However, the work known to sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century Europe was not the *Compound* known today from Rabbards' editions. Rabbards strived to produce the fullest possible version of the text, including two prefatory poems, "Prologue" and "Preface", and an associated dedicatory poem. Yet no authoritative "master text" dates from Ripley's lifetime in which all of these elements are preserved. Rather, the *Compound*'s text was adapted over a century of circulation in the form of multiple copies, later reassembled by diligent scribes—a process that continued even after the work's translation into Latin and European vernaculars.

00:29:40 ⏸ Hide Time

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

The passage suggests which of the following about "diligent scribes"?

- They were instrumental in translating the *Compound* into Latin in the seventeenth century.
- Their efforts had a considerable impact on later scholarly investigations of the *Compound*.
- Many of them were guided in their work by Ralph Rabbards' print editions of the *Compound*.

A1 GRE

Passage 31

Section 5 of 6 | Question 17 of 20

00:29:09 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

W. C. Handy wrote and published the celebrated 1914 composition “St. Louis Blues.” Despite achieving fame and fortune with that and other songs, some of which incorporated and developed common blues material, Handy has been dismissed by some critics as inauthentic: “real” blues musicians, it is said, neither read nor write music; instead, they live the blues. Yet Handy’s cardinal sin seems to have been that he profited from a genre whose practitioners are defined, in these critics’ mythology, by their subjection to economic exploitation. Far from signifying inauthenticity, however, Handy’s stubborn pursuit of profit through the blues places him squarely within a well-established tradition: blues music as a means to escape the blues of poverty.

Which of the following can be inferred about blues music from the passage?

- Genuine blues music is transmitted orally.
- Creating blues music by using extant blues material was rare before W. C. Handy.
- “St. Louis Blues” was the first piece of blues music to achieve widespread success.
- Blues music is often intimately related to economic deprivation.
- W. C. Handy was the first person to transcribe and publish blues music.

Section 5 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

00:29:05 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

W. C. Handy wrote and published the celebrated 1914 composition “St. Louis Blues.” Despite achieving fame and fortune with that and other songs, some of which incorporated and developed common blues material, Handy has been dismissed by some critics as inauthentic: “real” blues musicians, it is said, neither read nor write music; instead, they live the blues. Yet Handy’s cardinal sin seems to have been that he profited from a genre whose practitioners are defined, in these critics’ mythology, by their subjection to economic exploitation. Far from signifying inauthenticity, however, Handy’s stubborn pursuit of profit through the blues places him squarely within a well-established tradition: blues music as a means to escape the blues of poverty.

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

According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding Handy’s musical career and blues music?

- Handy profited from blues music.
- The critics who dismiss Handy as inauthentic include several blues musicians.
- In some of his most successful songs, Handy used music that he had not himself composed.

3. Within the context of the passage, the function of the highlighted sentence is to

(高亮句：最后一句)

- A. challenge the claim that Handy profited from blues music
- B. discredit a myth about the origins of blues music
- C. explain why Handy can be considered an authentic blues artist
- D. suggest that Handy’s stubbornness was responsible for casting a shadow on his reputation
- E. acknowledge Handy’s effectiveness at improving the financial position of blues musicians

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Passage 32

Section 4 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:29:29 Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Kam-Biu Liu's examination of sediments from Western Lake, Florida, on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, shows strikes by twelve very severe hurricanes in the past 3,400 years. Yet almost all occurred more than 1,000 years ago suggesting that hurricane activity was much higher then. What would account for this change? Liu believes long-term changes in the position and strength of the Bermuda high could be responsible. The Bermuda high, an annual area of high pressure in the North Atlantic, helps determine whether hurricanes forming in the Caribbean head west into the Gulf or veer north. Thus, there were not more hurricanes; it is just that more hit the Gulf Coast. Sediments from the Atlantic coast farther north, from Cape Cod to Virginia Beach, support this hypothesis.

Which of the following best describes the issue raised by the question in the highlighted portion of the passage?

- What caused occurrences of a phenomenon to be unevenly distributed across time?
- What caused occurrences of a phenomenon to be more severe when they happened in an earlier period and less severe in a later one?
- Why is a physical record of a phenomenon less reliable for a more recent period than it is for an earlier one?
- Why is a particular location more prone to a certain kind of occurrence than are other apparently similar locations?
- Can a particular methodology be relied on, given that it has produced an anomalous result?

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 4 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:29:26 Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Kam-Biu Liu's examination of sediments from Western Lake, Florida, on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, shows strikes by twelve very severe hurricanes in the past 3,400 years. Yet almost all occurred more than 1,000 years ago suggesting that hurricane activity was much higher then. What would account for this change? Liu believes long-term changes in the position and strength of the Bermuda high could be responsible. The Bermuda high, an annual area of high pressure in the North Atlantic, helps determine whether hurricanes forming in the Caribbean head west into the Gulf or veer north. Thus, there were not more hurricanes; it is just that more hit the Gulf Coast. Sediments from the Atlantic coast farther north, from Cape Cod to Virginia Beach, support this hypothesis.

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

It can be inferred that the "sediments" mentioned in the final sentence of the passage provide evidence that

- during the last 3,400 years, the point at which North Atlantic hurricanes most commonly strike the North Atlantic coast has been moving steadily northward
- the Bermuda high did not affect weather patterns in the North Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico until about 1,000 years ago
- compared with what occurred at Western Lake, between Virginia Beach and Cape Cod hurricanes became more common in the last 1,000 years

Passage 33

Section 5 of 6 | Question 17 of 20 00:21:49

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

With scientific advances and the emergence of new diamond-producing regions (e.g., the Slave craton of Canada), research into natural diamonds has become invaluable for understanding the deep Earth. Although diamond merchants typically regard diamonds with visible inclusions [foreign bodies] as flawed, such diamonds are the most valuable for research, carrying samples of mantle minerals from depths as great as 800 km beneath the surface. Diamonds provide the perfect containers for these minerals, isolating them from the high pressure and temperature reactions within the Earth for geological time spans. Because even low elemental concentrations and minute features in diamonds can now be analyzed using instruments with higher sensitivity and resolution, studies combining the inclusions and their diamond hosts are powerful tools for geological research.

The author's reference to the fact that "even low elemental concentrations and minute features in diamonds can now be analyzed" serves primarily to

- identify characteristics of diamonds that are particularly commercially desirable
- note a property that limits the use of diamonds for geological research
- cite evidence to qualify a claim made earlier in the passage
- point out an exception to a general rule stated earlier in the passage
- explain what enables a trend described earlier in the passage

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 5 of 6 | Question 18 of 20 00:20:34

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

With scientific advances and the emergence of new diamond-producing regions (e.g., the Slave craton of Canada), research into natural diamonds has become invaluable for understanding the deep Earth. Although diamond merchants typically regard diamonds with visible inclusions [foreign bodies] as flawed, such diamonds are the most valuable for research, carrying samples of mantle minerals from depths as great as 800 km beneath the surface. Diamonds provide the perfect containers for these minerals, isolating them from the high pressure and temperature reactions within the Earth for geological time spans. Because even low elemental concentrations and minute features in diamonds can now be analyzed using instruments with higher sensitivity and resolution, studies combining the inclusions and their diamond hosts are powerful tools for geological research.

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

It can be inferred from the passage that natural diamonds are of geological interest because they provide information about

- remote periods in the history of Earth's formation
- regions in the deep Earth that might otherwise be inaccessible
- elements in the deep Earth that are unstable at surface pressures and temperatures

The passage suggests that, in comparison with the diamonds most prized by geologists, commercially valuable diamonds are likely to be (公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

- A. less resistant to high pressures and temperatures
- B. less accessible for examination by geologists
- C. less consequential for geological research
- D. more widely distributed in Earth's crust
- E. formed closer to Earth's surface

Passage 34

Section 2 of 6 | Question 17 of 20
Question 17 is based on this passage.

00:29:09 ⏹ Hide Time

Certain nonantibiotic medications are ineffective when antibiotics are taken along with them. CYP3A4, an enzyme produced by the liver, has been found to inactivate these same nonantibiotic medications when it is present in the body in higher-than-normal levels. CYP3A4, however, is chemically quite dissimilar from any antibiotic in current use.

The statements given, if true, best support which of the following as a hypothesis?

- CYP3A4, when present in the body in higher-than-normal levels, reduces the effectiveness of at least some antibiotics.
- CYP3A4 inactivates certain toxins and prevents them from being absorbed into body tissues.
- When taken in combination with other medications, antibiotics reduce the level of CYP3A4 in the body.
- Antibiotics boost the liver's production of the enzyme CYP3A4.
- Medications used to treat liver disorders are likely to be the ones whose effectiveness is most seriously compromised when patients take them in combination with antibiotics.

Select one answer choice.

A1_GRE

Passage 35

Section 2 of 6 | Question 7 of 20 00:25:09 Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

In his history of algebra, John Derbyshire asserts that when Descartes chose the letter x to represent the principal unknown, he did so for the printer's convenience, because x is used less often in French than y or z . In fact, according to cryptography texts, x is used more often than y in French. Derbyshire's source for his assertion is *Classic Math*, whose author, Art Johnson, gives no footnote for the claim but who may have misunderstood a conjecture made in 1905—almost 300 years after Descartes—by Gustav Eneström and mentioned in a book included in Johnson's bibliography. Eneström supposed that x was chosen because it occurs more often than y and z , and printers therefore would have had more x 's available.

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

It can be inferred that the author of the passage would agree with which of the following statements about the relationship between Eneström's conjecture and Derbyshire?

Derbyshire's assertion derives ultimately from a misunderstanding of Eneström's conjecture.

Derbyshire's bibliography suggests that he was familiar with Eneström's conjecture.

Derbyshire wrote his work almost 300 years after Eneström's conjecture was published.

Select one or more answer choices.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 8 of 20 00:23:50 Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

In his history of algebra, John Derbyshire asserts that when Descartes chose the letter x to represent the principal unknown, he did so for the printer's convenience, because x is used less often in French than y or z . In fact, according to cryptography texts, x is used more often than y in French. Derbyshire's source for his assertion is *Classic Math*, whose author, Art Johnson, gives no footnote for the claim but who may have misunderstood a conjecture made in 1905—almost 300 years after Descartes—by Gustav Eneström and mentioned in a book included in Johnson's bibliography. Eneström supposed that x was chosen because it occurs more often than y and z , and printers therefore would have had more x 's available.

The highlighted text serves primarily to

establish that Eneström published his conjecture before Derbyshire authored his history

allude to the speculative nature of Eneström's explanation

account for the absence of any plausible explanation for Descartes's choice of x for centuries after his work was published

point out the continuity of mathematical notation over extended periods of time

suggest that the frequency with which letters are used might have changed since Descartes's time

Select one answer choice.

Passage 36

Section 4 of 6 | Question 17 of 20 00:15:07 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

While buying and selling were the primary interests of people who gathered at flourishing medieval markets, these were not the only activities people engaged in there. Trips to the market were also social occasions, providing a good place to see and be seen, as indirectly attested by texts deriding those who adorned themselves more elegantly to visit a market than to visit a church. Markets also provided a good place to hear and be heard. As venues for royal proclamations, markets' chief advantage lay in their popularity with the peasantry. In theory, parish churches were equally suitable in this respect; but in practice, royal administrators found that markets better enabled them to integrate rural areas into institutional chains of communication.

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

Which of the following conclusions regarding royal proclamations can reasonably be drawn from the passage?

If made in parish churches, royal proclamations would be unlikely to be heard by peasants.

Royal administrators regarded it as important that the peasantry should know the content of at least some royal proclamations.

Markets were the most effective venue for communicating royal proclamations to rural populations.

Select one or more answer choices.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 4 of 6 | Question 18 of 20 00:12:52 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

While buying and selling were the primary interests of people who gathered at flourishing medieval markets, these were not the only activities people engaged in there. Trips to the market were also social occasions, providing a good place to see and be seen, as indirectly attested by texts deriding those who adorned themselves more elegantly to visit a market than to visit a church. Markets also provided a good place to hear and be heard. As venues for royal proclamations, markets' chief advantage lay in their popularity with the peasantry. In theory, parish churches were equally suitable in this respect; but in practice, royal administrators found that markets better enabled them to integrate rural areas into institutional chains of communication.

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

borne out

made sure of

proclaimed

decided

vindicated

Passage 37

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

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The shop-floor struggles and wildcat strikes of United States auto workers during the Second World War have received a substantial amount of scholarly attention in recent years. Once dismissed by labor historians as little more than the undisciplined behavior of workers unwilling to abide by union rules, this wartime militancy has been portrayed recently as playing a significant role in an extended conflict with management over distribution of power in the factory. The revisionist historians who subscribe to this recent view have argued that auto workers, under the direction of militant shop stewards, took advantage of wartime conditions to extend workers' degree of control of the shop floor. Although often devoid of overt political content, workers' wartime job actions, according to this view, had the potential to reshape the politics and power structure of the American factory, challenging the centralized, highly bureaucratic union organization and giving workers a more direct voice in determining shop-floor policy. These actions thus created the possibility, according to historian Nelson Lichtenstein, "for a decentralized system of postwar industrial relations in the auto industry." But this potential for change, this argument continues, was undercut by a number of forces. One of these forces—the government's patriotic wartime rhetoric, which presented a vision of a unified America in which those from different classes came together in a common effort—undermined the auto workers' sense of class grievance. This government propaganda, according to this view, made it all but impossible for the workers to frame their conflicts with management as a class struggle, depriving their job actions of a potential source of ideological legitimacy.

The historical evidence, however, suggests a substantially different interpretation, both of workers' motivation for militancy and of the role that patriotic rhetoric played in their struggle. Undoubtedly, there were shop-floor activists who hoped that the workers' job actions could be transformed into a broader struggle against management and union policies. A good deal of evidence indicates, however, that for workers, the factory-level conflicts of the Second World War were generally defensive maneuvers, designed not to extend the boundaries of worker control but rather to prevent erosion of workers' rights that had been recently won in prewar union actions but were now threatened by union leadership's wartime no-strike policy. Moreover, the patriotic rhetoric of the period, far from undercutting that defense, actually served as a tool to legitimize workers' reaction to management's pressure. Specifically, many workers framed their conflicts with management over their newly won rights, such as seniority and grievance procedures, as a struggle to secure their basic rights as Americans—rights of self-government and freedom from tyranny. By employing this patriotic rhetorical tradition, the workers were able to imbue their newly won rights with a profound ideological legitimacy. These newly won rights were not simply the result of union power, the auto workers' patriotic rhetoric implied. They were, rather, a natural extension of the auto workers' birthright as Americans.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- trace the development of labor conflict in the auto industry during the Second World War and cite a historical precedent
- challenge a recent interpretation of workers' motivations and the effects of patriotic rhetoric in labor conflicts in the auto industry during the Second World War
- downplay the role of patriotic rhetoric and ideology in labor conflicts in the auto industry during the Second World War
- analyze the effects of the government's patriotic wartime rhetoric on the auto industry during the Second World War
- reconcile competing theories about unionized auto workers' use of the patriotic rhetorical tradition

Select one answer choice.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

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

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

a vision of a unified America in which those from different classes came together in a common effort—undermined the auto workers' sense of class grievance. This government propaganda, according to this view, made it all but impossible for the workers to frame their conflicts with management as a class struggle, depriving their job actions of a potential source of ideological legitimacy.

The historical evidence, however, suggests a substantially different interpretation, both of workers' motivation for militancy and of the role that patriotic rhetoric played in their struggle. Undoubtedly, there were shop-floor activists who hoped that the workers' job actions could be transformed into a broader struggle against management and union policies. A good deal of evidence indicates, however, that for workers, the factory-level conflicts of the Second World War were generally defensive maneuvers, designed not to extend the boundaries of worker control but rather to prevent erosion of workers' rights that had been recently won in prewar union actions but were now threatened by union leadership's wartime no-strike policy. Moreover, the patriotic rhetoric of the period, far from undercutting that defense, actually served as a tool to legitimize workers' reaction to management's pressure. Specifically, many workers framed their conflicts with management over their newly won rights, such as seniority and grievance procedures, as a struggle to secure their basic rights as Americans—rights of self-government and freedom from tyranny. By employing this patriotic rhetorical tradition, the workers were able to imbue their newly won rights with a profound ideological legitimacy. These newly won rights were not simply the result of union power, the auto workers' patriotic rhetoric implied. They were, rather, a natural extension of the auto workers' birthright as Americans.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- trace the development of labor conflict in the auto industry during the Second World War and cite a historical precedent
- challenge a recent interpretation of workers' motivations and the effects of patriotic rhetoric in labor conflicts in the auto industry during the Second World War
- downplay the role of patriotic rhetoric and ideology in labor conflicts in the auto industry during the Second World War
- analyze the effects of the government's patriotic wartime rhetoric on the auto industry during the Second World War
- reconcile competing theories about unionized auto workers' use of the patriotic rhetorical tradition

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:29:38 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The shop-floor struggles and wildcat strikes of United States auto workers during the Second World War have received a substantial amount of scholarly attention in recent years. Once dismissed by labor historians as little more than the undisciplined behavior of workers unwilling to abide by union rules, this wartime militancy has been portrayed recently as playing a significant role in an extended conflict with management over distribution of power in the factory. The revisionist historians who subscribe to this recent view have argued that auto workers, under the direction of militant shop stewards, took advantage of wartime conditions to extend workers' degree of control of the shop floor. Although often devoid of overt political content, workers' wartime job actions, according to this view, had the potential to reshape the politics and power structure of the American factory, challenging the centralized, highly bureaucratic union organization and giving workers a more direct voice in determining shop-floor policy. These actions thus created the possibility, according to historian Nelson Lichtenstein, "for a decentralized system of postwar industrial relations in the auto industry." But this potential for change, this argument continues, was undercut by a number of forces. One of these forces—the government's patriotic wartime rhetoric, which presented a vision of a unified America in which those from different classes came together in a common effort—undermined the auto workers' sense of class grievance. This government propaganda, according to this view, made it all but impossible for the workers to frame their conflicts with management as a class struggle, depriving their job actions of a potential source of ideological legitimacy.

The historical evidence, however, suggests a substantially different interpretation, both of workers' motivation for militancy and of the role that patriotic rhetoric played in their struggle. Undoubtedly, there

The passage suggests that the "labor historians" viewed the wartime militancy of auto workers as

- helping to reshape manufacturing processes
- having no significant effect on factory power structure
- undercut by factionalism among workers
- primarily political in nature
- primarily defensive in nature

Select one answer choice.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 3 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:29:36 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The shop-floor struggles and wildcat strikes of United States auto workers during the Second World War have received a substantial amount of scholarly attention in recent years. Once dismissed by labor historians as little more than the undisciplined behavior of workers unwilling to abide by union rules, this wartime militancy has been portrayed recently as playing a significant role in an extended conflict with management over distribution of power in the factory. The revisionist historians who subscribe to this recent view have argued that auto workers, under the direction of militant shop stewards, took advantage of wartime conditions to extend workers' degree of control of the shop floor. Although often devoid of overt political content, workers' wartime job actions, according to this view, had the potential to reshape the politics and power structure of the American factory, challenging the centralized, highly bureaucratic union organization and giving workers a more direct voice in determining shop-floor policy. These actions thus created the possibility, according to historian Nelson Lichtenstein, "for a decentralized system of postwar industrial relations in the auto industry." But this potential for change, this argument continues, was undercut by a number of forces. One of these forces—the government's patriotic wartime rhetoric, which presented a vision of a unified America in which those from different classes came together in a common effort—undermined the auto workers' sense of class grievance. This government propaganda, according to this view, made it all but impossible for the workers to frame their conflicts with management as a class struggle, depriving their job actions of a potential source of ideological legitimacy.

The historical evidence, however, suggests a substantially different interpretation, both of workers' motivation for militancy and of the role that patriotic rhetoric played in their struggle. Undoubtedly, there

The author quotes Nelson Lichtenstein primarily in order to

- shift the focus of the passage to the postwar effects of auto workers' wartime militancy
- present an example of patriotic rhetoric to underscore its effects on auto workers' wartime militancy
- summarize a revisionist interpretation of the potential effect of auto workers' wartime militancy on the power structure of the factory
- illustrate traditional labor historians' interpretation of the potential effect of auto workers' wartime militancy on the power structure of the factory
- weaken labor historians' claims that auto workers' wartime militancy was aimed at achieving a more direct voice in determining shop-floor policy

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 12 of 20

00:29:35 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The shop-floor struggles and wildcat strikes of United States auto workers during the Second World War have received a substantial amount of scholarly attention in recent years. Once dismissed by labor historians as little more than the undisciplined behavior of workers unwilling to abide by union rules, this wartime militancy has been portrayed recently as playing a significant role in an extended conflict with management over distribution of power in the factory. The **revisionist historians** who subscribe to this recent view have argued that auto workers, under the direction of militant shop stewards, took advantage of wartime conditions to extend workers' degree of control of the shop floor. Although often devoid of overt political content, workers' wartime job actions, according to this view, had the potential to reshape the politics and power structure of the American factory, challenging the centralized, highly bureaucratic union organization and giving workers a more direct voice in determining shop-floor policy. These actions thus created the possibility, according to historian Nelson Lichtenstein, "for a decentralized system of postwar industrial relations in the auto industry." But this potential for change, this argument continues, was undercut by a number of forces. One of these forces—the government's patriotic wartime rhetoric, which presented a vision of a unified America in which those from different classes came together in a common effort—undermined the auto workers' sense of class grievance. This government propaganda, according to this view, made it all but impossible for the workers to frame their conflicts with management as a class struggle, depriving their job actions of a potential source of ideological legitimacy.

The historical evidence, however, suggests a substantially different interpretation, both of workers' motivation for militancy and of the role that patriotic rhetoric played in their struggle. Undoubtedly, there

It can be inferred from the passage that the "revisionist historians" believe that the government's patriotic wartime rhetoric influenced labor-management conflicts in the auto industry by

- making possible a decentralized system of postwar industrial relations
- giving workers greater ideological legitimacy
- presenting a vision of freedom from tyranny
- minimizing the importance of class differences
- fostering the resolution of the conflict between workers and management

Select one answer choice.

A1_GRE

Passage 38

Section 6 of 6 | Question 7 of 20 00:25:41

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

The fact that certain musical qualities were shared by African American and White jazz musicians in the mid-1950s was sometimes explained by claiming that jazz was “color-blind.” Yet a look at how the discourse of color blindness was deployed in 1950s jazz periodicals helps explain why many African American jazz musicians began to emphasize differences, rather than similarities, between the aesthetic styles of Black and White musicians. The discourse of “color blindness” tended to exaggerate the permeability of racial boundaries by failing to address the power relationships involved in a social climate where evasiveness about race was often used to silence African American perspectives on the meaning of jazz. While the expression of color-blind sentiments was not necessarily disingenuous, structural racial stratification remained powerful beyond the bandstand.

The passage suggests that the “differences”

- have been exaggerated by some commentators who pay inadequate attention to qualities shared by jazz musicians across racial lines
- belied certain aspects of the 1950s social climate in which African American and White jazz musicians performed
- were less aesthetically important to jazz than were the many qualities shared by African American and White musicians
- may help to account for disparities in the professional success of African American and White jazz musicians in the 1950s
- became important to African American jazz musicians who challenged a certain view of jazz that was evident in 1950s jazz periodicals

Section 6 of 6 | Question 8 of 20 00:23:16

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

The fact that certain musical qualities were shared by African American and White jazz musicians in the mid-1950s was sometimes explained by claiming that jazz was “color-blind.” Yet a look at how the discourse of color blindness was deployed in 1950s jazz periodicals helps explain why many African American jazz musicians began to emphasize differences, rather than similarities, between the aesthetic styles of Black and White musicians. The discourse of “color blindness” tended to exaggerate the permeability of racial boundaries by failing to address the power relationships involved in a social climate where evasiveness about race was often used to silence African American perspectives on the meaning of jazz. While the expression of color-blind sentiments was not necessarily disingenuous, structural racial stratification remained powerful beyond the bandstand.

The passage suggests that some authors writing in 1950s jazz periodicals

- promoted a view of jazz that would remain influential well beyond the 1950s
- failed to grasp the full extent of the similarities between Black and White jazz musicians
- were sincere in their belief that race played no role in shaping the aesthetic aspects of jazz
- criticized the general public's obliviousness to the reality of racial boundaries within jazz
- claimed that the differences between Black and White musicians had been underestimated

- 3. The author mentions “power relationships” primarily to**
- A. help summarize an argument that the author wishes to refute
 - B. account for the inadequacy of a particular idea about jazz
 - C. demonstrate a link between social and aesthetic factors affecting Jazz musicians
 - D. emphasize the commitment of some jazz musicians to a particular view of jazz
 - E. cite evidence to support a claim about stylistic developments within jazz in the 1950s

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Passage 39

Section 6 of 6 | Question 7 of 20 00:28:07 Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

In the mid-1970s, historians often debated the motives of the American Revolutionaries. For neo-Progressive scholars, the Revolution was rooted in the experience of social inequity and in a democratic striving against privilege. These scholars focused less frequently on great men of the Revolution than on ordinary people—farmers, artisans, and laborers—and marginalized groups.

Conversely, neo-Whig scholars believed that republican political ideas determined the actions of the Revolutionaries. Their Revolution followed from the shared belief that powerful men had always sought, and would always seek, to deprive their fellow citizens of liberty and property. Ironically, in the conservative act of defending their own liberties and estates, the decidedly elitist gentlemen who articulated revolutionary ideals also liberated egalitarian impulses that would produce a democratic society.

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

According to the neo-Whig scholars as described in the passage, which of the following were motives for the American Revolution?

The desire of elitist gentlemen to defend their liberty

The desire to thwart the actions of powerful men

The desire to create an egalitarian society

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 6 of 6 | Question 8 of 20 00:27:54 Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

In the mid-1970s, historians often debated the motives of the American Revolutionaries. For neo-Progressive scholars, the Revolution was rooted in the experience of social inequity and in a democratic striving against privilege. These scholars focused less frequently on great men of the Revolution than on ordinary people—farmers, artisans, and laborers—and marginalized groups.

Conversely, neo-Whig scholars believed that republican political ideas determined the actions of the Revolutionaries. Their Revolution followed from the shared belief that powerful men had always sought, and would always seek, to deprive their fellow citizens of liberty and property. Ironically, in the conservative act of defending their own liberties and estates, the decidedly elitist gentlemen who articulated revolutionary ideals also liberated egalitarian impulses that would produce a democratic society.

The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements?

The neo-Whig scholars suggested that powerful men recognized the impact the American Revolution would have on ordinary people.

The motivations behind the American Revolution were politically conservative for the most part.

The neo-Progressive scholars underestimated the extent to which powerful men benefited from the American Revolution.

One result of the American Revolution was a furthering of the goal that the neo-Progressive scholars attributed to the Revolutionaries.

Powerful men ultimately had less influence than marginalized groups did on the direction of the American Revolution.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Passage 40

Section 3 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

00:29:14 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

For two decades after the Civil War, the political cartoons of Thomas Nast remained the most recognizable visual feature of *Harper's Weekly*, at the time one of the most widely circulated magazines in the United States. But despite his considerable fame, his dominance over the pictorial content of a successful periodical, and his unprecedented salary among American illustrators, Nast often felt beleaguered and disgruntled at *Harper's Weekly*. At the end of 1886, after nearly quitting on several earlier occasions, he declined to renew his contract with his publishers. Writers on Nast have commonly blamed his dissatisfaction and waning influence at the firm upon political feuding with the management, allegedly an increasingly conservative group reluctant to tolerate Nast's radical, reformist views. But this ubiquitous explanation greatly exaggerates any such political rift while ignoring a crucial shift in cultural attitudes towards heightened civility in mainstream journalism that did far more to fuel resentments between the artist and his editorial board. Nast's alienation from his longtime employer stemmed less from divergent political goals and more from differing approaches to the niceties of political debate, most notably his failure to adapt his distinctly violent cartoons to standards of decorum embraced by his publishing house during the 1870s.

The passage suggests which of the following about the “shift in cultural attitudes”?

- It created pressure on *Harper's Weekly* to modify its hiring policies.
- It contributed significantly to Nast's feelings of discontent with *Harper's Weekly*.
- It resulted in part from public reaction to certain aspects of Nast's cartoons.
- It may have been less widespread than the editors of *Harper's Weekly* thought it was.
- It is less directly related to Nast's dominance at *Harper's Weekly* than is often believed.

Select one answer choice.

A1_GRE

Section 3 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:29:12 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

For two decades after the Civil War, the political cartoons of Thomas Nast remained the most recognizable visual feature of *Harper's Weekly*, at the time one of the most widely circulated magazines in the United States. But despite his considerable fame, his dominance over the pictorial content of a successful periodical, and his unprecedented salary among American illustrators, Nast often felt beleaguered and disgruntled at *Harper's Weekly*. At the end of 1886, after nearly quitting on several earlier occasions, he declined to renew his contract with his publishers. Writers on Nast have commonly blamed his dissatisfaction and waning influence at the firm upon political feuding with the management, allegedly an increasingly conservative group reluctant to tolerate Nast's radical, reformist views. But this ubiquitous explanation greatly exaggerates any such political rift while ignoring a crucial shift in cultural attitudes towards heightened civility in mainstream journalism that did far more to fuel resentments between the artist and his editorial board. Nast's alienation from his longtime employer stemmed less from divergent political goals and more from differing approaches to the niceties of political debate, most notably his failure to adapt his distinctly violent cartoons to standards of decorum embraced by his publishing house during the 1870s.

The author would most likely agree with which of the following statements about the "writers on Nast"?

- They established a once-dominant view of Nast's political cartoons that has now been rejected by most scholars.
- They might have developed a more accurate understanding of Nast's relationship with *Harper's Weekly* if they had analyzed the content of Nast's cartoons more carefully.
- For the most part, they have not sufficiently considered the effect of larger social changes on the way in which Nast's cartoons were perceived.
- Many of them have misrepresented Nast's reasons for leaving *Harper's Weekly*, largely because they have misunderstood the true nature of Nast's political views.
- In general, they have correctly characterized the sources of conflict between Nast and his editors at *Harper's Weekly* but have failed to describe accurately how the conflict developed.

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:29:10 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

For two decades after the Civil War, the political cartoons of Thomas Nast remained the most recognizable visual feature of *Harper's Weekly*, at the time one of the most widely circulated magazines in the United States. But despite his considerable fame, his dominance over the pictorial content of a successful periodical, and his unprecedented salary among American illustrators, Nast often felt beleaguered and disgruntled at *Harper's Weekly*. At the end of 1886, after nearly quitting on several earlier occasions, he declined to renew his contract with his publishers. Writers on Nast have commonly blamed his dissatisfaction and waning influence at the firm upon political feuding with the management, allegedly an increasingly conservative group reluctant to tolerate Nast's radical, reformist views. But this ubiquitous explanation greatly exaggerates any such political rift while ignoring a crucial shift in cultural attitudes towards heightened civility in mainstream journalism that did far more to fuel resentments between the artist and his editorial board. Nast's alienation from his longtime employer stemmed less from divergent political goals and more from differing approaches to the niceties of political debate, most notably his failure to adapt his distinctly violent cartoons to standards of decorum embraced by his publishing house during the 1870s.

The author mentions Nast's dominance over the pictorial content of *Harper's Weekly* primarily in order to

- cite a factor that puts into perspective Nast's feelings about working for *Harper's Weekly*
- explain why the editors of *Harper's Weekly* became unhappy with Nast's cartoons
- support the argument that Nast was an influential figure in American publishing after the Civil War
- help refute a claim about Nast's relationship with the editorial board of *Harper's Weekly*
- suggest that the style of Nast's cartoons was less extreme than is sometimes claimed

Select one answer choice.

Passage 41

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20 00:26:47

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Conservationists have usually viewed populations on oceanic islands as being intrinsically vulnerable to extinction. This is based in part on observations that many species from very small oceanic islands have become extinct due to overhunting, exotic predators, overgrazing, severe deforestation, and so forth. However, an independent perspective from biogeography has reinforced the data-based concerns about extinction potential. The equilibrium model developed by MacArthur and Wilson is cited in nearly every conservation textbook as providing a conceptual framework in which to view the dynamics of populations and species on islands. In this model, species richness on any given island is said to result from a balance between frequent colonization [i.e., the process by which a species spreads into new areas] and extinction. The colonization and extinction take place in the absence of any external factors, including hunting, exotic species, logging, and so forth: high rates of colonization and extinction are assumed to be intrinsic to the functioning of island ecosystems. The rate at which colonization and extinction occur is often not stated specifically, but the examples that MacArthur and Wilson cited, and the studies cited in textbooks, operate on the scale of years to decades, and only rarely centuries.

Studies of islands that are very small and very close to species-rich source areas have often been found to function in the manner described by MacArthur and Wilson's model. However, increasing evidence indicates that most island faunas do not operate in the manner described by the model: in the absence of human disturbance, colonization and extinction are quite uncommon, and there are few situations in which an equilibrium between them exists. Moreover, on large, old islands, many species persist for very long periods of time (measured in millions of years), and speciation is a prominent process.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- discuss how biogeography has informed the study of island populations
- propose a new hypothesis regarding island populations
- examine certain suppositions about island populations
- compare two models of island population growth
- question the internal consistency of certain theories regarding island populations

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 10 of 20 00:26:12

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Conservationists have usually viewed populations on oceanic islands as being intrinsically vulnerable to extinction. This is based in part on observations that many species from very small oceanic islands have become extinct due to overhunting, exotic predators, overgrazing, severe deforestation, and so forth. However, an independent perspective from biogeography has reinforced the data-based concerns about extinction potential. The equilibrium model developed by MacArthur and Wilson is cited in nearly every conservation textbook as providing a conceptual framework in which to view the dynamics of populations and species on islands. In this model, species richness on any given island is said to result from a balance between frequent colonization [i.e., the process by which a species spreads into new areas] and extinction. The colonization and extinction take place in the absence of any external factors, including hunting, exotic species, logging, and so forth: high rates of colonization and extinction are assumed to be intrinsic to the functioning of island ecosystems. The rate at which colonization and extinction occur is often not stated specifically, but the examples that MacArthur and Wilson cited, and the studies cited in textbooks, operate on the scale of years to decades, and only rarely centuries.

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The author of the passage would probably agree with which of the following statements about MacArthur and Wilson's equilibrium model?

- It is increasingly being questioned by conservationists.
- It posits an overly variable rate of colonization and extinction.
- It exaggerates the threat of human disruptions.
- It does not apply to most oceanic island faunas.
- It depends on outmoded conceptions of colonization and extinction.

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 11 of 20
Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Conservationists have usually viewed populations on oceanic islands as being intrinsically vulnerable to extinction. This is based in part on observations that many species from very small oceanic islands have become extinct due to overhunting, exotic predators, overgrazing, severe deforestation, and so forth. However, an independent perspective from biogeography has reinforced the data-based concerns about extinction potential. The equilibrium model developed by MacArthur and Wilson is cited in nearly every conservation textbook as providing a conceptual framework in which to view the dynamics of populations and species on islands. In this model, species richness on any given island is said to result from a balance between frequent colonization [i.e., the process by which a species spreads into new areas] and extinction. The colonization and extinction take place in the absence of any external factors, including hunting, exotic species, logging, and so forth: high rates of colonization and extinction are assumed to be intrinsic to the functioning of island ecosystems. The rate at which colonization and extinction occur is often not stated specifically, but the examples that MacArthur and Wilson cited, and the studies cited in textbooks, operate on the scale of years to decades, and only rarely centuries.

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

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the view discussed in the first sentence?

It appears to have some empirical support.

It is consistent with MacArthur and Wilson's equilibrium model.

It is a view that the author of the passage questions.

Select one or more answer choices.

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

described by MacArthur and Wilson's model. However, increasing evidence indicates that most island faunas do not operate in the manner described by the model: in the absence of human disturbance, colonization and extinction are quite uncommon, and there are few situations in which an equilibrium between them exists. Moreover, on large, old islands, many species persist for very long periods of time (measured in millions of years), and speciation is a prominent process.

A second assumption is often made regarding island populations of mammals: that genetic variation is naturally low, making the populations especially vulnerable to the negative effects of inbreeding. This is certainly true when populations are very small, with effective populations measured in the hundreds, especially less than 100. Many captive and introduced populations have suffered from inbreeding, and populations on islands that have been reduced to small numbers by some human agent or activity also show the effects of inbreeding. However, few data have been available on the extent of natural genetic variation on fairly to very large islands (hundreds to thousands of square kilometers), and little information has been available that provides a perspective on long-term trends in genetic variation, especially on tropical oceanic islands.

The fact that "many species persist for very long periods of time" is significant to the author's discussion primarily because it

suggests some species are better able to adapt to conditions on large islands than are other species

undermines an assumption about extinction rates that the author regards as central to the equilibrium model

suggests that genetic variation on large islands may be higher than previously thought

supports a revision to the equilibrium model that the author is proposing

indicates that the extinction threat posed by human disturbance on large islands may be exaggerated

Section 2 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

rates of colonization and extinction are assumed to be intrinsic to the functioning of island ecosystems. The rate at which colonization and extinction occur is often not stated specifically, but the examples that MacArthur and Wilson cited, and the studies cited in textbooks, operate on the scale of years to decades, and only rarely centuries.

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00:28:54 Hide Time

The passage implies which of the following about human disturbance of oceanic islands?

- Human disturbance has become increasingly common, especially on smaller islands close to species-rich source areas.
- Human disturbance on very old islands is likely to upset any existing balance between colonization and extinction.
- Islands that have experienced human disturbance are more likely to be home to species with low levels of inbreeding than are undisturbed islands.
- Islands that have experienced human disturbance are more likely to experience frequent colonization and extinction than are undisturbed islands.
- Islands that have experienced human disturbance are more likely to experience a rapid rate of speciation than are undisturbed islands.

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 12 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Conservationists have usually viewed populations on oceanic islands as being intrinsically vulnerable to extinction. This is based in part on observations that many species from very small oceanic islands have become extinct due to overhunting, exotic predators, overgrazing, severe deforestation, and so forth. However, an independent perspective from biogeography has reinforced the data-based concerns about extinction potential. The equilibrium model developed by MacArthur and Wilson is cited in nearly every conservation textbook as providing a conceptual framework in which to view the dynamics of populations and species on islands. In this model, species richness on any given island is said to result from a balance between frequent colonization [i.e., the process by which a species spreads into new areas] and extinction. The colonization and extinction take place in the absence of any external factors, including hunting, exotic species, logging, and so forth: high rates of colonization and extinction are assumed to be intrinsic to the functioning of island ecosystems. The rate at which colonization and extinction occur is often not stated specifically, but the examples that MacArthur and Wilson cited, and the studies cited in textbooks, operate on the scale of years to decades, and only rarely centuries.

Studies of islands that are very small and very close to species-rich source areas have often been found to function in the manner described by MacArthur and Wilson's model. However, increasing evidence indicates that most island faunas do not operate in the manner described by the model: in the absence of human disturbance, colonization and extinction are quite uncommon, and there are few situations in which an equilibrium between them exists. Moreover, on large, old islands, many species persist for very long periods of time (measured in millions of years), and speciation

00:28:48 Hide Time

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

The author of the passage would probably agree with which of the following statements about MacArthur and Wilson's equilibrium model?

- It is well established among conservationists.
- It assumes a relatively rapid rate of colonization and extinction.
- It applies to some oceanic islands but not to most.

Select one or more answer choices.

Passage 42

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:37 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The human colonization of Europe took place in at least two stages. After half a million years ago, settlement is widespread and well documented in both the northern and the southern regions of Western Europe. Sites in most regions yield hand axes and the skeletal remains of people who appear to have been ancestral to the Neanderthals. But prior to 500,000 years ago, the pattern of settlement is different. Firmly dated sites are extremely rare and currently confined to southern Europe. Although scarce, human skeletal remains must be assigned to other hominid taxa. Hand axes and other bifacial tools are largely—if not wholly—absent.

The earlier phase of occupation, which began at least 800,000 years ago, appears to represent one or more colonization events by relatively small numbers of humans. Both their skeletal morphology and their tools suggest that they may have had little connection with the people who colonized Europe after 500,000 years ago, and they might have failed to establish long-term settlement. The lack of known sites in northern Europe suggests that the initial occupants may have been unable to cope with environments above 41°–42° North (that is, above latitudes already settled by *Homo erectus* in Asia).

Documenting the early phase of European colonization is difficult because of its limited visibility in the archaeological record. The density of the early European population was probably low, and occupation sites may have been small. Few of the sites are likely to have been preserved, and even these may be particularly difficult to find. Most caves and rock shelters—which protect archaeological remains and are easy to identify as potential sites—erode away in a few hundred thousand years. The majority of the early European sites are buried in sediments deposited by streams, lakes, or springs.

The lack of hand axes presents a special problem for the European sites that antedate half a million years. Such tools are unmistakable products of the human hand, and their presence in later deposits—even in isolated settings—is firm evidence of human occupation. But prior to 500,000 years ago, Europeans were making simple pebble and flake tools that differed little from the original Oldowan industry [the earliest tools in human history]. These artifacts are often difficult to distinguish from naturally fractured rock, and they are frequently recovered from geologic contexts (such as high-energy stream deposits) likely to contain naturally chipped and broken cobbles and pebbles. As a consequence, most of the reported European sites dating to more than 500,000 years ago are highly problematic.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- highlight differences between the two stages of European colonization
- explain why doing research into early European colonization is difficult
- reconcile two competing theories regarding the colonization of Europe
- discuss recent investigations into the colonization of Europe
- argue for the relevance of new evidence regarding the colonization of Europe

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:34 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

small numbers of humans. Both their skeletal morphology and their tools suggest that they may have had little connection with the people who colonized Europe after 500,000 years ago, and they might have failed to establish long-term settlement. The lack of known sites in northern Europe suggests that the initial occupants may have been unable to cope with environments above 41°–42° North (that is, above latitudes already settled by *Homo erectus* in Asia).

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The lack of hand axes presents a special problem for the European sites that antedate half a million years. Such tools are unmistakable products of the human hand, and their presence in later deposits—even in isolated settings—is firm evidence of human occupation. But prior to 500,000 years ago, Europeans were making simple pebble and flake tools that differed little from the original Oldowan industry [the earliest tools in human history]. These artifacts are often difficult to distinguish from naturally fractured rock, and they are frequently recovered from geologic contexts (such as high-energy stream deposits) likely to contain naturally chipped and broken cobbles and pebbles. As a consequence, most of the reported European sites dating to more than 500,000 years ago are highly problematic.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- highlight differences between the two stages of European colonization
- explain why doing research into early European colonization is difficult
- reconcile two competing theories regarding the colonization of Europe
- discuss recent investigations into the colonization of Europe
- argue for the relevance of new evidence regarding the colonization of Europe

Select one answer choice.

11...The passage implies which of the following about hard axes?

- A.They cannot be mistaken for naturally occurring rocks
- B.They were not used by the neanderthals
- C.They have been found in sites associated with the earliest Europeans
- D.They are usually found buried in sediments deposited by lakes and streams
- E.They make dating European sites that postdate half a million years ago difficult.

12...The passage supports which of the following statements about the tools used by Europeans prior to 500,000 years ago?

- A.They look very similar to naturally broken rocks.
- B.They closely resemble the original Oldowan industry
- C.They have not been found above 41°-42° North

另一场考试

9. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the tools used by Europeans prior to 500,000 years ago is true?

- A)They look very similar to naturally broken rocks.
- B)They are unlike the original Oldowan industry.
- C)They have been found above 41°-42° North.
- D)They closely resemble the tools used by Neanderthals.
- E)They have only been found in obscuring geologic contexts.

10. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the people who colonized Europe after 500,000 years ago?

- A) Their settlements are hard to accurately date.
- B) Their settlements were quite small.
- C) Their settlements were less densely populated than those of earlier colonies.
- D) They used stone tools that closely resembled naturally fractured rock.
- E) They were able to survive in locations where there is no evidence of earlier colonizers.

11. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a reason for the difficulty in documenting the early phase of European colonization?

- A) The size of occupation sites
- B) The density of the population
- C) The location of early European sites
- D) The erosion of caves and rock shelters
- E) The absence of human skeletal remains

12. The passage suggests which of the following about the people who colonized Europe prior to 500,000 years ago?

- A) They probably did not use stone tools.
- B) They were probably not ancestors of the Neanderthals.
- C) They colonized latitudes above those settled by Homo erectus in Asia.
- D) Their skeletons were morphologically similar to later colonizers.
- E) Their shelters were more prone to erosion than those of later colonizers.

Passage 43

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:19:14 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Novelist Zora Neale Hurston's memoir *Dust Tracks on a Road* (1942) is remarkable for stepping outside well-established patterns of its genre. African American autobiography, whose origins lay in narratives written or told by slaves or former slaves, became firmly established in the nineteenth century as a literary form that permitted African Americans to combine the telling of individual life stories with protest against an intolerable political, social, and economic system. Long after the abolition of slavery, this element of protest continued to draw on the common experiences of African American authors and readers, reinforcing the collective nature of the civil rights endeavor. Thus, the individual as a representative of an oppressed group opposed to the larger forces of racial oppression is the central focus in African American autobiography well into the twentieth century. Such twentieth-century autobiographies as those of novelist Richard Wright, writer and lecturer Claude Brown, and civil rights leader Malcolm X continue the tradition. Among literary women who adopted the traditional model, poet Nikki Giovanni devoted her autobiography to her involvement with the Black liberation movement of the 1960s, while poet Maya Angelou adopted a literary model, making excellent use of the traditional European *Bildungsroman*—or “coming of age novel”—in her 1969 memoir about growing up Black in the segregated South.

In sharp contrast to this narrative model of individual struggle, Hurston in *Dust Tracks* employs two distinct strategies in different sections of the book. In the early chapters, speaking as an ethnographic interpreter of Black folk culture without prolonged reference to racial oppression, Hurston situates herself in the context of the folkways and history of her all-Black hometown of

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- analyze a scholarly debate of the past
- summarize the life and work of an important writer
- compare two groundbreaking works
- assess the reputation of a major literary figure
- explain and justify an unusual approach

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:18:56 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

liberation movement of the 1960s, while poet Maya Angelou adopted a literary model, making excellent use of the traditional European *Bildungsroman*—or “coming of age novel”—in her 1969 memoir about growing up Black in the segregated South.

In sharp contrast to this narrative model of individual struggle, Hurston in *Dust Tracks* employs two distinct strategies in different sections of the book. In the early chapters, speaking as an ethnographic interpreter of Black folk culture without prolonged reference to racial oppression, Hurston situates herself in the context of the folkways and history of her all-Black hometown of Eatontville, Florida, describing a serene and secure childhood, never focusing on the larger, oppressive society. Later chapters take the form of impersonal essays dealing with such topics as “Love” and “Books and Things”; in these chapters, Hurston gives her own highly independent views on these topics but never illustrates those views by means of her own personal experiences.

As the first Black woman writer to venture outside the group framework in which Black autobiography had existed since the late eighteenth century, Hurston received a good deal of negative criticism. Her contemporaries complained that *Dust Tracks* failed to contribute positively to the ongoing struggle against racism, while today's critics find it frustrating in its lack of self-disclosure. But *Dust Tracks*, while unconventional, nevertheless represents a significant contribution to the genre of African American autobiography. By using selected elements in her life to discover an alternative version of the Black female self to those already prevalent in Black autobiographical literature, Hurston forces the reader to redefine the meanings and uses of the genre.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- analyze a scholarly debate of the past
- summarize the life and work of an important writer
- compare two groundbreaking works
- assess the reputation of a major literary figure
- explain and justify an unusual approach

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Section 3 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:18:14 ⏱ Hide Time

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According to the passage, *Dust Tracks on a Road* is important for which of the following reasons?

- It faithfully narrates formative events in its author's political consciousness.
- It represents a thought-provoking departure from an established genre.
- It evokes combative and divisive critical reaction.
- It has set the standard for contemporary African American autobiography.
- It successfully revives a neglected eighteenth-century literary genre.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:29:39 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Novelist Zora Neale Hurston's memoir *Dust Tracks on a Road* (1942) is remarkable for stepping outside well-established patterns of its genre. African American autobiography, whose origins lay in narratives written or told by slaves or former slaves, became firmly established in the nineteenth century as a literary form that permitted African Americans to combine the telling of individual life stories with protest against an intolerable political, social, and economic system. Long after the abolition of slavery, this element of protest continued to draw on the common experiences of African American authors and readers, reinforcing the collective nature of the civil rights endeavor. Thus, the individual as a representative of an oppressed group opposed to the larger forces of racial oppression is the central focus in African American autobiography well into the twentieth century. Such twentieth-century autobiographies as those of novelist Richard Wright, writer and lecturer Claude Brown, and civil rights leader Malcolm X continue the tradition. Among literary women who adopted the traditional model, poet Nikki Giovanni devoted her autobiography to her involvement with the Black liberation movement of the 1960s, while poet Maya Angelou adopted a literary model, making excellent use of the traditional European *Bildungsroman*—or “coming of age novel”—in her 1969 memoir about growing up Black in the segregated South.

In sharp contrast to this narrative model of individual struggle, Hurston in *Dust Tracks* employs two distinct strategies in different sections of the book. In the early chapters, speaking as an ethnographic interpreter of Black folk culture without prolonged reference to racial oppression, Hurston situates herself in the context of the folkways and history of her all-Black hometown of Eatonville, Florida, describing a serene and secure childhood, never focusing on the larger, oppressive

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

- An event is summarized, then its significance to contemporary life is assessed.
- A literary tradition is described, then a previously mentioned exception to the tradition is described and evaluated.
- Several works are compared, then a new study dealing with those works is described.
- Two representative trends are compared in terms of their lasting influence.
- Two scholarly positions are assessed, then the position taken by the author of the passage is given.

Select one answer choice.

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Section 3 of 6 | Question 12 of 20

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Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

society. Later chapters take the form of impersonal essays dealing with such topics as "Love" and "Books and Things"; in these chapters, Hurston gives her own highly independent views on these topics but never illustrates those views by means of her own personal experiences.

As the first Black woman writer to venture outside the group framework in which Black autobiography had existed since the late eighteenth century, Hurston received a good deal of negative criticism. Her contemporaries complained that *Dust Tracks* failed to contribute positively to the ongoing struggle against racism, while today's critics find it frustrating in its lack of self-disclosure. But *Dust Tracks*, while unconventional, nevertheless represents a significant contribution to the genre of African American autobiography. By using selected elements in her life to discover an alternative version of the Black female self to those already prevalent in Black autobiographical literature, Hurston forces the reader to redefine the meanings and uses of the genre.

It can be inferred from the passage that Hurston's "contemporaries" would have viewed *Dust Tracks on a Road* more favorably if it had contained more of which of the following elements?

- Ethnographic interpretations of Black folk culture
- Narratives describing the development of Hurston's fictional works
- Episodes in which the narrator is pitted against the forces of racial oppression
- Expository essays detailing Hurston's personal philosophy
- Historical episodes recounting the establishment of African American communities

Select one answer choice.

9. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage ?

- A. Dust Tracks on a Road, although condemned for violating the conventions of its genre ,is an important contribution to African American autobiography.
- B. Dust Tracks on a road ,condemned in its own time by critics and the public alike ,has nonetheless served as a model for much contemporary African American autobiography.
- C. Zora Neale Hurston's place in the forefront of African American literature has been secured by the recent rediscovery by critics of Dust Tracks on a Road.
- D. In Dust Tracks on a Road, Zora Neale Hurston explicitly condemns the time-honored conventions of African American autobiography and proposes a whole new direction for the genre.
- E. The genre of African American autobiography, which originated with the eighteenth-century slave narrative, reaches its apex in the writings of Zora Neale Hurston.

10. Which of the following pieces of writing would be most similar to one of the early chapters of Dust Tracks on a Road ,as the book is described in the passage ?

- A. A journalist' s negative depiction of the political practices of various countries
- B. A reporter' s grave account of being held prisoner of war in a foreign land
- C. An essayist' s fond memories of the social customs of the region where he grew up
- D. A historian' s study of burial customs in an ancient civilization
- E. A poet' s essay about the process by which she composed her most famous collection of poems

11. The author of the passage mentions the “abolition of slavery” most probably for which of the following reasons ?

- A. To identify a turning point after which African American autobiography was transformed
- B. To provide a historical referent for a central event in Dust Tracks on a Road
- C. To highlight the contrast between political history and literary history
- D. To emphasize the endurance of an element of African American autobiography
- E. To orient the reader to the historical era in which Hurston was writing

12. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage concerning the slave narratives ?

- A. The literary elements of these narratives have fused with traditional European literary genres to create the modern African American autobiography.
- B. Certain conventions established by these narratives are applicable outside the context of slavery and were used by writers well into the twentieth century.
- C. These narratives are for the most part associated with the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and had been supplanted by a new genre by the time slavery was abolished.
- D. These narratives seldom contained either reminiscences of childhood activities or descriptions of family activities.
- E. The authors of these narratives recorded their experiences for the benefit of family and friends ,not for consumption by the wider reading public.

Passage 44

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Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

This passage is adapted from material published in 1971.

Among linguists there is a general agreement that Gullah—a dialect spoken by many descendants of West Africans in the southeastern United States—and the dialects spoken by people of West African descent in the Caribbean are linguistically related. It is also argued that all are “creole” languages, that is, languages based on two or more other languages. Linguists have not been able to agree on how these different dialects developed, but have generally agreed on their genesis: most linguists adhere to the hypothesis that Gullah and these Caribbean dialects are primarily derived from a source language that is no longer spoken, a language derived, at least lexically, from Portuguese. The assignment of a Portuguese base to this source language is in response to the facts that the Portuguese were the first Europeans to carry on an extensive slave trade in West Africa and that some Caribbean creole dialects show a fair percentage of Portuguese words in their lexicons. Because this source language is assumed to have been developed for the limited purposes of doing business, it is assumed to have been a “simplified” language.

There is an important difficulty in this hypothesis. The notion of a simplified language obscured the question of genesis by implying that there was linguistic discontinuity as far as the transmission of African linguistic forms is concerned. Although the proponents of the simplified-language hypothesis have usually acknowledged that African forms are present in Gullah and the related Caribbean dialects, they have simply affirmed the presence of these forms without making serious attempts to determine the processes by which the African forms might have entered these dialects.

But the question of the process by which African linguistic

Which of the following best describes the “important difficulty”?

- The source language of Gullah and the Caribbean creole dialects is assumed to have been developed for business purposes.
- The supposition of a Portuguese-based source language does not explain the linguistic continuity that exists between West African languages and Gullah and the Caribbean creole dialects.
- Proponents of a Portuguese-based source language do not acknowledge the presence of West African vocabulary in Gullah and the Caribbean creole dialects.
- There is inadequate evidence that Gullah and the Caribbean creole dialects are derived from a common source language.
- No creole dialect is currently spoken in either Portugal or West Africa.

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:40 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

There is an important difficulty in this hypothesis. The notion of a simplified language obscured the question of genesis by implying that there was linguistic discontinuity as far as the transmission of African linguistic forms is concerned. Although the proponents of the simplified-language hypothesis have usually acknowledged that African forms are present in Gullah and the related Caribbean dialects, they have simply affirmed the presence of these forms without making serious attempts to determine the processes by which the African forms might have entered these dialects.

But the question of the process by which African linguistic elements have entered this group of dialects and by which the elements were transmitted seems to me to be crucial in determining the validity of any hypothesis regarding the genesis of Gullah and the Caribbean creole dialects. A look at Indo-European linguistics may make this point clear. The most prevalent view concerning the basis for classification of genesis in Indo-European linguistics is that continuity of morphology constitutes the relevant evidence for positing related genesis. Thus English, itself a creole language, is considered to be a continuation of Anglo-Saxon and, through it, of old Germanic, although in fact the vocabulary is predominantly Romance or Latin. Similarly, since we find an almost total absence of Indo-European morphology in Gullah and the related Caribbean dialects, but instead find that their morphosyntax (their structural elements) can be derived from the morphosyntax of West African languages, we can reasonably conclude that, despite the presence of Portuguese vocabulary, there is a morphosyntactical continuity from West African source languages to these dialects—without the mediation of a Portuguese-based source language.

Which of the following best describes the “important difficulty”?

- The source language of Gullah and the Caribbean creole dialects is assumed to have been developed for business purposes.
- The supposition of a Portuguese-based source language does not explain the linguistic continuity that exists between West African languages and Gullah and the Caribbean creole dialects.
- Proponents of a Portuguese-based source language do not acknowledge the presence of West African vocabulary in Gullah and the Caribbean creole dialects.
- There is inadequate evidence that Gullah and the Caribbean creole dialects are derived from a common source language.
- No creole dialect is currently spoken in either Portugal or West Africa.

Select one answer choice.

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Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

This passage is adapted from material published in 1971.

Among linguists there is a general agreement that Gullah—a dialect spoken by many descendants of West Africans in the southeastern United States—and the dialects spoken by people of West African descent in the Caribbean are linguistically related. It is also argued that all are “creole” languages, that is, languages based on two or more other languages. Linguists have not been able to agree on how these different dialects developed, but have generally agreed on their genesis: most linguists adhere to the hypothesis that Gullah and these Caribbean dialects are primarily derived from a source language that is no longer spoken, a language derived, at least lexically, from Portuguese. The assignment of a Portuguese base to this source language is in response to the facts that the Portuguese were the first Europeans to carry on an extensive slave trade in West Africa and that some Caribbean creole dialects show a fair percentage of Portuguese words in their lexicons. Because this source language is assumed to have been developed for the limited purposes of doing business, it is assumed to have been a “simplified” language.

There is an important difficulty in this hypothesis. The notion of a simplified language obscured the question of genesis by implying that there was linguistic discontinuity as far as the transmission of African linguistic forms is concerned. Although the proponents of the simplified-language hypothesis have usually acknowledged that African forms are present in Gullah and the related Caribbean dialects, they have simply affirmed the presence of these forms without making serious attempts to determine the processes by which the African forms might have entered these dialects.

But the question of the process by which African linguistic

According to the author, linguists who believe that the source language for the Caribbean creole dialects has a Portuguese base have built their hypothesis, in part, on

- analysis of other dialects that are derived from Portuguese
- studies of speech difference that occur among various economic classes
- contrasts in the vocabulary of the dialects
- examinations of Indo-European linguistics
- knowledge of the patterns of Portuguese trading

Select one answer choice.

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Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

they have simply affirmed the presence of these forms without making serious attempts to determine the processes by which the African forms might have entered these dialects.

But the question of the process by which African linguistic elements have entered this group of dialects and by which the elements were transmitted seems to me to be crucial in determining the validity of any hypothesis regarding the genesis of Gullah and the Caribbean creole dialects. A look at Indo-European linguistics may make this point clear. The most prevalent view concerning the basis for classification of genesis in Indo-European linguistics is that continuity of morphology constitutes the relevant evidence for positing related genesis. Thus English, itself a creole language, is considered to be a continuation of Anglo-Saxon and, through it, of old Germanic, although in fact the vocabulary is predominantly Romance or Latin. Similarly, since we find an almost total absence of Indo-European morphology in Gullah and the related Caribbean dialects, but instead find that their morphosyntax (their structural elements) can be derived from the morphosyntax of West African languages, we can reasonably conclude that, despite the presence of Portuguese vocabulary, there is a morphosyntactical continuity from West African source languages to these dialects—without the mediation of a Portuguese-based source language.

The author refers to “Indo-European linguistics” primarily in order to

- present recent discoveries in the field of linguistics that confirm the author’s own competence as a linguist
- provide an example of an instance in which linguists found linguistic discontinuity in the development of dialects
- provide evidence that linguists generally deem morphosyntax more important than vocabulary in determining how a dialect developed
- demonstrate that not all dialects that contain elements from two or more different languages were derived from simplified languages
- show that linguists have been compelled to reconsider their theories about the development of languages when new information became available

Select one answer choice.

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

This passage is adapted from material published in 1971.

Among linguists there is a general agreement that Gullah—a dialect spoken by many descendants of West Africans in the southeastern United States—and the dialects spoken by people of West African descent in the Caribbean are linguistically related. It is also argued that all are “creole” languages, that is, languages based on two or more other languages. Linguists have not been able to agree on how these different dialects developed, but have generally agreed on their genesis: most linguists adhere to the hypothesis that Gullah and these Caribbean dialects are primarily derived from a source language that is no longer spoken, a language derived, at least lexically, from Portuguese. The assignment of a Portuguese base to this source language is in response to the facts that the Portuguese were the first Europeans to carry on an extensive slave trade in West Africa and that some Caribbean creole dialects show a fair percentage of Portuguese words in their lexicons. Because this source language is assumed to have been developed for the limited purposes of doing business, it is assumed to have been a “simplified” language.

There is an important difficulty in this hypothesis. The notion of a simplified language obscured the question of genesis by implying that there was linguistic discontinuity as far as the transmission of African linguistic forms is concerned. Although the proponents of the simplified-language hypothesis have usually acknowledged that African forms are present in Gullah and the related Caribbean dialects, they have simply affirmed the presence of these forms without making serious attempts to determine the processes by which the African forms might have entered these dialects.

But the question of the process by which African linguistic

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The passage suggests that, in the author's opinion, the presence of West African morphosyntax in Gullah and the Caribbean creole dialects most probably indicates which of the following about the primary source language of those dialects?

- It contained no vocabulary of Portuguese origin.
- It was a simplified language that contained no morphosyntax of Portuguese origin.
- It was a combination of West African languages and an Indo-European language other than Portuguese.
- It was a combination of the Portuguese and West African languages, but was not a simplified language.
- It was a West African language or a combination of West African languages.

Select one answer choice.

Passage 45

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Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

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Until the French Revolution of 1789 and the Napoleonic Wars at the turn of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, chemistry in European universities had generally led a marginal existence. Most university teachers of chemistry were there to provide a service for students of medicine and pharmacy. The number of significant research chemists could be reckoned as a few dozen internationally, and, with the partial exceptions of France and Germany, it made little or no sense to talk about national chemical communities. There were distinguished professors, for example, Hermann Boerhaave in the Netherlands at the beginning of the eighteenth century and Joseph Black in Edinburgh at the end of that century. For the most part, however, university chairs in chemistry were few and had little prestige. Chemistry, unlike medicine, did not constitute a profession in its own right.

There were industries that were based on the application of chemistry, but most of these depended on a traditional mixture of ingredients: entrepreneurial skill, recipes that had been found to work, and the tactile expertise of the practitioner rather than the theoretical insights of the academic chemist. Chemists were of course engaged in practical applications of their science. In the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris, members of the Academy functioned in part as a scientific civil service and bent their energies to solving problems of water quality, street lighting, sewage disposal, and more. The French Enlightenment's great *Encyclopedia* was directly concerned with learning from the practice of artisans, and thereby both enriching theoretical understanding and improving craft and industrial practice. Joseph Black advised the masters of ironworks, Swedish chemists became expert mineralogists and consultants to the mining industry, and military chemists worked in many nations on the improvement of

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- summarize what was known in a science at a given time
- explain the status of a science in a particular period
- trace a significant change in the evolution of a science
- present some practical applications of a science in one era
- describe the resources available to past practitioners of a science

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

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Chemistry lacked prestige, and chemists often worked in isolation, with little recognition from the wider community of science. Newtonian physics and astronomy were the model sciences for the eighteenth century. Many shared the great eighteenth-century philosopher Immanuel Kant's view that chemistry was incapable of becoming a science and could never be more than a kind of systematic natural history, an organized compilation of facts derived from experiment and observation. Chemistry—socially, professionally, economically, and scientifically—was a poor relation in the hierarchical family of the sciences.

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- explain the status of a science in a particular period
- trace a significant change in the evolution of a science
- present some practical applications of a science in one era
- describe the resources available to past practitioners of a science

Select one answer choice.

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Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Until the French Revolution of 1789 and the Napoleonic Wars at the turn of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, chemistry in European universities had generally led a marginal existence. Most university teachers of chemistry were there to provide a service for students of medicine and pharmacy. The number of significant research chemists could be reckoned as a few dozen internationally, and, with the partial exceptions of France and Germany, it made little or no sense to talk about national chemical communities. There were distinguished professors, for example, Hermann Boerhaave in the Netherlands at the beginning of the eighteenth century and Joseph Black in Edinburgh at the end of that century. For the most part, however, university chairs in chemistry were few and had little prestige. Chemistry, unlike medicine, did not constitute a profession in its own right.

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Which of the following statements about chemistry in eighteenth-century universities can be inferred from the passage?

- University faculties did not include the most important research chemists of the time.
- Few students encountering chemistry in universities intended to pursue it as their career.
- Most teachers of medicine and pharmacy in universities had not studied chemistry.
- The chemistry curriculums in French and German universities differed markedly from those in other European universities.
- Research in chemistry was more advanced at French and German universities than it was at those elsewhere in Europe.

Select one answer choice.

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Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

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

Regarding the chemists who were "engaged in practical applications of their science," it can be inferred from the passage that in some cases they

- included university faculty
- worked to improve armaments
- addressed themselves to problems of urban life

Select one or more answer choices.

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

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Chemistry lacked prestige, and chemists often worked in isolation, with little recognition from the wider community of science. Newtonian physics and astronomy were the model sciences for the eighteenth century. Many shared the great eighteenth-century philosopher Immanuel Kant's view that chemistry was incapable of becoming a science and could never be more than a kind of systematic natural history, an organized compilation of facts derived from experiment and observation. Chemistry—socially, professionally, economically, and scientifically—was a poor relation in the

According to the second paragraph, chemistry tended to be regarded as

abstruse

derivative

plebeian

trivial

pragmatic

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

Select one answer choice.

Passage 46

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Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

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The importance of the Bill of Rights in twentieth-century United States law and politics has led some historians to search for the “original meaning” of its most controversial clauses. This approach, known as “originalism,” presumes that each right codified in the Bill of Rights had an independent history that can be studied in isolation from the histories of other rights, and its proponents ask how formulations of the Bill of Rights in 1791 reflected developments in specific areas of legal thinking at that time. Legal and constitutional historians, for example, have found originalism especially useful in the study of provisions of the Bill of Rights that were innovative by eighteenth-century standards, such as the Fourth Amendment’s broadly termed protection against “unreasonable searches and seizures.” Recent calls in the legal and political arena for a return to a “jurisprudence of original intention,” however, have made it a matter of much more than purely scholarly interest when originalists insist that a clause’s true meaning was fixed at the moment of its adoption, or maintain that only those rights explicitly mentioned in the United States Constitution deserve constitutional recognition and protection. These two claims seemingly lend support to the notion that an interpreter must apply fixed definitions of a fixed number of rights to contemporary issues, for the claims imply that the central problem of rights in the Revolutionary era was to precisely identify, enumerate, and define those rights that Americans felt were crucial to protecting their liberty.

Both claims, however, are questionable from the perspective of a strictly historical inquiry, however sensible they may seem from the vantage point of contemporary jurisprudence. Even though originalists are correct in claiming that the search for original meaning is inherently historical, historians would not normally seek to determine

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- reconcile opposing views of a modern-day political and legal issue
- introduce an innovative approach to a particular legal and political issue
- criticize the application of a certain scholarly methodology to contemporary legal issues
- trace the origin and development of a certain scholarly methodology
- explain complementary scholarly approaches to a historical question

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

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Both claims, however, are questionable from the perspective of a strictly historical inquiry, however sensible they may seem from the vantage point of contemporary jurisprudence. Even though originalists are correct in claiming that the search for original meaning is inherently historical, historians would not normally seek to determine exactly what a specific clause or right meant when the Bill of Rights was adopted in 1791, because historians would not normally feel compelled to support attempts to make that “original meaning” binding today. The strictly historical purpose for an inquiry into the original meaning of specific rights would be to determine why a particular clause was adopted and to establish a baseline from which its subsequent evolution could be traced and evaluated.

Because of its proponents’ pressing need to find determinate meaning at a fixed historical moment, originalism cannot capture everything that was dynamic and creative—thus uncertain and problematic—in Revolutionary constitutionalism, nor can it easily accommodate the diversity of views that explains why the debates of the Revolutionary era were so lively. A strictly historical approach, on the other hand, makes it clear that the framers and ratifiers of the Bill of Rights were struggling with complex questions, the novelty of which had carried them away from the received wisdom of their time and was forcing their ideas about rights and the protection of those rights to continually evolve.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- reconcile opposing views of a modern-day political and legal issue
- introduce an innovative approach to a particular legal and political issue
- criticize the application of a certain scholarly methodology to contemporary legal issues
- trace the origin and development of a certain scholarly methodology
- explain complementary scholarly approaches to a historical question

Select one answer choice.

<p>Section 2 of 6 Question 10 of 20</p> <p>Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.</p> <p>The importance of the Bill of Rights in twentieth-century United States law and politics has led some historians to search for the “original meaning” of its most controversial clauses. This approach, known as “originalism,” presumes that each right codified in the Bill of Rights had an independent history that can be studied in isolation from the histories of other rights, and its proponents ask how formulations of the Bill of Rights in 1791 reflected developments in specific areas of legal thinking at that time. Legal and constitutional historians, for example, have found originalism especially useful in the study of provisions of the Bill of Rights that were innovative by eighteenth-century standards, such as the Fourth Amendment’s broadly termed protection against “unreasonable searches and seizures.” Recent calls in the legal and political arena for a return to a “jurisprudence of original intention,” however, have made it a matter of much more than purely scholarly interest when originalists insist that a clause’s true meaning was fixed at the moment of its adoption, or maintain that only those rights explicitly mentioned in the United States Constitution deserve constitutional recognition and protection. These two claims seemingly lend support to the notion that an interpreter must apply fixed definitions of a fixed number of rights to contemporary issues, for the claims imply that the central problem of rights in the Revolutionary era was to precisely identify, enumerate, and define those rights that Americans felt were crucial to protecting their liberty.</p> <p>Both claims, however, are questionable from the perspective of a strictly historical inquiry, however sensible they may seem from the vantage point of contemporary jurisprudence. Even though originalists are correct in claiming that the search for original meaning is inherently historical, historians would not normally seek to determine</p>	<p>00:29:41 <input type="checkbox"/> Hide Time</p> <p>The author of the passage mentions the Fourth Amendment in the first paragraph for which of the following reasons?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> To identify a right the meaning of which has changed significantly since the adoption of the Bill of Rights <input type="radio"/> To provide an example of the difficulty historians encounter in their attempts to determine the original meaning of the Bill of Rights <input type="radio"/> To help explain why the framers of the Bill of Rights used such generalized language <input type="radio"/> To illustrate one area of research in which originalism has been useful to certain historians <input type="radio"/> To demonstrate how the methodology of originalism is used when originalists study a particular right <p style="text-align: center;">Select one answer choice.</p>
<p>Section 2 of 6 Question 11 of 20</p> <p>Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.</p> <p>The importance of the Bill of Rights in twentieth-century United States law and politics has led some historians to search for the “original meaning” of its most controversial clauses. This approach, known as “originalism,” presumes that each right codified in the Bill of Rights had an independent history that can be studied in isolation from the histories of other rights, and its proponents ask how formulations of the Bill of Rights in 1791 reflected developments in specific areas of legal thinking at that time. Legal and constitutional historians, for example, have found originalism especially useful in the study of provisions of the Bill of Rights that were innovative by eighteenth-century standards, such as the Fourth Amendment’s broadly termed protection against “unreasonable searches and seizures.” Recent calls in the legal and political arena for a return to a “jurisprudence of original intention,” however, have made it a matter of much more than purely scholarly interest when originalists insist that a clause’s true meaning was fixed at the moment of its adoption, or maintain that only those rights explicitly mentioned in the United States Constitution deserve constitutional recognition and protection. These two claims seemingly lend support to the notion that an interpreter must apply fixed definitions of a fixed number of rights to contemporary issues, for the claims imply that the central problem of rights in the Revolutionary era was to precisely identify, enumerate, and define those rights that Americans felt were crucial to protecting their liberty.</p> <p>Both claims, however, are questionable from the perspective of a strictly historical inquiry, however sensible they may seem from the vantage point of contemporary jurisprudence. Even though originalists are correct in claiming that the search for original meaning is inherently historical, historians would not normally seek to determine</p>	
<p>00:29:39 <input type="checkbox"/> Hide Time</p> <p>It can be inferred from the passage that a jurisprudence of original intention is based on which of the following assumptions about the Bill of Rights?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Its framers and ratifiers sought to protect individual rights in as many situations as possible by describing each right in broad terms. <input type="radio"/> Its framers and ratifiers originally intended the rights enumerated in the various individual clauses to be interpreted in relation to one another. <input type="radio"/> Each clause has a meaning that can be determined by studying its history and can be applied to contemporary issues. <input type="radio"/> Each right reflects the diversity of views that its framers held about individual rights. <input type="radio"/> A study of interpretations of the Bill of Rights suggests that the Bill can legitimately be read in more than one way. <p style="text-align: center;">Select one answer choice.</p>	

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

The importance of the Bill of Rights in twentieth-century United States law and politics has led some historians to search for the “original meaning” of its most controversial clauses. This approach, known as “originalism,” presumes that each right codified in the Bill of Rights had an independent history that can be studied in isolation from the histories of other rights, and its proponents ask how formulations of the Bill of Rights in 1791 reflected developments in specific areas of legal thinking at that time. Legal and constitutional historians, for example, have found originalism especially useful in the study of provisions of the Bill of Rights that were innovative by eighteenth-century standards, such as the Fourth Amendment’s broadly termed protection against “unreasonable searches and seizures.” Recent calls in the legal and political arena for a return to a “jurisprudence of original intention,” however, have made it a matter of much more than purely scholarly interest when originalists insist that a clause’s true meaning was fixed at the moment of its adoption, or maintain that only those rights explicitly mentioned in the United States Constitution deserve constitutional recognition and protection. These two claims seemingly lend support to the notion that an interpreter must apply fixed definitions of a fixed number of rights to contemporary issues, for the claims imply that the central problem of rights in the Revolutionary era was to precisely identify, enumerate, and define those rights that Americans felt were crucial to protecting their liberty.

Both claims, however, are questionable from the perspective of a strictly historical inquiry, however sensible they may seem from the vantage point of contemporary jurisprudence. Even though originalists are correct in claiming that the search for original meaning is inherently historical, historians would not normally seek to determine exactly what a specific clause or right meant when the Bill of Rights

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Which of the following historical documents, if they existed, would most strengthen the author’s characterization of Revolutionary constitutionalism?

- Placards from 1791 urging people to ratify the Bill of Rights because it explicitly mentions all rights deserving of constitutional protection
- Personal letters of a framer of the Bill of Rights complaining about his colleagues’ failure to reach consensus about which rights to protect and how to protect them
- Minutes of a meeting during which the precise wording of a right was worked out in order to ensure that the right had a single meaning
- The diary of a framer of the Bill of Rights that details a discussion concerning why one particular clause should be included in the Bill of Rights
- Newspaper editorials asserting that the framers of the Bill of Rights failed to develop creative or innovative ideas about rights

Select one answer choice.

Passage 47

GRE GRADUATE SCHOOL TEST

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20
00:29:04 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Since Earth is the only habitable planet known to humankind, the orbital and physical characteristics of Earth are used to define a habitable planet. In other words, habitability is the characteristic of an environment which has similar properties as those of Earth, and the capability of developing and sustaining Earthly life.

The statement above implies that the fact that the only habitable planet we know is Earth has strongly biased our understanding of the conditions required for life. From the astronomers' point of view, and owing to the essential role that water plays on life on Earth, the definition of a habitable planet is tied to the presence of liquid water. However, as simple as this definition might be, it has strong connections to a variety of complex interdependent processes that need to be unraveled and understood to make predictions on which planets could be habitable. The basic principle is that the surface temperature and pressure of a planet should allow for liquid water. This is determined by the amount of irradiation that the planet receives from the star, and the response of the planet's atmosphere. The latter delicately depends on the composition of the planet, and that in turn determines the heat transport mechanism, cloud presence, and many other atmospheric properties.

The irradiation from the star is contingent on the type of the star and the planet's orbital parameters. The atmospheric composition, on the other hand, depends on the in-gassing, out-gassing, and escape histories of the planet. The in-gassing and out-gassing accounts are intrinsically connected to the interior dynamics of the planet, while atmospheric escape is related to a variety of thermal and non-thermal processes which themselves are linked to the presence of a magnetic field. It is not clear how delicate the balance between these different processes could be. Nor is it evident if there are different pathways that could yield a habitable planet. However, the fact that Earth has succeeded in developing life indicates that our planet might have followed one, perhaps of many evolutionary paths that resulted naturally in a complex system by the series of steps and bifurcations that it encountered. It is important to note that the complexity and interdependence of these processes cannot be taken as evidence for the uniqueness of life on Earth. The road ahead is to understand which planetary characteristics are indispensable, which are facilitating, and which are a byproduct of evolution. For that purpose, and in order to assess the possibility that a planet (e.g., a super-Earth) may be habitable, a deep understanding of these processes (i.e., interior composition and dynamics, planet's magnetic field, and atmospheric characteristics) is required.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- evaluate multiple views of the criteria generally used to judge the habitability of planets
- analyze predictions that have been made regarding the habitability of particular planets
- show how the bias in favor of Earth-like planets has limited the search for habitable planets
- discuss some factors that contribute to the difficulty of assessing the habitability of planets
- describe the conditions under which planets are most likely to become habitable

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20
00:28:11 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

planets could be habitable. The basic principle is that the surface temperature and pressure of a planet should allow for liquid water. This is determined by the amount of irradiation that the planet receives from the star, and the response of the planet's atmosphere. The latter delicately depends on the composition of the planet, and that in turn determines the heat transport mechanism, cloud presence, and many other atmospheric properties.

The irradiation from the star is contingent on the type of the star and the planet's orbital parameters. The atmospheric composition, on the other hand, depends on the in-gassing, out-gassing, and escape histories of the planet. The in-gassing and out-gassing accounts are intrinsically connected to the interior dynamics of the planet, while atmospheric escape is related to a variety of thermal and non-thermal processes which themselves are linked to the presence of a magnetic field. It is not clear how delicate the balance between these different processes could be. Nor is it evident if there are different pathways that could yield a habitable planet. However, the fact that Earth has succeeded in developing life indicates that our planet might have followed one, perhaps of many evolutionary paths that resulted naturally in a complex system by the series of steps and bifurcations that it encountered. It is important to note that the complexity and interdependence of these processes cannot be taken as evidence for the uniqueness of life on Earth. The road ahead is to understand which planetary characteristics are indispensable, which are facilitating, and which are a byproduct of evolution. For that purpose, and in order to assess the possibility that a planet (e.g., a super-Earth) may be habitable, a deep understanding of these processes (i.e., interior composition and dynamics, planet's magnetic field, and atmospheric characteristics) is required.

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Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Since Earth is the only habitable planet known to humankind, the orbital and physical characteristics of Earth are used to define a habitable planet. In other words, habitability is the characteristic of an environment which has similar properties as those of Earth, and the capability of developing and sustaining Earthly life.

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

The author suggests that the "amount of irradiation that the planet receives from the star" is affected by the

composition of the planet's atmosphere

planet's orbital parameters

nature of the star

Stop sharing Hide Select one or more answer choices.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

planets could be habitable. The basic principle is that the surface temperature and pressure of a planet should allow for liquid water. This is determined by the amount of irradiation that the planet receives from the star, and the response of the planet's atmosphere. The latter delicately depends on the composition of the planet, and that in turn determines the heat transport mechanism, cloud presence, and many other atmospheric properties.

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00:26:56 ⏹ Hide Time

The author would most likely agree with which statement about liquid water?

The conditions allowing for the presence of liquid water on a planet are primarily dependent on the planet's orbital parameters.

The conditions allowing for the presence of liquid water on Earth are so complex and interdependent as to be unrepeatable elsewhere.

It may be possible for planets with otherwise identical characteristics to differ with regard to the presence of liquid water.

It may be possible for liquid water to form regardless of the amount of irradiation that a planet receives from its star.

It may be possible for liquid water to form on planets whose properties are not identical to those of Earth.

Stop sharing Hide Select one answer choice.

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Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

temperature and pressure of a planet should allow for liquid water. This is determined by the amount of irradiation that the planet receives from the star, and the response of the planet's atmosphere. The latter delicately depends on the composition of the planet, and that in turn determines the heat transport mechanism, cloud presence, and many other atmospheric properties.

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The author's reference to "different pathways" primarily serves to

- substantiate an alternative explanation
- rebut a competing account
- acknowledge a weakness in a theory
- explain an assumption made in a model
- indicate a lack of certainty regarding a topic

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Select one answer choice.



Passage 48

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

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Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Late-eighteenth-century English cultural authorities seemingly concurred that woman readers should favor history, seen as edifying, over fiction, which was regarded as frivolous and seductive. Readers of Mary Ann Hanway's novel *Andrew Stuart, or the Northern Wanderer*, learning that its heroine delights in David Hume's and Edward Gibbon's histories, could conclude that 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 initially appear. Many readers have detected a protofeminist critique of history 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 perceived tendency to celebrate classical paganism sparked controversy from the first appearance of his history of Rome.

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

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

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00:27:22 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Late-eighteenth-century English cultural authorities seemingly concurred that woman readers should favor history, seen as edifying, over fiction, which was regarded as frivolous and seductive. Readers of Mary Ann Hanway's novel *Andrew Stuart, or the Northern Wanderer*, learning that its heroine delights in David Hume's and Edward Gibbon's histories, could conclude that 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 initially appear. Many readers have detected a protofeminist critique of history 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 perceived tendency to celebrate classical paganism sparked controversy from the first appearance of his history of Rome.

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It can be inferred that the author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the heroine of *The Northern Wanderer*?

- She is represented as someone who fails to recognize the full implications of the books she is reading.
- She is used in *The Northern Wanderer* primarily as a vehicle for expressing conventional views about reading.
- She is meant to reflect the preferences and habits of many of Hanway's own readers.
- She is initially presented as quite different from her sister but then shown to be similar to her in certain ways.
- She is shown by her choice of reading to be intellectually serious but possibly morally unconventional.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 11 of 20 00:26:56 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Late-eighteenth-century English cultural authorities seemingly concurred that woman readers should favor history, seen as edifying, over fiction, which was regarded as frivolous and seductive. Readers of Mary Ann Hanway's novel *Andrew Stuart, or the Northern Wanderer*, learning that its heroine delights in David Hume's and Edward Gibbon's histories, could conclude that 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 initially appear. Many readers have detected a protofeminist critique of history 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 perceived tendency to celebrate classical paganism sparked controversy from the first appearance of his history of Rome.

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Section 3 of 6 | Question 12 of 20 00:26:35 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Late-eighteenth-century English cultural authorities seemingly concurred that woman readers should favor history, seen as edifying, over fiction, which was regarded as frivolous and seductive. Readers of Mary Ann Hanway's novel *Andrew Stuart, or the Northern Wanderer*, learning that its heroine delights in David Hume's and Edward Gibbon's histories, could conclude that 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 initially appear. Many readers have detected a protofeminist critique of history 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 perceived tendency to celebrate classical paganism sparked controversy from the first appearance of his history of Rome.

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Passage 49

<p>Section 2 of 6 Question 9 of 20</p> <p>Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.</p> <p>Increased critical attention to Frederick Douglass' <i>Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass</i> parallels the growth in interest in autobiography as a literary genre, and Douglass' <i>Narrative</i> as autobiography has been the subject of several influential studies. I would argue, however, that the achievement of the <i>Narrative</i> is best appreciated if it is read as a slave narrative.</p> <p>Literary critics agree that autobiography comes into being when recollection engages memories of people and events from the writer's past that at first appear fragmented and unrelated. As an essential part of this activity, recollection brings sequence and relation to the enormous diversity of the writer's experience, and meaning emerges when events are connected as parts of a coherent and comprehensive whole. The self presented in an autobiography comes into being in the act of writing, not before.</p> <p>In contrast, a signal feature of the slave narrative, a literary form unique to the United States, is the effect of the conditions of publication on content. During the nineteenth century, when the abolition of slavery was the central issue, printers and editors greatly influenced the content of slave narratives. Abolitionists such as Lundy and Garrison sought to expunge a vile institution rather than publish individualized histories. From Hammon's <i>Narrative</i> of 1760 to Jacob's <i>Incidents</i> in 1861, the explicit purpose of the slave narrative is far different from the creation of a self, and the shape of that story—the facts to be included and the ordering of those facts—is strongly influenced by persons other than the subject. Not personal recollection but abolitionist political concern brings order to details whose meaning, relation, and shape as a story exist before the narrative opens.</p> <p>Viewing his story as a slave narrative may resolve some persistent questions about Douglass' <i>Narrative</i>: why its structure so resembles the structure of slave narratives and why Douglass subordinates so much of his emotional and intellectual life to the experiences of slavery and the quest for freedom through literacy. Douglass was clearly aware in 1845 of the conventions of the slave narrative, for he had referred to them in his antislavery lectures earlier. He realized that Garrison's agents publicized him as a representative fugitive slave and that he himself was an integral part of a network of clergy and politicians seeking to attract support for the abolitionist cause. However, he was also an individual who wanted to tell his own particular story. Douglass succeeds in resolving this dilemma by personalizing the slave narrative: he relates not only the workings of slavery as a system, but also his own personal experience in that system. As arresting today as in 1845, the <i>Narrative</i> is for this reason the most comprehensive account of slavery in the English language.</p>	00:29:41 ⊖ Hide Time <p>Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Douglass' <i>Narrative</i> is a representative example of the literary genre of the slave narrative. <input type="radio"/> The importance of Douglass' <i>Narrative</i> lies in its description of slavery and the abolitionist cause in the nineteenth century. <input type="radio"/> Douglass' <i>Narrative</i> as autobiography has recently been the subject of several important studies. <input type="radio"/> The slave narrative is a literary genre that is unique to the United States. <input type="radio"/> Douglass successfully exploited the genre of the slave narrative to tell his particular story. <p>Select one answer choice.</p>
<p>Section 2 of 6 Question 9 of 20</p> <p>Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.</p> <p>publication on content. During the nineteenth century, when the abolition of slavery was the central issue, printers and editors greatly influenced the content of slave narratives. Abolitionists such as Lundy and Garrison sought to expunge a vile institution rather than publish individualized histories. From Hammon's <i>Narrative</i> of 1760 to Jacob's <i>Incidents</i> in 1861, the explicit purpose of the slave narrative is far different from the creation of a self, and the shape of that story—the facts to be included and the ordering of those facts—is strongly influenced by persons other than the subject. Not personal recollection but abolitionist political concern brings order to details whose meaning, relation, and shape as a story exist before the narrative opens.</p> <p>Viewing his story as a slave narrative may resolve some persistent questions about Douglass' <i>Narrative</i>: why its structure so resembles the structure of slave narratives and why Douglass subordinates so much of his emotional and intellectual life to the experiences of slavery and the quest for freedom through literacy. Douglass was clearly aware in 1845 of the conventions of the slave narrative, for he had referred to them in his antislavery lectures earlier. He realized that Garrison's agents publicized him as a representative fugitive slave and that he himself was an integral part of a network of clergy and politicians seeking to attract support for the abolitionist cause. However, he was also an individual who wanted to tell his own particular story. Douglass succeeds in resolving this dilemma by personalizing the slave narrative: he relates not only the workings of slavery as a system, but also his own personal experience in that system. As arresting today as in 1845, the <i>Narrative</i> is for this reason the most comprehensive account of slavery in the English language.</p>	00:29:38 ⊖ Hide Time <p>Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Douglass' <i>Narrative</i> is a representative example of the literary genre of the slave narrative. <input type="radio"/> The importance of Douglass' <i>Narrative</i> lies in its description of slavery and the abolitionist cause in the nineteenth century. <input type="radio"/> Douglass' <i>Narrative</i> as autobiography has recently been the subject of several important studies. <input type="radio"/> The slave narrative is a literary genre that is unique to the United States. <input type="radio"/> Douglass successfully exploited the genre of the slave narrative to tell his particular story. <p>Select one answer choice.</p>

Section 2 of 6 | Question 10 of 20 00:29:34 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Increased critical attention to Frederick Douglass' *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* parallels the growth in interest in autobiography as a literary genre, and Douglass' *Narrative* as autobiography has been the subject of several influential studies. I would argue, however, that the achievement of the *Narrative* is best appreciated if it is read as a slave narrative.

Literary critics agree that autobiography comes into being when recollection engages memories of people and events from the writer's past that at first appear fragmented and unrelated. As an essential part of this activity, recollection brings sequence and relation to the enormous diversity of the writer's experience, and meaning emerges when events are connected as parts of a coherent and comprehensive whole. The self presented in an autobiography comes into being in the act of writing, not before.

In contrast, a signal feature of the slave narrative, a literary form unique to the United States, is the effect of the conditions of publication on content. During the nineteenth century, when the abolition of slavery was the central issue, printers and editors greatly influenced the content of slave narratives. Abolitionists such as Lundy and Garrison sought to expunge a vile institution rather than publish individualized histories. From Hammon's *Narrative* of 1760 to Jacob's *Incidents* in 1861, the explicit purpose of the slave narrative is far different from the creation of a self, and the shape of that story—the facts to be included and the ordering of those facts—is strongly influenced by persons other than the subject. Not personal recollection but abolitionist political concern brings order to details whose meaning, relation, and shape as a story exist before the narrative opens.

Viewing his story as a slave narrative may resolve some persistent

According to the passage, autobiography differs from the slave narrative in that autobiographers

- concentrate on their emotional experiences rather than on political events affecting their lives
- find meaning by connecting their experiences in the process of writing
- focus on the people and the events of their adult years
- use literary plots to create connections between disparate experiences
- determine the structure of their works before they begin writing

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 11 of 20 00:29:32 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Increased critical attention to Frederick Douglass' *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* parallels the growth in interest in autobiography as a literary genre, and Douglass' *Narrative* as autobiography has been the subject of several influential studies. I would argue, however, that the achievement of the *Narrative* is best appreciated if it is read as a slave narrative.

Literary critics agree that autobiography comes into being when recollection engages memories of people and events from the writer's past that at first appear fragmented and unrelated. As an essential part of this activity, recollection brings sequence and relation to the enormous diversity of the writer's experience, and meaning emerges when events are connected as parts of a coherent and comprehensive whole. The self presented in an autobiography comes into being in the act of writing, not before.

In contrast, a signal feature of the slave narrative, a literary form unique to the United States, is the effect of the conditions of publication on content. During the nineteenth century, when the abolition of slavery was the central issue, printers and editors greatly influenced the content of slave narratives. Abolitionists such as Lundy and Garrison sought to expunge a vile institution rather than publish individualized histories. From Hammon's *Narrative* of 1760 to Jacob's *Incidents* in 1861, the explicit purpose of the slave narrative is far different from the creation of a self, and the shape of that story—the facts to be included and the ordering of those facts—is strongly influenced by persons other than the subject. Not personal recollection but abolitionist political concern brings order to details whose meaning, relation, and shape as a story exist before the narrative opens.

Viewing his story as a slave narrative may resolve some persistent

The passage suggests which of the following about Hammon's *Narrative* and Jacob's *Incidents*?

- They were written by authors whose explicit purpose was the recording of personal experience.
- They show how greatly the structure of slave narratives changed over the course of the century.
- They are representative slave narratives in that their structure was influenced by publishers and editors.
- They were written by authors who wanted to bring sequence and relation to their experiences as slaves.
- They describe similar geographic settings but widely different experiences within those settings.

Select one answer choice.

<p>Section 2 of 6 Question 12 of 20 Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.</p> <p>Increased critical attention to Frederick Douglass' <i>Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass</i> parallels the growth in interest in autobiography as a literary genre, and Douglass' <i>Narrative</i> as autobiography has been the subject of several influential studies. I would argue, however, that the achievement of the <i>Narrative</i> is best appreciated if it is read as a slave narrative.</p> <p>Literary critics agree that autobiography comes into being when recollection engages memories of people and events from the writer's past that at first appear fragmented and unrelated. As an essential part of this activity, recollection brings sequence and relation to the enormous diversity of the writer's experience, and meaning emerges when events are connected as parts of a coherent and comprehensive whole. The self presented in an autobiography comes into being in the act of writing, not before.</p> <p>In contrast, a signal feature of the slave narrative, a literary form unique to the United States, is the effect of the conditions of publication on content. During the nineteenth century, when the abolition of slavery was the central issue, printers and editors greatly influenced the content of slave narratives. Abolitionists such as Lundy and Garrison sought to expunge a vile institution rather than publish individualized histories. From Hammon's <i>Narrative</i> of 1760 to Jacob's <i>Incidents</i> in 1861, the explicit purpose of the slave narrative is far different from the creation of a self, and the shape of that story—the facts to be included and the ordering of those facts—is strongly influenced by persons other than the subject. Not personal recollection but abolitionist political concern brings order to details whose meaning, relation, and shape as a story exist before the narrative opens.</p> <p>Viewing his story as a slave narrative may resolve some persistent</p>	<p>00:29:30 ⏹ Hide Time</p> <p>Which of the following, if true, most strongly undermines the author's argument about the content and structure of slave narratives?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="radio"/> Slave narratives were written by former slaves who lived in widely different areas of the United States.<input type="radio"/> The structure and content of most slave narratives is different from the structure and content of most nineteenth-century autobiographies.<input type="radio"/> In the nineteenth century, personal histories were published only when they could be fit into familiar literary models.<input type="radio"/> Most slave narratives were written by former slaves who were aware of the conventions of the slave narrative.<input type="radio"/> Most slave narratives were published after the Civil War when the abolition of slavery was no longer an issue. <p>Select one answer choice.</p>
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A1_GRE

Passage 50

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Early historians of the Arabic novel subscribe to the notion that it is a literary form imported from the West and bears no relation to any form of pre-modern Arabic storytelling, even as they acknowledge that pre-modern tradition. Matti Moosa, for example, dismisses the *Arabian Nights* and the *Maqama* [a genre of Arabic literature dating to the late 10th century] as possible ancestors of modern Arabic fiction because “[t]hey are completely different not only from each other but also from the recent fiction, particularly the short story, in their scope, their relation to the environment, and their form.” In fact, the contrary was the case, argues Abd al-Muhsin Taha Badr. In their eagerness to define distinct Egyptian characteristics against the might of European civilization, Arab writers turned to emulating this aggressive, arrogant, and powerful Western model, consequently rejecting their own cultural heritage. The novel, the product of the social transformations of the middle class during the rise of the modern city, appeared only around the 1919 revolution of Sa'd Zaghlul as a critical response to the revolution as well as to the earlier types of storytelling. Muhsin J. al-Musawwir agrees, asserting that the Arabic novel remains until today imprisoned in the purposes, structures and conventions appropriated from the Western novel, failing to establish an authentic, unique identity.

A younger generation of historians contrarily trace the origins of the Arabic novel to pre-modern forms of Arabic storytelling. Ibrahim al-Sa'afin, for example, refutes the Western origin of the Arabic novel and insists that it is rooted in the Arabic storytelling tradition and the cultural context of the Arab world, and has in the past few decades successfully achieved authenticity, or what he deems “native characteristics” independent of the Western novel. The influence of the Western novel on its Arabic counterpart during the [nineteenth- and twentieth-century] colonial period, albeit

00:22:27 ⏸ Hide Time

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- explain the causes of a generational shift in critical views of Arabic fiction
- correct a misperception about the standing of Arabic literature
- summarize a scholarly debate about the origins of the Arabic novel
- reconcile competing historical claims about the Arabic storytelling tradition
- resolve a long-standing question about European influences on Arabic literature

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

of European civilization, Arab writers turned to emulating this aggressive, arrogant, and powerful Western model, consequently rejecting their own cultural heritage. The novel, the product of the social transformations of the middle class during the rise of the modern city, appeared only around the 1919 revolution of Sa'd Zaghlul as a critical response to the revolution as well as to the earlier types of storytelling. Muhsin J. al-Musawwir agrees, asserting that the Arabic novel remains until today imprisoned in the purposes, structures and conventions appropriated from the Western novel, failing to establish an authentic, unique identity.

A younger generation of historians contrarily trace the origins of the Arabic novel to pre-modern forms of Arabic storytelling. Ibrahim al-Sa'afin, for example, refutes the Western origin of the Arabic novel and insists that it is rooted in the Arabic storytelling tradition and the cultural context of the Arab world, and has in the past few decades successfully achieved authenticity, or what he deems “native characteristics” independent of the Western novel. The influence of the Western novel on its Arabic counterpart during the [nineteenth- and twentieth-century] colonial period, albeit undeniable, should be viewed in the broader context of the history of cultural exchanges between East and West. The emergence of the novel in Europe was indebted to Arabic storytelling, which traveled to Europe initially via Spain in the thirteenth century in the form of heroic tales and the *Maqama*, and later through translations of the *Thousand and One Nights* in the early eighteenth century. The Western influence on the Arabic novel is then more the case of what goes around comes around. The novel, both European and Arabic, belongs to the Arabic family of storytelling rather than to the Western one.

00:21:59 ⏸ Hide Time

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- explain the causes of a generational shift in critical views of Arabic fiction
- correct a misperception about the standing of Arabic literature
- summarize a scholarly debate about the origins of the Arabic novel
- reconcile competing historical claims about the Arabic storytelling tradition
- resolve a long-standing question about European influences on Arabic literature

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Early historians of the Arabic novel subscribe to the notion that it is a literary form imported from the West and bears no relation to any form of pre-modern Arabic storytelling, even as they acknowledge that pre-modern tradition. Matti Moosa, for example, dismisses the *Arabian Nights* and the *Maqama* [a genre of Arabic literature dating to the late 10th century] as possible ancestors of modern Arabic fiction because “[t]hey are completely different not only from each other but also from the recent fiction, particularly the short story, in their scope, their relation to the environment, and their form.” In fact, the contrary was the case, argues Abd al-Muhsin Taha Badr. In their eagerness to define distinct Egyptian characteristics against the might of European civilization, Arab writers turned to emulating this aggressive, arrogant, and powerful Western model, consequently rejecting their own cultural heritage. The novel, the product of the social transformations of the middle class during the rise of the modern city, appeared only around the 1919 revolution of Sa'd Zaghlul as a critical response to the revolution as well as to the earlier types of storytelling. Muhsin J. al-Musawwir agrees, asserting that the Arabic novel remains until today imprisoned in the purposes, structures and conventions appropriated from the Western novel, failing to establish an authentic, unique identity.

A younger generation of historians contrarily trace the origins of the Arabic novel to pre-modern forms of Arabic storytelling. Ibrahim al-Sa'afin, for example, refutes the Western origin of the Arabic novel and insists that it is rooted in the Arabic storytelling tradition and the cultural context of the Arab world, and has in the past few decades successfully achieved authenticity, or what he deems “native characteristics” independent of the Western novel. The influence of the Western novel on its Arabic counterpart during the [nineteenth- and twentieth-century] colonial period, albeit undeniably, should be viewed in the broader context of the history of cultural exchanges between East and West. The emergence of the novel in Europe was indebted to Arabic storytelling, which traveled to Europe initially via Spain in the thirteenth century in the form of heroic tales and the *Maqama*, and later through translations of the *Thousand and One Nights* in the early eighteenth century. The Western influence on the Arabic novel is then more the case of what goes around comes around. The novel, both European and Arabic, belongs to the Arabic family of storytelling rather than to the Western one.

It can be inferred from the passage that Matti Moosa and Ibrahim al-Sa'afin would most likely agree with one another about which of the following?

Arabic novels are patterned in certain respects after the *Maqama*.

Arabic novels did not gain widespread popularity until the end of the colonial period.

Readers of Arabic novels have generally been familiar with Western fiction.

Writers of Arabic novels have been influenced by the works of Western authors.

The *Arabian Nights* and the *Maqama* have been equally influential on Arab writers.

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The author of the passage mentions “translations of the *Thousand and One Nights*” primarily to

cite a factor that limited Europeans’ understanding of the Arabic storytelling tradition

propose an alternative chronology for the origins of the Arabic novel

acknowledge the appeal of Arabic tales to European audiences

question a claim about Arab cultural influences on European literature

present an argument about the origins of the European novel

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 12 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

structures and conventions appropriated from the Western novel, failing to establish an authentic, unique identity.

A younger generation of historians contrarily trace the origins of the Arabic novel to pre-modern forms of Arabic storytelling. Ibrahim al-Sa'afin, for example, refutes the Western origin of the Arabic novel and insists that it is rooted in the Arabic storytelling tradition and the cultural context of the Arab world, and has in the past few decades successfully achieved authenticity, or what he deems “native characteristics” independent of the Western novel. The influence of the Western novel on its Arabic counterpart during the [nineteenth- and twentieth-century] colonial period, albeit undeniable, should be viewed in the broader context of the history of cultural exchanges between East and West. The emergence of the novel in Europe was indebted to Arabic storytelling, which traveled to Europe initially via Spain in the thirteenth century in the form of heroic tales and the *Maqama*, and later through translations of the *Thousand and One Nights* in the early eighteenth century. The Western influence on the Arabic novel is then more the case of what goes around comes around. The novel, both European and Arabic, belongs to the Arabic family of storytelling rather than to the Western one.

Information in the passage supports which of the following claims about the “heroic tales”?

They have been proposed as a conduit for Arab influences on the development of the European novel.

They were likely the earliest form in which the *Thousand and One Nights* appeared in Europe.

They have been described as reflecting the influence of Arabic storytelling on Spain's earliest narrative compositions.

They were particularly popular in Europe throughout the eighteenth century.

They have only recently begun to be studied by historians exploring the origins of the Arabic novel.

Select one answer choice.

P 50 另一场考试

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20 00:24:43 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Early historians of the Arabic novel subscribe to the notion that it is a literary form imported from the West and bears no relation to any form of pre-modern Arabic storytelling, even as they acknowledge that pre-modern tradition. Matti Moosa, for example, dismisses the *Arabian Nights* and the *Maqama* [a genre of Arabic literature dating to the late 10th century] as possible ancestors of modern Arabic fiction because “[t]hey are completely different not only from each other but also from the recent fiction, particularly the short story, in their scope, their relation to the environment, and their form.” In fact, the contrary was the case, argues Abd al-Muhsin Taha Badr. In their eagerness to define distinct Egyptian characteristics against the might of European civilization, Arab writers turned to emulating this aggressive, arrogant, and powerful Western model, consequently rejecting their own cultural heritage. The novel, the product of the social transformations of the middle class during the rise of the modern city, appeared only around the 1919 revolution of Sa'd Zaghlul as a critical response to the revolution as well as to the earlier types of storytelling. Muhsin J. al-Musawi agrees, asserting that the Arabic novel remains until today imprisoned in the purposes, structures and conventions appropriated from the Western novel, failing to establish an authentic, unique identity.

A younger generation of historians contrarily trace the origins of the Arabic novel to pre-modern forms of Arabic storytelling. Ibrahim al-Sa'afin, for example, refutes the Western origin of the Arabic novel and insists that it is rooted in the Arabic storytelling tradition and the cultural context of the Arab world, and has in the

According to the passage, the “younger generation of historians”

- believe that earlier historians mischaracterized the Arabic storytelling tradition
- see the Arabic novel as having arisen from indigenous Arabic narrative forms
- have shifted attention from the Arabic novel’s origins to the study of its formal qualities
- are challenging certain long-standing assumptions about Arab readers’ preferences
- have demonstrated that Western novelists are strongly indebted to the Arabic storytelling tradition

Section 3 of 6 | Question 10 of 20 00:23:08 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Early historians of the Arabic novel subscribe to the notion that it is a literary form imported from the West and bears no relation to any form of pre-modern Arabic storytelling, even as they acknowledge that pre-modern tradition. Matti Moosa, for example, dismisses the *Arabian Nights* and the *Maqama* [a genre of Arabic literature dating to the late 10th century] as possible ancestors of modern Arabic fiction because “[t]hey are completely different not only from each other but also from the recent fiction, particularly the short story, in their scope, their relation to the environment, and their form.” In fact, the contrary was the case, argues Abd al-Muhsin Taha Badr. In their eagerness to define distinct Egyptian characteristics against the might of European civilization, Arab writers turned to emulating this aggressive, arrogant, and powerful Western model, consequently rejecting their own cultural heritage. The novel, the product of the social transformations of the middle class during the rise of the modern city, appeared only around the 1919 revolution of Sa'd Zaghlul as a critical response to the revolution as well as to the earlier types of storytelling. Muhsin J. al-Musawi agrees, asserting that the Arabic novel remains until today imprisoned in the purposes, structures and conventions appropriated from the Western novel, failing to establish an authentic, unique identity.

A younger generation of historians contrarily trace the origins of the Arabic novel to pre-modern forms of Arabic storytelling. Ibrahim al-Sa'afin, for example, refutes the Western origin of the Arabic novel and insists that it is rooted in the Arabic storytelling tradition and the cultural context of the Arab world, and has in the past few decades successfully achieved authenticity, or what he deems “native characteristics” independent of the Western novel.

The influence of the West on the Arabic novel is a subject that has been

According to the passage, one of the claims made by “early historians of the Arabic novel” is that novels by Arab writers

- have drawn upon the *Maqama* in ways that are sometimes overlooked because the influence of Western models is more obvious
- represent an aspiration to celebrate the writers’ cultural heritage but implicitly contain a repudiation of it
- have sometimes been modeled on European works that the writers consider to be expressions of shared European and Arab values
- can be understood as a response to European writers’ appropriations of certain aspects of the Arabic literary tradition
- appeal primarily to readers who have an appreciation of both the Western and the Arabic literary traditions

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:20:47 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

until today imprisoned in the purposes, structures and conventions appropriated from the Western novel, failing to establish an authentic, unique identity. A younger generation of historians contrarily trace the origins of the Arabic novel to pre-modern forms of Arabic storytelling. Ibrahim al-Sa'afin, for example, refutes the Western origin of the Arabic novel and insists that it is rooted in the Arabic storytelling tradition and the cultural context of the Arab world, and has in the past few decades successfully achieved authenticity, or what he deems “native characteristics” independent of the Western novel. The influence of the Western novel on its Arabic counterpart during the [nineteenth- and twentieth-century] colonial period, albeit undeniable, should be viewed in the broader context of the history of cultural exchanges between East and West. The emergence of the novel in Europe was indebted to Arabic storytelling, which traveled to Europe initially via Spain in the thirteenth century in the form of **heroic tales** and the *Majma'a*, and later through translations of the *Thousand and One Nights* in the early eighteenth century. The Western influence on the Arabic novel is then more the case of what goes around comes around. The novel, both European and Arabic, belongs to the Arabic family of storytelling rather than to the Western one.

Information in the passage supports which of the following claims about the “heroic tales”?

- They have been proposed as a conduit for Arab influences on the development of the European novel.
- They were likely the earliest form in which the *Thousand and One Nights* appeared in Europe.
- They have been described as reflecting the influence of Arabic storytelling on Spain's earliest narrative compositions.
- They were particularly popular in Europe throughout the eighteenth century.
- They have only recently begun to be studied by historians exploring the origins of the Arabic novel.

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00:08:53 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Muhsin J. al-Musawwī agrees, asserting that the Arabic novel remains until today imprisoned in the purposes, structures and conventions appropriated from the Western novel, failing to establish an authentic, unique identity.

A younger generation of historians contrarily trace the origins of the Arabic novel to pre-modern forms of Arabic storytelling. Ibrahim al-Sa'afin, for example, refutes the Western origin of the Arabic novel and insists that it is rooted in the Arabic storytelling tradition and the cultural context of the Arab world, and has in the past few decades successfully achieved authenticity, or what he deems “native characteristics” independent of the Western novel. The influence of the Western novel on its Arabic counterpart during the [nineteenth- and twentieth-century] colonial period, albeit undeniable, should be viewed in the broader context of the history of cultural exchanges between East and West. The emergence of the novel in Europe was indebted to Arabic storytelling, which traveled to Europe initially via Spain in the thirteenth century in the form of heroic tales and the *Majma'a*, and later through translations of the *Thousand and One Nights* in the early eighteenth century. The Western influence on the Arabic novel is then more the case of what goes around comes around. The novel, both European and Arabic, belongs to the Arabic family of storytelling rather than to the Western one.

It can be inferred that Ibrahim al-Sa'afin would agree with which of the following claims about “the history of cultural exchanges between East and West”?

- It played a far more significant role in shaping the Arabic novel than many historians of the younger generation have recognized.
- It reflects an increasingly international outlook among both Arabic and European writers starting in the eighteenth century.
- It had a more transformative effect on Arabic cultural traditions than it did on European cultural traditions.
- It has received insufficient attention by scholars who deny the influence of Arabic storytelling on the Arabic novel.
- It has been mischaracterized by historians who perceive in the Arabic novel expressions of native characteristics independent of the Western novel.

Passage 51

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

During the early years of the United States environmental movement in the 1960s and 1970s, alarmed activists, warning that nature was in danger of being irredeemably destroyed by human activity, demanded a variety of environmental protections, including the preservation of wilderness areas as national parks. But these environmentalists' conceptual framework came under scrutiny shortly thereafter as cultural critics—especially those who were part of the theory revolution that transformed and preoccupied literary study into the end of the century—began to spread the postmodern wisdom that these parks museumized nature and that the wilderness they tried to preserve was not the primeval wild but a social construction. A consensus was growing that *all* areas of human life—from people's personal attitudes to the mediascapes they inhabited to the ideas they formed and the built worlds in which they dwelt—were socially constructed; and these attitudes were quickly extended to nature, especially since ecologists and environmental historians had become so clear in demonstrating the determinative effects on nature of human beings, from ancient to modern times.

One important result of this change in thought was that a number of qualities that 1960s and '70s activist ecologists had felt nature self-evidently possessed seemed to be suddenly undercut—and in a startling and provocatively contrarian manner. Most important, nature's once apparent-Otherness seemed suddenly to be no more. In fact, it seemed to vanish in a number of different ways. Human beings had so encroached on nature, the apocalypticists had shown, that nature was no longer independent of people. Supplementing this sense of radical contemporary change were environmental historians' insights into how radically the earth's ecosystems had been reshaped over the course of human history, from the emergence of mankind to the invention of agriculture to the rise of modern

00:29:38 ⏹ Hide Time

Which of the following most accurately characterizes the "change"?

- A new rationale for preserving wilderness areas emerged as an earlier one lost ground.
- The idea that nature was being affected by human activities was no longer accepted.
- A philosophical belief about nature was applied to all areas of human life.
- A view that had underlain discussions about environmentalism began to seem untenable.
- The environmental movement was increasingly considered to be ineffective and unnecessary.

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

they tried to preserve was not the primeval wild but a social construction. A consensus was growing that *all* areas of human life—from people's personal attitudes to the mediascapes they inhabited to the ideas they formed and the built worlds in which they dwelt—were socially constructed; and these attitudes were quickly extended to nature, especially since ecologists and environmental historians had become so clear in demonstrating the determinative effects on nature of human beings, from ancient to modern times.

One important result of this change in thought was that a number of qualities that 1960s and '70s activist ecologists had felt nature self-evidently possessed seemed to be suddenly undercut—and in a startling and provocatively contrarian manner. Most important, nature's once apparent-Otherness seemed suddenly to be no more. In fact, it seemed to vanish in a number of different ways. Human beings had so encroached on nature, the apocalypticists had shown, that nature was no longer independent of people. Supplementing this sense of radical contemporary change were environmental historians' insights into how radically the earth's ecosystems had been reshaped over the course of human history, from the emergence of mankind to the invention of agriculture to the rise of modern society. Ideas of a timeless or pure nature were thus discredited. Finally, on the level of intellectual history, nature's "otherness" was undermined in an equally decisive manner when cultural theorists began to argue that this supposed attribute was not only a socially constructed ideology, but an ideology of surprisingly recent vintage. The "otherness" of nature was an ideology that had been put in place during the romantic period of the nineteenth century—and put in place so decisively that it seemed to *be* the nature of nature.

00:29:35 ⏹ Hide Time

Which of the following most accurately characterizes the "change"?

- A new rationale for preserving wilderness areas emerged as an earlier one lost ground.
- The idea that nature was being affected by human activities was no longer accepted.
- A philosophical belief about nature was applied to all areas of human life.
- A view that had underlain discussions about environmentalism began to seem untenable.
- The environmental movement was increasingly considered to be ineffective and unnecessary.

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:29:32 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

During the early years of the United States environmental movement in the 1960s and 1970s, alarmed activists, warning that nature was in danger of being irredeemably destroyed by human activity, demanded a variety of environmental protections, including the preservation of wilderness areas as national parks. But these environmentalists' conceptual framework came under scrutiny shortly thereafter as cultural critics—especially those who were part of the theory revolution that transformed and preoccupied literary study into the end of the century—began to spread the postmodern wisdom that these parks museumized nature and that the wilderness they tried to preserve was not the primeval wild but a social construction. A consensus was growing that *all* areas of human life—from people's personal attitudes to the mediascapes they inhabited to the ideas they formed and the built worlds in which they dwelt—were socially constructed; and these attitudes were quickly extended to nature, especially since ecologists and environmental historians had become so clear in demonstrating the determinative effects on nature of human beings, from ancient to modern times.

One important result of this change in thought was that a number of qualities that 1960s and '70s activist ecologists had felt nature self-evidently possessed seemed to be suddenly undercut—and in a startling and provocatively contrarian manner. Most important, nature's once apparent-Otherness seemed suddenly to be no more. In fact, it seemed to vanish in a number of different ways. Human beings had so encroached on nature, the apocalypticists had shown, that nature was no longer independent of people. Supplementing this sense of radical contemporary change were environmental historians' insights into how radically the earth's ecosystems had been reshaped over the course of human history, from the emergence of mankind to the invention of agriculture to the rise of modern

The author mentions "built worlds" primarily in order to

- demonstrate how a particular claim has failed to provide support for an argument
- explain why certain distinctions can be difficult to recognize as socially constructed
- highlight a contrast between the primeval environment and the environments created by humans
- qualify a point about one of the ways in which the natural environment is threatened by human activity
- elucidate an argument used to challenge a particular understanding of nature

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:29:29 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

During the early years of the United States environmental movement in the 1960s and 1970s, alarmed activists, warning that nature was in danger of being irredeemably destroyed by human activity, demanded a variety of environmental protections, including the preservation of wilderness areas as national parks. But these environmentalists' conceptual framework came under scrutiny shortly thereafter as cultural critics—especially those who were part of the theory revolution that transformed and preoccupied literary study into the end of the century—began to spread the postmodern wisdom that these parks museumized nature and that the wilderness they tried to preserve was not the primeval wild but a social construction. A consensus was growing that *all* areas of human life—from people's personal attitudes to the mediascapes they inhabited to the ideas they formed and the built worlds in which they dwelt—were socially constructed; and these attitudes were quickly extended to nature, especially since ecologists and environmental historians had become so clear in demonstrating the determinative effects on nature of human beings, from ancient to modern times.

One important result of this change in thought was that a number of qualities that 1960s and '70s activist ecologists had felt nature self-evidently possessed seemed to be suddenly undercut—and in a startling and provocatively contrarian manner. Most important, nature's once apparent-Otherness seemed suddenly to be no more. In fact, it seemed to vanish in a number of different ways. Human beings had so encroached on nature, the apocalypticists had shown, that nature was no longer independent of people. Supplementing this sense of radical contemporary change were environmental historians' insights into how radically the earth's ecosystems had been reshaped over the course of human history, from the emergence of mankind to the invention of agriculture to the rise of modern

The passage suggests which of the following about the "conceptual framework"?

- It has been misrepresented by certain postmodern thinkers.
- It was based on ideas that were rooted in the nineteenth century.
- It originated with activists eager to protect the natural environment.
- It was popularized by theoretical trends that influenced literary studies.
- It has enjoyed a resurgence since the early years of the environmental movement.

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 12 of 20

00:29:24 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

One important result of this change in thought was that a number of qualities that 1960s and '70s activist ecologists had felt nature self-evidently possessed seemed to be suddenly undercut—and in a startling and provocatively contrarian manner. Most important, nature's once apparent-Otherness seemed suddenly to be no more. In fact, it seemed to vanish in a number of different ways. Human beings had so encroached on nature, the apocalypticists had shown, that nature was no longer independent of people. Supplementing this sense of radical contemporary change were environmental historians' insights into how radically the earth's ecosystems had been reshaped over the course of human history, from the emergence of mankind to the invention of agriculture to the rise of modern society. Ideas of a timeless or pure nature were thus discredited. Finally, on the level of intellectual history, nature's "otherness" was undermined in an equally decisive manner when cultural theorists began to argue that this supposed attribute was not only a socially constructed ideology, but an ideology of surprisingly recent vintage. The "otherness" of nature was an ideology that had been put in place during the romantic period of the nineteenth century—and put in place so decisively that it seemed to *be* the nature of nature.

The author would be most likely to agree with which of the following assertions about the "ideology"?

- It probably owes more to the cultural milieu of the later twentieth century than it does to the romantic period.
- It might have been more influential if those who adhered to it had understood the origins of that ideology.
- It has mistakenly been characterized as having once been widely held even though few people actually accepted it.
- Its influence on environmental activists is surprising, given those activists' aspirations to preserve natural areas.
- Its historically specific origins were apparently not known to activists who participated in the environmental movement of the 1960s and 1970s.

Select one answer choice.

Passage 52

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

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Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

When Flemish painter Anthony Van Dyck moved to England in 1632 to become court painter to Charles I, he introduced an entirely new way of representing dress in portraiture. In women's portraits, he left off fashionable accessories, depicted subjects in unbuttoned sleeves and collars, and added lavish drapery and jewels. For the first time an artist actively participated in dressing his subjects, creating an amalgam of fantasy and reality. While Van Dyck was most innovative when representing women, he used similar elements in portraits of men.

Van Dyck's *Portrait of Thomas Killigrew and William Crofts* (1638) demonstrates how the artist relaxed and unbuttoned men's dress to accord with an underlying theme. The double portrait may be seen as an essay in grief: Killigrew, a poet and playwright, had lost his wife Cecelia to the plague shortly before the sitting, and Crofts was her nephew. The painting contains clear references to the situation at hand. The background features a broken column, a traditional emblem of earthly transience. A drawing in Killigrew's right hand depicts two funerary monuments. Crofts holds a blank sheet of paper, seen by some scholars as an analog to the drawing Killigrew holds: a symbol of what is gone.

Art historians have interpreted the clothing depicted in this portrait, particularly Crofts' doublet which is worn unbuttoned in back, as an allusion to the subjects' grief-stricken distraction. It is true that Killigrew's dress includes references to his loss—he wears a cross inscribed with his wife's initials. There is an intimate nature to this painting, which seems underscored by the loose clothing worn by both subjects. However, this reading of the costumes as signs of grief does not take account of seventeenth-century fashion conventions. Only Killigrew appears in noticeably disheveled attire; Crofts' dress would be quite appropriate for a formal portrait. Though black clothing, such as that worn by Crofts, was common for mourning, it was also ordinary on other occasions. Furthermore, during the first stage of mourning no shiny surfaces, such as Crofts' satin doublet, would be permitted. The unbuttoned slit on Crofts' doublet was probably a matter of style: a French courtier in a 1635 fashion print by Bosse, who is gallivanting rather than grieving, wears a similarly undone doublet. Evidence suggests that by the late 1630s a certain calculated looseness was conventional in men's formal dress. Ribeiro, for example, cites the writings of moralists objecting to this style.

Killigrew's attire, though even looser than Crofts', should not necessarily be associated with grief. Other seventeenth-century subjects depicted in melancholic states do not dress this way. Although Killigrew's "undress" lends this portrait a distinctive intimacy, it might also refer to Killigrew's literary career. Many of Van Dyck's other subjects who engaged in literary pursuits are depicted in loose clothing. The blank sheet held by Crofts may be a reminder not only of Killigrew's loss but also of his solace: he had but to express his grief in writing.

The author of the passage suggests that if the cited "art historians" had taken account of seventeenth-century fashion, they would have been more likely to

- recognize that the clothing worn by the subjects in the *Portrait* contributes to an atmosphere of intimacy in the painting
- recognize the extent to which Van Dyck's approach to portraiture represented a departure from the practices of other artists
- recognize that Crofts' manner of dress in the *Portrait* was appropriate for a formal portrait
- conclude that the doublet worn by Crofts in the *Portrait* is not made of satin
- be able to distinguish between the significance of the unbuttoned doublet depicted in the *Portrait* and that of the one depicted in a fashion print by Bosse

Select one answer choice.

公众号：留学大佬 GRE

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

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Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Art historians have interpreted the clothing depicted in this portrait, particularly Crofts' doublet which is worn unbuttoned in back, as an allusion to the subjects' grief-stricken distraction. It is true that Killigrew's dress includes references to his loss—he wears a cross inscribed with his wife's initials. There is an intimate nature to this painting, which seems underscored by the loose clothing worn by both subjects. However, this reading of the costumes as signs of grief does not take account of seventeenth-century fashion conventions. Only Killigrew appears in noticeably disheveled attire; Crofts' dress would be quite appropriate for a formal portrait. Though black clothing, such as that worn by Crofts, was common for mourning, it was also ordinary on other occasions. Furthermore, during the first stage of mourning no shiny surfaces, such as Crofts' satin doublet, would be permitted. The unbuttoned slit on Crofts' doublet was probably a matter of style: a French courtier in a 1635 fashion print by Bosse, who is gallivanting rather than grieving, wears a similarly undone doublet. Evidence suggests that by the late 1630s a certain calculated looseness was conventional in men's formal dress. Ribeiro, for example, cites the writings of moralists objecting to this style.

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Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

When Flemish painter Anthony Van Dyck moved to England in 1632 to become court painter to Charles I, he introduced an entirely new way of representing dress in portraiture. In women's portraits, he left off fashionable accessories, depicted subjects in unbuttoned sleeves and collars, and added lavish drapery and jewels. For the first time an artist actively participated in dressing his subjects, creating an amalgam of fantasy and reality. While Van Dyck was most innovative when representing women, he used similar elements in portraits of men.

Van Dyck's *Portrait of Thomas Killigrew and William, Lord Crofts* (1638) demonstrates how the artist relaxed and unbuttoned men's dress to accord with an underlying theme. The double portrait may be seen as an essay in grief: Killigrew, a poet and playwright, had lost his wife Cecelia to the plague shortly before the sitting, and Crofts was her nephew. The painting contains clear references to the situation at hand. The background features a broken column, a traditional emblem of earthly transience. A drawing in Killigrew's right hand depicts two funerary monuments. Crofts holds a blank sheet of paper, seen by some scholars as an analog to the drawing Killigrew holds: a symbol of what is gone.

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The author of the passage suggests which of the following about Killigrew's disheveled attire in the *Portrait of Thomas Killigrew and William, Lord Crofts*?

- It resembles clothing worn by subjects in melancholic states in other paintings in the period.
- It resembles the clothing worn by subjects in other Van Dyck paintings who were associated with literature.
- It includes shiny materials that were not considered appropriate for the first stage of mourning.
- It reflects the distraction and inattentiveness to dress typical of a person in a state of mourning.
- It has been regarded by art historians as evidence that Van Dyck chose the clothing worn by the subjects in the painting.

Select one answer choice.

公众号：留学大佬 GRE

Section 2 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

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The author's reference to the "cross" worn by Killigrew serves primarily as

- a concession of partial agreement with a point made by other art historians about the *Portrait*
- evidence supporting the author's main point about the significance of Killigrew's state of dress in the *Portrait*
- an example of the kind of detail overlooked by other art historians who have commented on the *Portrait*
- an example of the type of adornment that was rarely seen in portraiture before Van Dyck
- an illustration of the way in which Van Dyck used emblematic as well as realistic elements in his portraits

Select one answer choice.

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

Killigrew's attire, though even looser than Crofts', should not necessarily be associated with grief. Other seventeenth-century subjects depicted in melancholic states do not dress this way. Although Killigrew's "undress" lends this portrait a distinctive intimacy, it might also refer to Killigrew's literary career. Many of Van Dyck's other subjects who engaged in literary pursuits are depicted in loose clothing. The blank sheet held by Crofts may be a reminder not only of Killigrew's loss but also of his solace: he had but to express his grief in writing.

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

It suggests that a certain detail of the painting should not be understood as emblematic.

It calls attention to a detail of the painting that art historians have generally overlooked.

It offers support for the author's interpretation of the significance of Killigrew's clothing.

It introduces evidence to support the author's view of the appropriateness of Crofts' manner of dress.

It casts doubt on the way that art historians have interpreted the relationship between the two subjects in the painting.

Select one answer choice.

公众号：留学大佬 GRE

10. The passage suggests which of the following about Van Dyck' s portraits of men?

- A. They included fewer fashionable accessories than did his portraits of women.
- B. They frequently depicted subject in states of melancholy or mourning.
- C. They gave less attention to men' s clothing than did most paintings of the time.
- D. They did not usually include loose or disheveled clothing
- E. They were less innovative than were his portraits of women.

Passage 53

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Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The significant phenomenon of African American settlement in suburban communities has, according to historian Andrew Wiese, gone largely unnoticed by historians of the Great Migration—the movement of over a million African Americans from the United States South in the 1910s and the 1920s. Though the great majority of these migrants settled in city centers, by 1940 almost one-fifth of African Americans living in metropolitan areas of the North and West resided in suburbs. Nor, says Wiese, has this phenomenon been adequately explored by historians of suburbanization, whose work focuses on middle-class and primarily White suburbs while ignoring the working-class suburbanites who formed the majority in many suburbs before 1940, a significant number of whom were African American.

Wiese's research on the early years of one historically African American working-class suburb in Ohio suggests the distinctiveness of such communities. Like the White middle-class suburbanites who have been the subject of most studies of suburbanization, these suburbanites idealized suburban life and preferred home ownership in family-oriented neighborhoods. However, they were uniquely influenced by their history and culture in the South, striving to recreate landscapes reminiscent of southern rural regions. Furthermore, in contrast to the White middle-class suburbanites, these African Americans (like many working-class Whites of the era) pursued suburban home ownership as an economic strategy. Like their city-dwelling African American counterparts, suburban African American men who had come north in the Great Migration tended to be employed in urban industrial jobs that were highly vulnerable to economic downturns. Unlike their urban African American counterparts, and unlike middle-class White suburbanites, whose homes served primarily as sites of consumption, the early

The passage is primarily concerned with

- describing theories that underlie the study of a particular type of community
- contrasting theories about a particular type of community
- explaining the significance of parallels that existed between certain types of communities
- emphasizing the contribution made by a particular type of community to the growth of cities
- elucidating some of the distinguishing traits of a particular type of community

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

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Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

influenced by their history and culture in the South, striving to recreate landscapes reminiscent of southern rural regions. Furthermore, in contrast to the White middle-class suburbanites, these African Americans (like many working-class Whites of the era) pursued suburban home ownership as an economic strategy. Like their city-dwelling African American counterparts, suburban African American men who had come north in the Great Migration tended to be employed in urban industrial jobs that were highly vulnerable to economic downturns. Unlike their urban African American counterparts, and unlike middle-class White suburbanites, whose homes served primarily as sites of consumption, the early African American suburbanites studied by Wiese frequently utilized their homes for economic survival: they rented rooms, cultivated garden produce and backyard livestock for their own use and for sale, and relied on their homes as irrevocable shelter in times of unemployment, sickness or retirement. (Indeed, increased economic security afforded by entrance into unions and by unemployment insurance eventually contributed to a reversal in these trends in working-class African American suburbs.)

The cyclical nature of the jobs in which many early African American male suburbanites were employed also meant that women's wage work was often crucial for home ownership and for family economic mobility. Perhaps as a result, women in communities like that studied by Wiese apparently participated more in local politics and public affairs than did women in White middle-class suburbs. In further contrast to White middle-class suburbs, where the emphasis was more narrowly on the nuclear family, the early African American suburbs featured clusters of extended families, who provided child care for women employed outside the home and served as conduits for information about employment and other economic opportunities.

The passage is primarily concerned with

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- elucidating some of the distinguishing traits of a particular type of community

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

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Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Work focuses on middle-class and primarily white suburbs while ignoring the working-class suburbanites who formed the majority in many suburbs before 1940, a significant number of whom were African American.

Wiese's research on the early years of one historically African American working-class suburb in Ohio suggests the distinctiveness of such communities. Like the White middle-class suburbanites who have been the subject of most studies of suburbanization, these suburbanites idealized suburban life and preferred home ownership in family-oriented neighborhoods. However, they were uniquely influenced by their history and culture in the South, striving to recreate landscapes reminiscent of southern rural regions. Furthermore, in contrast to the White middle-class suburbanites, these African Americans (like many working-class Whites of the era) pursued suburban home ownership as an economic strategy. Like their city-dwelling African American counterparts, suburban African American men who had come north in the Great Migration tended to be employed in urban industrial jobs that were highly vulnerable to economic downturns. Unlike their urban African American counterparts, and unlike middle-class White suburbanites, whose homes served primarily as sites of consumption, the early African American suburbanites studied by Wiese frequently utilized their homes for economic survival: they rented rooms, cultivated garden produce and backyard livestock for their own use and for sale, and relied on their homes as irrevocable shelter in times of unemployment, sickness or retirement. (Indeed, increased economic security afforded by entrance into unions and by unemployment insurance eventually contributed to a reversal in these trends in working-class African American suburbs.)

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The passage suggests that African American workers' entrance into unions had an effect on African American suburbs because, after their entrance into unions, workers there

- preferred to live closer to their jobs when industrial employment became steadier and less cyclical in nature
- became more geographically stable as their economic security increased
- began to rely primarily on unions rather than on extended families for economic and other types of support
- could rely more on income from employment and less on suburban home ownership for economic security
- felt less reliant on home ownership as a measure of freedom and independence

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

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Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The significant phenomenon of African American settlement in suburban communities has, according to historian Andrew Wiese, gone largely unnoticed by historians of the Great Migration—the movement of over a million African Americans from the United States South in the 1910s and the 1920s. Though the great majority of these migrants settled in city centers, by 1940 almost one-fifth of African Americans living in metropolitan areas of the North and West resided in suburbs. Nor, says Wiese, has this phenomenon been adequately explored by historians of suburbanization, whose work focuses on middle-class and primarily White suburbs while ignoring the working-class suburbanites who formed the majority in many suburbs before 1940, a significant number of whom were African American.

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Which of the following statements, if true, would best support the reason suggested in the passage for the difference in participation in local politics and public affairs by women in White middle-class suburbs as compared to women in African American working-class suburbs?

- Sociological research shows a significant correlation between engagement in paid employment and engagement in political and civic activism.
- Documents from African American suburban civic and political institutions show that men and women often shared leadership roles in these institutions.
- Interviews with women from White middle-class suburbs reveal that many of these women seriously questioned the idealization of feminine domesticity.
- Historical records show that women were responsible for most of the domestic production that took place in African American suburbs.
- Statistics indicate higher percentages of political and civic participation in middle-class communities than in working-class communities.

Select one answer choice.

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

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The passage suggests that, compared with African Americans who left the South during the Great Migration and settled in suburban communities, African Americans who settled in city centers were

- more likely to be employed in urban industrial jobs
- more likely to be dependent on wages from more than one family member for economic mobility
- more likely to emphasize establishment of clusters of extended families
- less likely to emphasize criteria other than home ownership as measures of independence
- less likely to rely on domestic production to supplement their incomes in times of economic downturns

Select one answer choice.

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Passage 54

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Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The sequential megafaunal collapse (SMC) hypothesis proposes that the depletion of populations of large whales by commercial whaling in the 1960s and 1970s in the North Pacific (primarily the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands region) deprived mammal-eating killer whales of an important prey resource and thus forced them to switch from preying on fin and sperm whales to preying on sea otters and populations of pinnipeds (a suborder of carnivorous mammals that includes seals and sea lions), precipitating sequential declines in those populations. This hypothesis was developed based on the timing and spatial pattern of large-whale removal in the North Pacific and the timing of observed declines in four marine mammal populations: harbor seals, northern fur seals, Steller sea lions, and sea otters.

However, the SMC hypothesis is not supported by a number of recent studies. Wade et al. reviewed a broad range of data and concluded that this hypothesis about prey-switching rests upon a poorly supported assumption regarding the importance of adult large whales as primary prey items of killer whales. Mizroch and Rice reviewed the historical information on stomach contents of sampled killer whales in the North Pacific and found that less than 3 percent of the mammal-eating killer whales examined prior to 1968 contained large prey items. Mizroch and Rice also concluded that the primary pulse of commercial whaling in the vicinity of the Aleutian Islands and the Gulf of Alaska (i.e., north of 50 degrees north latitude) was between 1963 and 1965 and primarily targeted fin and sperm whales (by order of biomass removed in the 1950s and 1960s). For the most part, legal commercial whaling in this area ended in 1967, after which most catches were made south of the Aleutian Islands (i.e., south of 50 degrees north latitude).

Killer whales are known to prey sometimes on the calves of large whales, but evidence from studies of whale scarring and from direct observations of predation attempts strongly suggests that most such predation occurs before calves reach the high-latitude waters that are the focus of the SMC hypothesis. Thus, any idea that, prior to commercial whaling, killer whales were sustained primarily by a diet of whale calves in high latitudes is not supported by the available evidence. It is also worth noting that while attacks on sperm whales have been documented on rare occasions, fin whales do not appear to be targeted as prey by killer whales, as evidenced by the lack of reported attacks and very low rates of scarring.

If the SMC hypothesis is valid, then which of the following statements must be true about the observed declines in pinnipeds and sea otters in the North Pacific?

- The decline in pinnipeds was greater than the decline in sea otters.
- These declines were restricted to certain areas of the region.
- These declines predated the depletion of populations of large whales.
- These declines were not as substantial as the decline in fin and sperm whales.
- These declines were subsequent to the beginning of commercial whaling in the region.

Select one answer choice.

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Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

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Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

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Based on information in the passage, a proponent of the SMC hypothesis could best defend the hypothesis against the implications of Mizroch and Rice's review of the "historical information" by noting which of the following?

The most aggressive commercial whaling in the North Pacific took place only after 1968 and concentrated on fin and sperm whales.

Prior to 1968, there were few pinnipeds in the North Pacific region that was studied by Mizroch and Rice.

The historical information reviewed by Mizroch and Rice overlooked the impact of commercial whaling on predator-prey relationships in the North Pacific.

Commercial whaling may have altered the type of prey available to killer whales studied by Mizroch and Rice.

The diets of killer whales in the samples studied by Mizroch and Rice were probably different from those of the overall killer whale population in the North Pacific.

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

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It can be inferred that the author mentions "the primary pulse of commercial whaling" in order to

question the SMC hypothesis claim about the main target of commercial whaling in the North Pacific

concede one aspect of the SMC hypothesis assumption about the geographical locus of commercial whaling

question the causal sequence presented in the SMC hypothesis

elaborate on a criticism of commercial whaling in the North Pacific

clarify a distinction between legal and nonlegal whaling in the North Pacific

Select one answer choice.

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

The sequential megafaunal collapse (SMC) hypothesis proposes that the depletion of populations of large whales by commercial whaling in the 1960s and 1970s in the North Pacific (primarily the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands region) deprived mammal-eating killer whales of an important prey resource and thus forced them to switch from preying on fin and sperm whales to preying on sea otters and populations of pinnipeds (a suborder of carnivorous mammals that includes seals and sea lions), precipitating sequential declines in those populations. This hypothesis was developed based on the timing and spatial pattern of large-whale removal in the North Pacific and the timing of observed declines in four marine mammal populations: harbor seals, northern fur seals, Steller sea lions, and sea otters.

However, the SMC hypothesis is not supported by a number of recent studies. Wade et al. reviewed a broad range of data and concluded that this hypothesis about prey-switching rests upon a poorly supported assumption regarding the importance of adult large whales as primary prey items of killer whales. Mizroch and Rice reviewed the historical information on stomach contents of sampled killer whales in the North Pacific and found that less than 3 percent of the mammal-eating killer whales examined prior to 1968 contained large prey items. Mizroch and Rice also concluded that the primary pulse of commercial whaling in the vicinity of the Aleutian Islands and the Gulf of Alaska (i.e., north of 50 degrees north latitude) was between 1963 and 1965 and primarily targeted fin and sperm whales (by order of biomass removed in the 1950s and 1960s). For the most part, legal commercial whaling in this area ended in 1967, after which most catches were made south of the Aleutian Islands (i.e., south of 50 degrees north latitude).

Killer whales are known to prey sometimes on the calves of large...

00:27:18 ⏹ Hide Time

The author disputes the SMC hypothesis with regard to which of the following points?

- Whether nonlegal commercial whaling continued in the North Pacific after 1967
- Whether there was significant commercial whaling in the North Pacific in the 1970s
- Whether pinniped and sea otter populations declined in the North Pacific in the 1970s
- Whether commercial whalers in the North Pacific targeted fin and sperm whales
- Whether killer whales sometimes prey on calves of large whales

Select one answer choice.

A1_GRE

Passage 55

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:44 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

It was long assumed that in the type of ancient Greek play known as Old Comedy, as in tragedy, three actors performed all the speaking parts. This assumption was shaken when scholars realized that some scenes by the playwright Aristophanes have four speaking characters onstage at once. Rees therefore argued that there was no fixed number, but that view was not generally accepted. A more widely held view is that there were three principal actors with additional performers for small parts. However, there is no evidence contemporary with Aristophanes that distinguishes three actors from the others in this way. Dover accepts four actors, but argues against any greater number, citing passages in which no more than four appear to be available to play roles. His argument seems convincing until he concedes the use of a fifth actor in *Akharnians*; if a fifth actor can speak two lines here, why not in other plays? Henderson has since postulated a fifth actor to play unnamed characters at three points in *Lysistrata*, but admits difficulty in accounting for his presence: "Since the fifth actor's role is so small and inessential, it may be that Aristophanes for some reason had to accommodate him or that he was a novice." Henderson implies that Aristophanes would have preferred to use only four actors, but does not explain why.

Dramatists, it seems, would naturally prefer to have a separate actor for each role, enabling them to have as many characters as they wished on-stage at once and to cast in each role an actor with suitable physical characteristics and acting ability. If in fact Aristophanes restricted himself to a specific number of actors, why did he do so? In later plays, such as Shakespeare's, featuring large numbers of characters, parts were frequently doubled for financial reasons: theater producers could not afford, or did not wish, to pay more actors than necessary. But every play did not use the same number; some managers were

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- question the validity of several scholars' interpretations of certain scenes in Aristophanes' plays
- assess the validity of the evidence that has been presented in support of several scholarly views about a particular characteristic of Old Comedy
- explain how certain works of Aristophanes differ from the works of most other ancient Greek playwrights and offer possible reasons for those differences
- outline a scholarly debate about a supposed feature of Old Comedy and consider possible explanations for that feature
- describe a controversy among scholars studying Old Comedy and introduce evidence that resolves that controversy

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:38 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

why not in other plays? Henderson has since postulated a fifth actor to play unnamed characters at three points in *Lysistrata*, but admits difficulty in accounting for his presence: "Since the fifth actor's role is so small and inessential, it may be that Aristophanes for some reason had to accommodate him or that he was a novice." Henderson implies that Aristophanes would have preferred to use only four actors, but does not explain why.

Dramatists, it seems, would naturally prefer to have a separate actor for each role, enabling them to have as many characters as they wished on-stage at once and to cast in each role an actor with suitable physical characteristics and acting ability. If in fact Aristophanes restricted himself to a specific number of actors, why did he do so? In later plays, such as Shakespeare's, featuring large numbers of characters, parts were frequently doubled for financial reasons: theater producers could not afford, or did not wish, to pay more actors than necessary. But every play did not use the same number; some managers were more lavish than others. If Aristophanes observed the same restrictive limit in every play, that cannot be because every *khoregos* (producer) was stingy to exactly the same degree, but because there was some generally imposed constraint on the number of actors. The constraint may have been financial if actors were instead paid by the state, but there is no evidence that actors were paid in Aristophanes' time. The other possible reason is that the use of more actors may have been thought to provide an advantage in the dramatic competitions in which Greek plays were performed: without any limit, ambitious playwrights and rival *khoregoi* might have employed ever-larger casts to impress audiences with diverse characters and spectacle. It may therefore have seemed desirable to establish a fixed number of performers.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- question the validity of several scholars' interpretations of certain scenes in Aristophanes' plays
- assess the validity of the evidence that has been presented in support of several scholarly views about a particular characteristic of Old Comedy
- explain how certain works of Aristophanes differ from the works of most other ancient Greek playwrights and offer possible reasons for those differences
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- describe a controversy among scholars studying Old Comedy and introduce evidence that resolves that controversy

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:29:36 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

It was long assumed that in the type of ancient Greek play known as Old Comedy, as in tragedy, three actors performed all the speaking parts. This assumption was shaken when scholars realized that some scenes by the playwright Aristophanes have four speaking characters onstage at once. Rees therefore argued that there was no fixed number, but that view was not generally accepted. A more widely held view is that there were three principal actors with additional performers for small parts. However, there is no evidence contemporary with Aristophanes that distinguishes three actors from the others in this way. Dover accepts four actors, but argues against any greater number, citing passages in which no more than four appear to be available to play roles. His argument seems convincing until he concedes the use of a fifth actor in *Akhnans*; if a fifth actor can speak two lines here, why not in other plays? Henderson has since postulated a fifth actor to play unnamed characters at three points in *Lysistrata*, but admits difficulty in accounting for his presence: "Since the fifth actor's role is so small and inessential, it may be that Aristophanes for some reason had to accommodate him or that he was a novice." Henderson implies that Aristophanes would have preferred to use only four actors, but does not explain why.

Dramatists, it seems, would naturally prefer to have a separate actor for each role, enabling them to have as many characters as they wished on-stage at once and to cast in each role an actor with suitable physical characteristics and acting ability. If in fact Aristophanes restricted himself to a specific number of actors, why did he do so? In later plays, such as Shakespeare's, featuring large numbers of characters, parts were frequently doubled for financial reasons: theater producers could not afford, or did not wish, to pay more actors than necessary. But every play did not use the same number; some managers were

Which of the following statements best characterizes the author's view of Dover's argument about the number of speaking actors in Old Comedy?

- Dover weakens his argument by admitting an exception to the rule that he posits.
- Dover does not provide adequate evidence that a fifth actor was necessary to play certain parts.
- Dover inappropriately bases his argument on an assumption regarding the use of novices in Greek plays.
- Dover adequately explains the reasons for the use of a fifth actor in *Akhnans* but does not account for other plays in which a fifth actor seems to be necessary.
- Dover's argument is convincing even though he admits difficulty in accounting for the presence of a fifth actor in certain plays.

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:29:33 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

It was long assumed that in the type of ancient Greek play known as Old Comedy, as in tragedy, three actors performed all the speaking parts. This assumption was shaken when scholars realized that some scenes by the playwright Aristophanes have four speaking characters onstage at once. Rees therefore argued that there was no fixed number, but that view was not generally accepted. A more widely held view is that there were three principal actors with additional performers for small parts. However, there is no evidence contemporary with Aristophanes that distinguishes three actors from the others in this way. Dover accepts four actors, but argues against any greater number, citing passages in which no more than four appear to be available to play roles. His argument seems convincing until he concedes the use of a fifth actor in *Akhnans*; if a fifth actor can speak two lines here, why not in other plays? Henderson has since postulated a fifth actor to play unnamed characters at three points in *Lysistrata*, but admits difficulty in accounting for his presence: "Since the fifth actor's role is so small and inessential, it may be that Aristophanes for some reason had to accommodate him or that he was a novice." Henderson implies that Aristophanes would have preferred to use only four actors, but does not explain why.

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The author mentions each of the following as evidence relating to the debate about the number of speaking actors in Old Comedy EXCEPT

- the number of roles typically performed by a single actor in the plays of Aristophanes
- the number of speaking actors who performed in ancient Greek tragedy
- the presence of an actor who played unnamed characters in *Lysistrata*
- two lines that appear to be spoken by a fifth actor in *Akhnans*
- scenes by Aristophanes in which four speaking characters are onstage at once

Select one answer choice.

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

It was long assumed that in the type of ancient Greek play known as Old Comedy, as in tragedy, three actors performed all the speaking parts. This assumption was shaken when scholars realized that some scenes by the playwright Aristophanes have four speaking characters onstage at once. Rees therefore argued that there was no fixed number, but that view was not generally accepted. A more widely held view is that there were three principal actors with additional performers for small parts. However, there is no evidence contemporary with Aristophanes that distinguishes three actors from the others in this way. Dover accepts four actors, but argues against any greater number, citing passages in which no more than four appear to be available to play roles. His argument seems convincing until he concedes the use of a fifth actor in *Akhnians*; if a fifth actor can speak two lines here, why not in other plays? Henderson has since postulated a fifth actor to play unnamed characters at three points in *Lysistrata*, but admits difficulty in accounting for his presence: "Since the fifth actor's role is so small and inessential, it may be that Aristophanes for some reason had to accommodate him or that he was a novice." Henderson implies that Aristophanes would have preferred to use only four actors, but does not explain why.

Dramatists, it seems, would naturally prefer to have a separate actor for each role, enabling them to have as many characters as they wished on-stage at once and to cast in each role an actor with suitable physical characteristics and acting ability. If in fact Aristophanes restricted himself to a specific number of actors, why did he do so? In later plays, such as Shakespeare's, featuring large numbers of characters, parts were frequently doubled for financial reasons: theater producers could not afford, or did not wish, to pay more actors than necessary. But every play did not use the same number; some managers were

00:29:32 ⏹ Hide Time

The author mentions the plays of Shakespeare most likely in order to

- contrast certain theatrical practices common in Aristophanes' time with practices common in Shakespeare's time
- provide an illustration of how a certain element of Old Comedy influenced the works of later playwrights
- present an example from which a possible explanation of a certain element of Old Comedy might be inferred
- point out flaws in the evidence on which a particular scholar's argument regarding a certain element of Old Comedy is based
- offer an explanation for certain exceptions Aristophanes seems to have made to an apparent convention of Old Comedy

Select one answer choice.

Passage 56

Section 6 of 6 | Question 17 of 20 00:15:40

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

According to the traditional view of commerce in colonial Mexico, the substantial merchants of Mexico City, acting in concert with Spanish exporters, colluded to inflate prices. Price fixing would have required a significant degree of collaboration, since no single merchant came close to enjoying monopoly power. According to Hoberman, the number of wholesale merchants in Mexico varied from 252 in 1598 to 177 in 1689 to around 200 in the late eighteenth century. Hoberman's figures may be conservative, however. As Kicza notes, many prominent merchants did not use the formal titles—*mercader* or *almacenero*—that Hoberman looked for in compiling her data. Yet even if we accept Hoberman's numbers, that still leaves far too many to have successfully cooperated to fix prices.

In the context of the overall argument, the highlighted sentence primarily functions to

- imply that evidence against the view the author opposes could be understated
- provide evidence to support a point that is made in the subsequent sentence
- suggest that evidence that might appear relevant is invalidated by a hidden bias
- indicate the need for further evidence to support the author's position
- point to a weakness in evidence that has been used against the author's position

Section 6 of 6 | Question 18 of 20 00:13:26

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

According to the traditional view of commerce in colonial Mexico, the substantial merchants of Mexico City, acting in concert with Spanish exporters, colluded to inflate prices. Price fixing would have required a significant degree of collaboration, since no single merchant came close to enjoying monopoly power. According to Hoberman, the number of wholesale merchants in Mexico varied from 252 in 1598 to 177 in 1689 to around 200 in the late eighteenth century. Hoberman's figures may be conservative, however. As Kicza notes, many prominent merchants did not use the formal titles—*mercader* or *almacenero*—that Hoberman looked for in compiling her data. Yet even if we accept Hoberman's numbers, that still leaves far too many to have successfully cooperated to fix prices.

Hoberman's data are important to the author's argument primarily because they

- show the dangers of generalizing about colonial commerce in Mexico
- highlight the wide variation in the number of merchants in Mexico during the colonial period
- provide the basis for a view about colonial commerce in Mexico that the author disputes
- call into question a basic assumption of the established view of colonial commerce in Mexico
- point to the highly competitive nature of colonial commerce in Mexico

Passage 57

Section 3 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

00:25:10 Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Due to the importance they accorded roads, railways, rivers, and bridges, the French Impressionist painters were able to create a new iconography of landscape for the industrial age. Most contemporaries saw nothing in these paintings but trivial subjects and retained only the visual shock of the Impressionists' completely new technique and style. The Impressionist canvases were, however, much more complex than their apparent simplicity indicated: Impressionist landscapes balanced traditional images of France with elements representing industrial progress and thereby introduced modernity into painting. While retaining a part of the heritage they had received from their artistic predecessors, who had painted virgin forests and quaint old mills and farms, the Impressionists did not hesitate to place these traditional motifs next to factories and other signs of modernity in order to give as complete a vision as possible of their land. In their own way they were helping to celebrate the reconstruction of France that followed the Franco-Prussian War.

Which of the following does the passage imply about the nineteenth-century reaction to French Impressionist landscape paintings?

- The majority of viewers regarded landscape as a relatively uninteresting genre of painting.
- Most viewers regarded the French Impressionists' style and technique as innovative, but they found the subject matter to be conventional.
- The French Impressionists' failure to achieve wide acceptance was due to a widespread distrust of industrial progress.
- Even those favorable to the French Impressionists' visual techniques deplored the painters' new subject matter.
- Very few viewers appreciated the significance of the choice of subject matter in such paintings.

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:24:54 Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Due to the importance they accorded roads, railways, rivers, and bridges, the French Impressionist painters were able to create a new iconography of landscape for the industrial age. Most contemporaries saw nothing in these paintings but trivial subjects and retained only the visual shock of the Impressionists' completely new technique and style. The Impressionist canvases were, however, much more complex than their apparent simplicity indicated: Impressionist landscapes balanced traditional images of France with elements representing industrial progress and thereby introduced modernity into painting. While retaining a part of the heritage they had received from their artistic predecessors, who had painted virgin forests and quaint old mills and farms, the Impressionists did not hesitate to place these traditional motifs next to factories and other signs of modernity in order to give as complete a vision as possible of their land. In their own way they were helping to celebrate the reconstruction of France that followed the Franco-Prussian War.

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

The passage suggests which of the following about French Impressionist painters of landscapes?

- They produced paintings with certain aspects that many of their contemporaries found shocking.
- They presented a more comprehensive image of their time and place than many of their contemporaries recognized.
- They incorporated into their paintings the sorts of pastoral images that were common in works by earlier artists.

Select one or more answer choices.

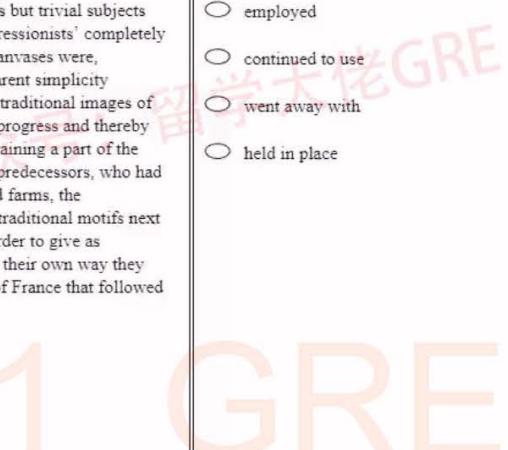
Section 3 of 6 | Question 20 of 20
Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Due to the importance they accorded roads, railways, rivers, and bridges, the French Impressionist painters were able to create a new iconography of landscape for the industrial age. Most contemporaries saw nothing in these paintings but trivial subjects and retained only the visual shock of the Impressionists' completely new technique and style. The Impressionist canvases were, however, much more complex than their apparent simplicity indicated: Impressionist landscapes balanced traditional images of France with elements representing industrial progress and thereby introduced modernity into painting. While retaining a part of the heritage they had received from their artistic predecessors, who had painted virgin forests and quaint old mills and farms, the Impressionists did not hesitate to place these traditional motifs next to factories and other signs of modernity in order to give as complete a vision as possible of their land. In their own way they were helping to celebrate the reconstruction of France that followed the Franco-Prussian War.

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

possessed
 employed
 continued to use
 went away with
 held in place

Select one answer choice.



9. The passage is primarily concerned with
- A. examining the reaction of nineteenth-century critics to french impressionist painting
B. analyzing the influence of french impressionists on modern landscape painting.
C. pointing out certain negative effects of modernization and industrialization on french painting
D. discussing french impressionists' use of traditional and innovative elements in landscape painting.
E. explaining some of the reasons for the french impressionists' lack of early success.
- (公众号：留学大佬 GRE)
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Passage 58

Section 4 of 6 | Question 17 of 20

00:13:26 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

Despite the widespread availability of electrical refrigeration, the antimicrobial properties of spices may still be useful. During 1971–1990, food poisoning—primarily bacterial—affected 29 out of every 100,000 Japanese but only 3 out of every 100,000 Koreans, despite the countries' similar temperate climates. Lee's suggestion that the difference may have been due to cultural variations in food handling and preparation may well be correct. But, in addition, although Japanese meat-based recipes collectively used more kinds of spices, Korean recipes more frequently called for at least one spice, contained more spices per recipe, and more frequently called for highly inhibitory spices. As a result, an average Korean recipe most likely inhibits a significantly greater fraction of bacteria than an average Japanese recipe.

Select the sentence that describes the evidence from which the author derives an explanation of a phenomenon.

Section 4 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

00:11:46 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

Despite the widespread availability of electrical refrigeration, the antimicrobial properties of spices may still be useful. During 1971–1990, food poisoning—primarily bacterial—affected 29 out of every 100,000 Japanese but only 3 out of every 100,000 Koreans, despite the countries' similar temperate climates. Lee's suggestion that the difference may have been due to cultural variations in food handling and preparation may well be correct. But, in addition, although Japanese meat-based recipes collectively used more kinds of spices, Korean recipes more frequently called for at least one spice, contained more spices per recipe, and more frequently called for highly inhibitory spices. As a result, an average Korean recipe most likely inhibits a significantly greater fraction of bacteria than an average Japanese recipe.

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

From the passage, which of the following can be inferred about Japanese meat-based recipes?

- Some of these recipes do not include any spices.
- These recipes usually feature highly inhibitory spices.
- These recipes draw from a greater variety of spices than do Korean recipes.

Passage 59

Section 5 of 6 | Question 7 of 20 00:25:56 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Dartmoor and Bodmin Moor in southwest England are for many the typical granite landscape: open, treeless, grassy, with abundant rock outcrops including tors (rocky pinnacles) and extensive block and boulder fields. Blanket peats and poor, difficult-to-use soils add to the impression of little human interference. In fact, the granite uplands of southwest England have a long history of human impact, and their present-day landscape contains few natural ingredients other than tors and boulders. The shaping of this land began in Neolithic times, more than 5,000 years ago, but accelerated approximately 4,000 years ago, during the Bronze Age. Neolithic and Bronze Age stone monuments appear to be the main witnesses to human presence, but the land cover is the most impressive legacy of human impact.

It can be inferred that many people assume which of the following about the landscapes of Dartmoor and Bodmin Moor?

- Their land cover is a completely natural feature.
- They have been shaped by humans in various and subtle ways.
- Their history of human impact began less than 5,000 years ago.
- They have more rock outcrops than does the typical granite landscape.
- Their soils have been made difficult to use by human activity.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 5 of 6 | Question 8 of 20 00:24:39 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Dartmoor and Bodmin Moor in southwest England are for many the typical granite landscape: open, treeless, grassy, with abundant rock outcrops including tors (rocky pinnacles) and extensive block and boulder fields. Blanket peats and poor, difficult-to-use soils add to the impression of little human interference. In fact, the granite uplands of southwest England have a long history of human impact, and their present-day landscape contains few natural ingredients other than tors and boulders. The shaping of this land began in Neolithic times, more than 5,000 years ago, but accelerated approximately 4,000 years ago, during the Bronze Age. Neolithic and Bronze Age stone monuments appear to be the main witnesses to human presence, but the land cover is the most impressive legacy of human impact.

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

According to the passage, which of the following factors have contributed to the impression that humans have had little impact on Dartmoor and Bodmin Moor?

- Soils that are of poor quality
- Blanket peats
- The presence of tors and boulders

另一场考试

17. The author suggests that each of the following factors associated with Dartmoor and Bodmin Moor adds to “the impression” EXCEPT

- A. soils that are of poor quality
- B. the open, treeless landscape
- C. the blanket peats
- D. the presence of stone monuments
- E. the presence of tors and boulders

18. the passage suggests which of the following about the granite uplands of southwest England?

- A. They are perceived by many to be under threat from human interference.
- B. They are unique in England in being shaped as far back as neolithic times.
- C. Their neolithic and bronze age monuments outnumber those in other parts of England.
- D. Their appearance has changed little since the bronze age.
- E. Their history is not widely understood by many present-day observers.

Passage 60

Section 5 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:29:45 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Communications in Europe and America were radically transformed in the 1600s and 1700s, but not because of any technological revolution. A printer from the 1500s magically catapulted into a print shop of the late 1700s would have found hand-operated wooden presses little altered from his own time. Viewed from the standpoint of social practices, politics, and institutions, however, the change in communications was enormous. Regular, publicly available postal service was introduced. The first newspapers, scientific journals, and other periodicals appeared, and with them emerged journalism in its earliest forms. The market for print expanded, and the law of intellectual property began to take its modern shape. Most important, from these developments a new sphere of public information, public debate, and public opinion emerged.

The main idea of the passage is that in Europe and America

- developments in the 1600s and 1700s laid the foundation for modern intellectual property law
- factors other than communications technology brought about a profound change in communications in the 1600s and 1700s
- public discourse through print produced changes in social practices, politics, and institutions in the 1600s and 1700s
- at least since the 1600s and 1700s, public discourse has been shaped by the technology of communications media
- communications changes in the 1600s and 1700s anticipated later technological advances that would influence public discourse

Select one answer choice.

Section 5 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:29:43 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Communications in Europe and America were radically transformed in the 1600s and 1700s, but not because of any technological revolution. A printer from the 1500s magically catapulted into a print shop of the late 1700s would have found hand-operated wooden presses little altered from his own time. Viewed from the standpoint of social practices, politics, and institutions, however, the change in communications was enormous. Regular, publicly available postal service was introduced. The first newspapers, scientific journals, and other periodicals appeared, and with them emerged journalism in its earliest forms. The market for print expanded, and the law of intellectual property began to take its modern shape. Most important, from these developments a new sphere of public information, public debate, and public opinion emerged.

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

It can be inferred that the author would agree with which of the following statements concerning the first newspapers in Europe and America?

- Their appearance encouraged the introduction of scientific journals and other periodicals.
- They were produced on hand-operated wooden printing presses.
- They did not appear until well after the technology that made them possible was in place.

Select one or more answer choices.

Passage 61

Section 2 of 6 | Question 7 of 20
Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Because densely populated urban centers concentrate human activity, we think of them as pollution crisis zones. Ecology-minded discussions often focus on ways to make cities seem somewhat less oppressively man-made, such as increasing the area devoted to parks or easing the intensity of development. But most such changes would actually undermine cities' extraordinary energy efficiency. Per unit of area, cities in the United States generate more greenhouse gases, use more energy, and produce more solid waste than most other American regions of comparable size. On a map depicting negative environmental impacts in relation to surface area, therefore, cities would look like intense hot spots. If you plotted the same negative impacts by resident or household, however, the reverse would hold.

00:26:47 ⏱ Hide Time

Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- Increasing the space devoted to parks in urban areas would not necessarily make cities seem less man-made.
- Because they are densely populated, cities tend to have a disproportionately negative impact on the environment.
- Although densely populated cities are relatively energy efficient, they are still the largest contributors to environmental pollution.
- Decreasing the density of urban populations might in some respects worsen their environmental impact.
- The extraordinary energy efficiency of cities suggests that concerns about the environment in urban areas may be unwarranted.

(公众号: 留学大佬 GRE)

Section 2 of 6 | Question 8 of 20
Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Because densely populated urban centers concentrate human activity, we think of them as pollution crisis zones. Ecology-minded discussions often focus on ways to make cities seem somewhat less oppressively man-made, such as increasing the area devoted to parks or easing the intensity of development. But most such changes would actually undermine cities' extraordinary energy efficiency. Per unit of area, cities in the United States generate more greenhouse gases, use more energy, and produce more solid waste than most other American regions of comparable size. On a map depicting negative environmental impacts in relation to surface area, therefore, cities would look like intense hot spots. If you plotted the same negative impacts by resident or household, however, the reverse would hold.

00:25:57 ⏱ Hide Time

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

The passage implies that in the United States relatively sparsely populated areas exceed cities in per capita rate of

- solid-waste production
- intensity of development
- greenhouse-gas emissions

Passage 62

Section 5 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:29:26 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

At first glance, the nineteenth-century Atlantic halibut fishery fit the typical pattern of fisheries collapse. It followed predictable boom-and-bust cycles of commercial potential, enthusiastic fishing, resource strain, declining productivity, and ultimately, collapse. Yet, unlike many other species, halibut was long disdained by fishers and consumers despite its abundance. Lack of commercial value did not entirely protect halibut, since fishers frequently caught halibut along with their target fish, cod, though they discarded halibut as worthless. Between 1840 and 1880, however, consumer demand shifted, elevating halibut to a desirable commodity. The threat to halibut stocks was compounded because fish dealers imposed a selection process based on grading the catch, a system that encouraged fishers to jettison all but the highest-graded, most valuable among the fish they caught.

The passage implies that a similarity of the time before 1840 and the time after that date was that in both periods

- practices that fish dealers chose to follow had a major impact on the fishing of halibut
- fishers' practices were completely uninfluenced by size of the populations of their target fish
- many halibut were caught by fishers without ever being brought to market
- cod populations were more seriously affected by fishing than halibut populations were
- most fishers preferred to catch cod, when it was accessible, rather than halibut

Select one answer choice.

Section 5 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:29:24 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

At first glance, the nineteenth-century Atlantic halibut fishery fit the typical pattern of fisheries collapse. It followed predictable boom-and-bust cycles of commercial potential, enthusiastic fishing, resource strain, declining productivity, and ultimately, collapse. Yet, unlike many other species, halibut was long disdained by fishers and consumers despite its abundance. Lack of commercial value did not entirely protect halibut, since fishers frequently caught halibut along with their target fish, cod, though they discarded halibut as worthless. Between 1840 and 1880, however, consumer demand shifted, elevating halibut to a desirable commodity. The threat to halibut stocks was compounded because fish dealers imposed a selection process based on grading the catch, a system that encouraged fishers to jettison all but the highest-graded, most valuable among the fish they caught.

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

- rule out a possible explanation for the timing of a particular historical event
- identify a historical circumstance that disrupted an otherwise common cycle
- provide a clue that might help to explain an unexpected outcome
- suggest that a pattern that has widely been considered typical is actually somewhat unusual
- identify what triggered a chain of events that has come to seem predictable

Select one answer choice.

Passage 63

Section 5 of 6 | Question 7 of 20
Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.
00:25:22 ⏱ Hide Tim

African American musicians in the 1950s faced a dilemma regarding classical music. A cosmopolitan display of knowledge about modern classical music enabled artists such as Duke Ellington to counter misconceptions that jazz musicians were untutored. Yet jazz musicians' interest in classical music was often taken as an admission that jazz innovations were derived from European sources. After Charlie Parker expressed admiration for Bartók, an interviewer asked if Parker's musical innovations were adaptations of classical predecessors' ideas. Often, comparisons with modern European composers connected jazz to the presumed superior standards of classical music without recognizing that jazz articulated its own musical vision—by developing expressive and improvisational principles rooted in a wide variety of African American musics—that challenged the hegemony of European standards in American music.

The author mentions Bartók primarily in order to

- emphasize the cosmopolitanism of some African American musicians
- contrast innovations in jazz with innovations in classical music
- provide an example of a presumption about jazz
- highlight a jazz musician's interest in modern classical music
- note a European influence on American jazz musicians

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 5 of 6 | Question 8 of 20
Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.
00:23:14 ⏱ Hide Tim

African American musicians in the 1950s faced a dilemma regarding classical music. A cosmopolitan display of knowledge about modern classical music enabled artists such as Duke Ellington to counter misconceptions that jazz musicians were untutored. Yet jazz musicians' interest in classical music was often taken as an admission that jazz innovations were derived from European sources. After Charlie Parker expressed admiration for Bartók, an interviewer asked if Parker's musical innovations were adaptations of classical predecessors' ideas. Often, comparisons with modern European composers connected jazz to the presumed superior standards of classical music without recognizing that jazz articulated its own musical vision—by developing expressive and improvisational principles rooted in a wide variety of African American musics—that challenged the hegemony of European standards in American music.

The author would be most likely to agree with which of the following assertions about the "misconceptions"?

- They were fostered by those who assumed that innovations in jazz reflected the influence of European classical composers.
- They were inadvertently perpetuated by some jazz musicians who expressed admiration for classical composers.
- They were particularly prevalent among listeners who were familiar with jazz but not with European classical music.
- They were incompatible with a thorough understanding of many jazz musicians' musical backgrounds.
- They were beginning to wane by the time that Duke Ellington emerged as a prominent figure in the world of jazz.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:29:46 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

African American musicians in the 1950s faced a dilemma regarding classical music. A cosmopolitan display of knowledge about modern classical music enabled artists such as Duke Ellington to counter misconceptions that jazz musicians were untutored. Yet jazz musicians' interest in classical music was often taken as an admission that jazz innovations were derived from European sources. After Charlie Parker expressed admiration for Bartók, an interviewer asked if Parker's musical innovations were adaptations of classical predecessors' ideas. Often, comparisons with modern European composers connected jazz to the presumed superior standards of classical music without recognizing that jazz articulated its own musical vision—by developing expressive and improvisational principles rooted in a wide variety of African American musics—that challenged the hegemony of European standards in American music.

Which of the following best characterizes the author's main point about the "comparisons"?

- They were often adduced to help challenge a view that jazz musicians were untutored in musical traditions other than jazz.
- They sometimes overlooked the sophistication of African American musical traditions as reflected in the work of jazz innovators.
- They were more illuminating when applied to the music of Duke Ellington than when applied to that of Charlie Parker.
- They often served to clarify a particular hierarchy among musical traditions that had previously been neglected.
- They helped bring to light the historical richness of a musical tradition that had previously been undervalued.

(公众号: 留学大佬 GRE)

Section 2 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:29:45 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

African American musicians in the 1950s faced a dilemma regarding classical music. A cosmopolitan display of knowledge about modern classical music enabled artists such as Duke Ellington to counter misconceptions that jazz musicians were untutored. Yet jazz musicians' interest in classical music was often taken as an admission that jazz innovations were derived from European sources. After Charlie Parker expressed admiration for Bartók, an interviewer asked if Parker's musical innovations were adaptations of classical predecessors' ideas. Often, comparisons with modern European composers connected jazz to the presumed superior standards of classical music without recognizing that jazz articulated its own musical vision—by developing expressive and improvisational principles rooted in a wide variety of African American musics—that challenged the hegemony of European standards in American music.

The author implies that the "musical vision"

- gave rise to a certain dilemma faced by many musicians outside the European tradition
- could not have emerged without a confluence of European and African traditions
- was evident in the admiration of Charlie Parker for a composer like Bartók
- ultimately exerted an influence on musicians whose roots were primarily classical
- constitutes a kind of rebuttal to certain assumptions about excellence in music

Passage 64

Section 3 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

00:29:22 ⏱ Hide Time

According to one current hypothesis, the typical evolutionary history of a species involves a quick origin, followed by a long period of stability of form, or stasis, and then rapid disappearance. The sudden appearance of new species, once attributed to supposed gaps in the fossil record, is thought to represent accurately the histories of species.

There is, however, doubt about some of the scientific evidence for this evolutionary pattern, particularly the extent to which species exhibit stasis. For example, species with a large population are more likely to exhibit relative stasis, but they are also more likely to be found in the fossil record. Moreover, it is invariably only the hard body parts of any organism that are fossilized. Variations over time in soft body parts, in biochemistry, and in behavior largely escape the fossil record; thus, fossil traces preserve only a minute portion of a species' traits. Furthermore, since so few individual organisms leave fossils, the record of a species is likely to underestimate variation in that species.

The author of the passage provides evidence to refute which of the following aspects of the hypothesis described in the first paragraph?

- The belief that species disappear rapidly
- The contention that form remains stable over long periods of time
- The notion that gaps occur in the fossil record
- The assertion that new species appear suddenly
- The presumption that an evolutionary history can be typical

Section 3 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

00:29:20 ⏱ Hide Time

According to one current hypothesis, the typical evolutionary history of a species involves a quick origin, followed by a long period of stability of form, or stasis, and then rapid disappearance. The sudden appearance of new species, once attributed to supposed gaps in the fossil record, is thought to represent accurately the histories of species.

There is, however, doubt about some of the scientific evidence for this evolutionary pattern, particularly the extent to which species exhibit stasis. For example, species with a large population are more likely to exhibit relative stasis, but they are also more likely to be found in the fossil record. Moreover, it is invariably only the hard body parts of any organism that are fossilized. Variations over time in soft body parts, in biochemistry, and in behavior largely escape the fossil record; thus, fossil traces preserve only a minute portion of a species' traits. Furthermore, since so few individual organisms leave fossils, the record of a species is likely to underestimate variation in that species.

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

Regarding the “doubt” mentioned in the passage, the author would probably agree that it

- will be resolved once scientists have gathered more data relevant to certain critical cases
- arises only because scientists assume that the sudden appearance of new species in the fossil record accurately represents the speed with which new species arose
- results partially from tendencies in the fossil record that allow for uncertainty

Section 3 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

00:29:19 ⏱ Hide Time

According to one current hypothesis, the typical evolutionary history of a species involves a quick origin, followed by a long period of stability of form, or stasis, and then rapid disappearance. The sudden appearance of new species, once attributed to supposed gaps in the fossil record, is thought to represent accurately the histories of species.

There is, however, doubt about some of the scientific evidence for this evolutionary pattern, particularly the extent to which species exhibit stasis. For example, species with a large population are more likely to exhibit relative stasis, but they are also more likely to be found in the fossil record. Moreover, it is invariably only the hard body parts of any organism that are fossilized. Variations over time in soft body parts, in biochemistry, and in behavior largely escape the fossil record; thus, fossil traces preserve only a minute portion of a species' traits. Furthermore, since so few individual organisms leave fossils, the record of a species is likely to underestimate variation in that species.

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

- archetype
- precedent
- model
- relationship
- grouping

另一场考试

9. Select the sentence that presents the position that the passage is structured to establish.

(公众号: 留学大佬 GRE)

10. The passage suggests which of the following about fossilized hard body parts?

- A. They have been used by scientists as evidence for the stability of form of a species.
- B. They have been underutilized by scientists as indicators of variation within a given species.
- C. They provide an inaccurate record of species' origins.
- D. They are capable of indicating most aspects of a species' biochemistry and behavior.
- E. They are given undue attention by the scientific community because the evidence they provide supports prevailing scientific theories of evolution.

(公众号: 留学大佬 GRE)

11. In the context in which it appears, "stability" most nearly means

- A. immovability
- B. soundness
- C. reliability
- D. constancy
- E. solidity

(公众号: 留学大佬 GRE)

Passage 65

Section 4 of 6 | Question 16 of 20 00:29:05 Hide Time

Question 16 is based on this passage.

Editorial

A year ago, the government of Portran predicted that Torre City would experience strong net job growth for the following year but that Glanville, Portran's other major city, would not. Events have clearly proved otherwise, however; in Torre City, but not in Glanville, the number of people who are unemployed is greater now than it was a year ago.

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

- The unemployment rate is higher in Torre City than in Glanville.
- The unemployment rate in Torre City is higher now than it has ever been.
- Since making the prediction a year ago, the government of Portran has taken no steps to improve job growth in the country.
- Few, if any, unemployed people moved to Torre City from Glanville during the year.
- Government predictions about the economy in Portran are generally not reliable.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

A1_GRE

Passage 66

Section 5 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

A clue that Saturn's moon Enceladus harbors hydrothermal vents arose when the Cassini spacecraft detected a huge plume of water vapor and ice grains jetting from Enceladus' surface. The grains were determined to be pure silica, a surprise since its only plausible source would be within Enceladus' rocky core, where silicon mostly exists in mineral deposits chemically bound with other elements such as iron and magnesium. Collisional grinding of those minerals, producing ever smaller pieces, might conceivably create silica nanoparticles. Yet such particles would come in a wide range of sizes, not the very narrow range Cassini observed. Only one other natural explanation remained: the nanoparticles could have crystallized from a super-saturated, silica-rich solution of hot alkaline water flowing through rock as hydrothermal vents.

00:29:36 ⏹ Hide Time

The author mentions "iron and magnesium" primarily in order to

- explain how the likely source of Enceladus' silica particles was identified
- clarify why the form of silica observed on Enceladus was unexpected
- challenge an assumption about the composition of Enceladus' rocky core
- identify a surprising finding about the mineral deposits in Enceladus' rocky core
- differentiate those minerals from minerals that are common in hydrothermal vents

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 5 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

A clue that Saturn's moon Enceladus harbors hydrothermal vents arose when the Cassini spacecraft detected a huge plume of water vapor and ice grains jetting from Enceladus' surface. The grains were determined to be pure silica, a surprise since its only plausible source would be within Enceladus' rocky core, where silicon mostly exists in mineral deposits chemically bound with other elements such as iron and magnesium. Collisional grinding of those minerals, producing ever smaller pieces, might conceivably create silica nanoparticles. Yet such particles would come in a wide range of sizes, not the very narrow range Cassini observed. Only one other natural explanation remained: the nanoparticles could have crystallized from a super-saturated, silica-rich solution of hot alkaline water flowing through rock as hydrothermal vents.

00:29:35 ⏹ Hide Time

The passage suggests which of the following about silica nanoparticles?

- They are rarely found in sizes as small as the ones observed by Cassini.
- They do not exist on Enceladus in sufficient volume to form the plumes detected by Cassini.
- They are probably rarer on Enceladus than are particles of iron and magnesium.
- They may sometimes be created by processes unrelated to hydrothermal vents.
- They are seldom found in plumes of water vapor and ice grains.

Section 5 of 6 | Question 17 of 20

00:26:30 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

A clue that Saturn's moon Enceladus harbors hydrothermal vents arose when the Cassini spacecraft detected a huge plume of water vapor and ice grains jetting from Enceladus' surface. The grains were determined to be pure silica, a surprise since its only plausible source would be within Enceladus' rocky core, where silicon mostly exists in mineral deposits chemically bound with other elements such as iron and magnesium. Collisional grinding of those minerals, producing ever smaller pieces, might conceivably create silica nanoparticles. Yet such particles would come in a wide range of sizes, not the very narrow range Cassini observed. Only one other natural explanation remained: the nanoparticles could have crystallized from a super-saturated, silica-rich solution of hot alkaline water flowing through rock as hydrothermal vents.

The passage is primarily concerned with

- establishing a context that helps shed light on a scientific debate
- describing how scientists developed hypotheses about a particular observation
- explaining how different physical processes can contribute to a particular outcome
- deducing a likely explanation for a finding by ruling out an alternative explanation
- contrasting competing theories developed by scientists to account for a particular finding

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 5 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

00:26:17 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

A clue that Saturn's moon Enceladus harbors hydrothermal vents arose when the Cassini spacecraft detected a huge plume of water vapor and ice grains jetting from Enceladus' surface. The grains were determined to be pure silica, a surprise since its only plausible source would be within Enceladus' rocky core, where silicon mostly exists in mineral deposits chemically bound with other elements such as iron and magnesium. Collisional grinding of those minerals, producing ever smaller pieces, might conceivably create silica nanoparticles. Yet such particles would come in a wide range of sizes, not the very narrow range Cassini observed. Only one other natural explanation remained: the nanoparticles could have crystallized from a super-saturated, silica-rich solution of hot alkaline water flowing through rock as hydrothermal vents.

The author would be most likely to agree with which of the following claims about the "narrow range"?

- It would likely have been broader if Enceladus had a larger number of hydrothermal vents containing alkaline water.
- It differentiates the silica nanoparticles found on Enceladus from those found on other rocky bodies.
- It constitutes sufficient evidence to eliminate one possible source of Enceladus' silica nanoparticles.
- It is difficult to reconcile with the idea that silica may be one of the minerals composing Enceladus' rocky core.
- It initially appeared to confirm the idea that Enceladus' silica nanoparticles derived from collisional grinding.

Passage 67

Section 6 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:23:49 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Harrison has argued that nineteenth-century French government administrators generally ignored the activities of women's associations, and most historians agree that female groups appear to have garnered little notice from authorities. While Grange suggests that this may be because so few female associations existed throughout much of the nineteenth century, Duprat has uncovered numerous female societies, especially *sociétés de bienfaisance* [charitable societies], many of which received more generous treatment from municipal and national officials than their male counterparts. However, she suggests that their official "silence"—the absence of general assemblies and of frequent publications, as well as their careful cultivation of the traditional, nonthreatening image of *dames de charité* [charitable women]—kept these associations largely out of public view.

Duprat would most likely agree that certain nineteenth-century French female societies

- sometimes took unfair advantage of their charitable status
- hoped to change public perceptions of the activities of *dames de charité*
- strategically misled government officials about their activities
- were not consistent in representing their members' values
- conducted themselves in a way that contributed to their neglect by government officials

Section 6 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:22:06 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Harrison has argued that nineteenth-century French government administrators generally ignored the activities of women's associations, and most historians agree that female groups appear to have garnered little notice from authorities. While Grange suggests that this may be because so few female associations existed throughout much of the nineteenth century, Duprat has uncovered numerous female societies, especially *sociétés de bienfaisance* [charitable societies], many of which received more generous treatment from municipal and national officials than their male counterparts. However, she suggests that their official "silence"—the absence of general assemblies and of frequent publications, as well as their careful cultivation of the traditional, nonthreatening image of *dames de charité* [charitable women]—kept these associations largely out of public view.

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

As represented in the passage, the views of which of the following scholars are consistent with one another with regard to the official notice received by women's associations?

- Harrison and most historians
- Harrison and Grange
- Grange and most historians

Passage 68

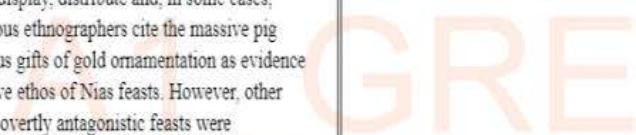
Section 5 of 6 | Question 9 of 20 00:24:13 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Ethnographers have debated whether early-sixteenth-century feasts on the Indonesian island of Nias represented what Beatty refers to as "challenge" feasts. In a competitive or challenge feast, a primary goal was to achieve political domination through an ever-escalating cycle of feasting one-upmanship and public displays of generosity hostility toward rival chiefs, surpassing the abilities of political rivals to amass, display, distribute and, in some cases, destroy property. Numerous ethnographers cite the massive pig slaughters and ostentatious gifts of gold ornamentation as evidence of the strongly competitive ethos of Nias feasts. However, other ethnographers claim that overtly antagonistic feasts were historically rare in Nias society, that most feasts had a highly reciprocal ethos in which enhanced status was transitory, and that social merit and political legitimacy were gained only slowly over the course of an individual's lifetime of ceremonial exchanges.

Some of the contention derives from a lack of clarity in distinguishing feasts in which the social merit transacted is transitory and reciprocal from those in which the aim is to accumulate permanent wealth and long-term, inheritable political power. Feasts that confer social merit but are not overtly competitive occur in cycles of balanced reciprocity, in which surplus accumulation and status enhancement for any individual or kin group are transitory and eventually negated through the necessity of reciprocal exchanges with partners in the feasting cycle. In competitive feasts, there is an escalation of labor mobilization and of the surplus that is needed to finance future feasts, with the aim of translating feasting success into long-term political power and economic profit.

Select the sentence in the passage that points to a reason why ethnographers have not reached agreement as to whether sixteenth-century feasts on Nias were challenge feasts.



(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 5 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:23:04 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Ethnographers have debated whether early-sixteenth-century feasts on the Indonesian island of Nias represented what Beatty refers to as "challenge" feasts. In a competitive or challenge feast, a primary goal was to achieve political domination through an ever-escalating cycle of feasting one-upmanship and public displays of generosity/hostility toward rival chiefs, surpassing the abilities of political rivals to amass, display, distribute and, in some cases, destroy property. Numerous ethnographers cite the massive pig slaughters and ostentatious gifts of gold ornamentation as evidence of the strongly competitive ethos of Nias feasts. However, other ethnographers claim that overtly antagonistic feasts were historically rare in Nias society, that most feasts had a highly reciprocal ethos in which enhanced status was transitory, and that social merit and political legitimacy were gained only slowly over the course of an individual's lifetime of ceremonial exchanges.

Some of the contention derives from a lack of clarity in distinguishing feasts in which the social merit transacted is transitory and reciprocal from those in which the aim is to accumulate permanent wealth and long-term, inheritable political power. Feasts that confer social merit but are not overtly competitive occur in cycles of balanced reciprocity, in which surplus accumulation and status enhancement for any individual or kin group are transitory and eventually negated through the

It can be inferred that the author would agree that which of the following is true of the "inheritable political power" mentioned in the passage?

- It is typically based on social merit acquired without overt competition.
- It is generally maintained through cycles of balanced reciprocity.
- Its accumulation represents a defining goal of a competitive feast.
- It can be gained only slowly, through a lifetime of participation in competitive feasting.
- It has been as rare in Nias society as antagonistic feasts have been.

(公众号: 留学大佬 GRE)

Section 5 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:21:21 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Ethnographers have debated whether early-sixteenth-century feasts on the Indonesian island of Nias represented what Beatty refers to as "challenge" feasts. In a competitive or challenge feast, a primary goal was to achieve political domination through an ever-escalating cycle of feasting one-upmanship and public displays of generosity/hostility toward rival chiefs, surpassing the abilities of political rivals to amass, display, distribute and, in some cases, destroy property. Numerous ethnographers cite the massive pig slaughters and ostentatious gifts of gold ornamentation as evidence of the strongly competitive ethos of Nias feasts. However, other ethnographers claim that overtly antagonistic feasts were historically rare in Nias society, that most feasts had a highly reciprocal ethos in which enhanced status was transitory, and that social merit and political legitimacy were gained only slowly over the course of an individual's lifetime of ceremonial exchanges.

Some of the contention derives from a lack of clarity in distinguishing feasts in which the social merit transacted is transitory and reciprocal from those in which the aim is to accumulate permanent wealth and long-term, inheritable political power. Feasts that confer social merit but are not overtly competitive occur in cycles of balanced reciprocity, in which surplus accumulation and status enhancement for any individual or kin group are transitory and eventually negated through the necessity of reciprocal exchanges with partners in the feasting cycle. In competitive feasts, there is an escalation of labor mobilization and of the surplus that is needed to finance future feasts, with the aim of translating feasting success into long-term political power and economic profit.

It can be inferred from the passage that the ethnographers referred to in the highlighted sentence would agree that which of the following was true about the feasts they believe to have been most common on Nias?

- Those feasts did not involve the slaughter of pigs or exchange of gifts of gold ornamentation.
- Those feasts often resulted in long-term political power for the participants.
- Those feasts generally did not involve the distribution of significant amounts of wealth and property.
- Those feasts followed a cyclical pattern that tended to equalize the accumulation of wealth.
- Those feasts were focused on the status enhancement of kin groups rather than of individuals.



另一场考试

The author of the passage would probably agree with which of the following statements about the two groups of ethnographers discussed in the first paragraph?

- A. The two groups disagree about the primary goal of competitive feasts.
- B. The two groups disagree about the nature and purpose of feasts in Nias society.
- C. The two groups fail to adequately distinguish feasts with respect to their nature and purpose.

(公众号: 留学大佬 GRE)

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A1_GRE

Passage 69

Section 6 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

Many herbivorous insects utilize plant resources during small windows of development or during short periods when plants are of suitable quality. Such temporal associations have been documented in numerous systems, where temporal constraints limit insect abundance and affect insect feeding strategy. Classic studies of winter moths, for example, suggest that the synchrony of larvae with leaf emergence is a primary determinant of larval success. Because many insect-plant associations have a temporal component, they may be negatively affected by environmental changes; some scientists fear, for example, that global warming may decouple insect-plant synchrony. Hellman, however, notes that the timing of insect-plant synchrony is affected by many factors, including insects' behavioral and physiological ability to adapt to changing host plant quality and the availability of alternative host resources.

00:15:59 ⏹ Hide Time

The author discusses Hellman in the last sentence of the passage primarily in order to

- suggest that the negative effects of environmental changes on insect-plant synchrony may be mitigated by certain variables
- provide support for scientists' concern that global warming may play a role in disturbing insect-plant synchrony
- cast doubt on the hypothesis that there is a temporal component in many insect-plant associations
- highlight the importance of timing in the relationship between many insects and the plants upon which they rely for food
- undermine the conclusions about insect-plant associations that have been drawn by scientists in classic studies of winter moths

(公众号: 留学大佬 GRE)

Section 6 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

Many herbivorous insects utilize plant resources during small windows of development or during short periods when plants are of suitable quality. Such temporal associations have been documented in numerous systems, where temporal constraints limit insect abundance and affect insect feeding strategy. Classic studies of winter moths, for example, suggest that the synchrony of larvae with leaf emergence is a primary determinant of larval success. Because many insect-plant associations have a temporal component, they may be negatively affected by environmental changes; some scientists fear, for example, that global warming may decouple insect-plant synchrony. Hellman, however, notes that the timing of insect-plant synchrony is affected by many factors, including insects' behavioral and physiological ability to adapt to changing host plant quality and the availability of alternative host resources.

00:17:21 ⏹ Hide Time

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

The "classic studies of winter moths" provide direct support for which of the following propositions?

- Most herbivorous insects utilize plant resources only during limited time periods.
- Insect feeding strategies and survival are affected by seasonal growth patterns of plants.
- Insect-plant synchrony may be preserved in many instances by insects' ability to adapt to changing environmental conditions.

Passage 70

Section 5 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:27:56 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

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 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 songbirds. 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-dominated landscape.

According to the passage, which of the following is true about today's European migratory songbirds?

- They generally are not dependent on large, intact blocks of forest.
- They generally are less sensitive to cold temperatures than are North American songbirds.
- They tend to be unevenly distributed across Europe because of differences in habitat.
- Most would be unlikely to survive additional fragmentation of their preferred habitat.
- Most represent species that evolved after the Pleistocene glaciations.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 5 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:27:36 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

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 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 songbirds. 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-dominated landscape.

In the author's argument, the observation made in the highlighted portion of the passage primarily serves to

- identify a factor that helps explain why Europe's songbird population is significantly smaller than North America's
- help explain a distinctive characteristic of European songbirds
- shed light on why there is less habitat available for songbirds in Europe than for songbirds in North America
- point to a reason why European songbirds have had more time to adapt to a human-dominated landscape than have North American birds
- emphasize the long duration of the Pleistocene glaciations in North America relative to the Pleistocene glaciations in Europe

Passage 71

Section 2 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Recognizing that the issue of alcohol reform led many women in the United States to become politically active, historians have generally depicted women as a united force behind Prohibition (legislation banning alcoholic beverages, adopted in 1919 and repealed in 1933). In fact, however, women were divided over Prohibition. The Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), claiming to speak for all women's interests, argued that Prohibition protected family life, but the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform (WONPR), while advocating temperance, objected to government regulation of private behavior and argued that the widespread disregard for law fostered by Prohibition undermined social order. By opposing the WCTU's position, WONPR members demonstrated that women were independent in their political thinking, yet even those historians who have discussed the WONPR have failed to recognize this fact. Early studies represented WONPR members as puppets of male brewers, while more recent studies have concluded that the WONPR was a satellite of the similarly minded all-male Association Against the Prohibition Amendment (AAPA), with which the WONPR did work closely, but by no means in a subordinate role.

00:21:44 ⏹ Hide Time

The passage is primarily concerned with

- clarifying the reasons for a divergence of scholarly views
- questioning the accuracy of evidence on which a conclusion was based
- correcting a view that the author regards as inaccurate
- explaining why recent studies of a subject have departed from earlier ones
- discussing the forces that have shaped a particular historical view

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 2 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Recognizing that the issue of alcohol reform led many women in the United States to become politically active, historians have generally depicted women as a united force behind Prohibition (legislation banning alcoholic beverages, adopted in 1919 and repealed in 1933). In fact, however, women were divided over Prohibition. The Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), claiming to speak for all women's interests, argued that Prohibition protected family life, but the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform (WONPR), while advocating temperance, objected to government regulation of private behavior and argued that the widespread disregard for law fostered by Prohibition undermined social order. By opposing the WCTU's position, WONPR members demonstrated that women were independent in their political thinking, yet even those historians who have discussed the WONPR have failed to recognize this fact. Early studies represented WONPR members as puppets of male brewers, while more recent studies have concluded that the WONPR was a satellite of the similarly minded all-male Association Against the Prohibition Amendment (AAPA), with which the WONPR did work closely, but by no means in a subordinate role.

00:21:32 ⏹ Hide Time

The author mentions "male brewers" primarily in order to

- point out an unexpected finding
- illustrate a point made in the previous sentence
- cast doubt on a point made at the beginning of the passage
- refute a widely held view
- suggest that a certain piece of evidence is ambiguous

Section 2 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:21:16 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Recognizing that the issue of alcohol reform led many women in the United States to become politically active, historians have generally depicted women as a united force behind Prohibition (legislation banning alcoholic beverages, adopted in 1919 and repealed in 1933). In fact, however, women were divided over Prohibition. The Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), claiming to speak for all women's interests, argued that Prohibition protected family life, but the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform (WONPR), while advocating temperance, objected to government regulation of private behavior and argued that the widespread disregard for law fostered by Prohibition undermined social order. By opposing the WCTU's position, WONPR members demonstrated that women were independent in their political thinking, yet even those historians who have discussed the WONPR have failed to recognize this fact. Early studies represented WONPR members as puppets of male brewers, while more recent studies have concluded that the WONPR was a satellite of the similarly minded all-male Association Against the Prohibition Amendment (AAPA), with which the WONPR did work closely, but by no means in a subordinate role.

It can be inferred from the passage that members of the WONPR differed with members of the WCTU over which of the following?

- Whether women's interests lay primarily in the protection of family life
- Whether temperance was beneficial to families
- The extent to which the government's interests were compatible with those of families
- The way in which temperance could best be promoted
- The kinds of issues on which women should be politically active

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Passage 72

Section 6 of 6 | Question 7 of 20 00:29:50 Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Academics have been reconsidering the meaning of "wilderness" and its usefulness to conservation strategies. The idea of pristine wilderness is historically inaccurate, argue scholars of Native American history, who have demonstrated that Native Americans shaped their environments with their agricultural practices and residential patterns. Other scholars argue that wilderness is simply a cultural construct created in opposition to modern society, not a real place untouched by humans. Scientists, in turn, have argued that the goal of wilderness preservation is based on a model in which ecosystems progress toward a stable equilibrium state, a model replaced in the 1970s with one stressing constant change. These insights complicate wilderness management, which critics charge aims to preserve a supposedly stable environment that existed prior to human disturbance.

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

- It undermines a claim made in the previous sentence.
- It introduces a perspective that the author disputes.
- It elaborates on a claim made earlier in the passage.
- It introduces a traditional point of view.
- It describes a recent scholarly controversy.

(公众号: 留学大佬 GRE)

Section 6 of 6 | Question 8 of 20 00:29:49 Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Academics have been reconsidering the meaning of "wilderness" and its usefulness to conservation strategies. The idea of pristine wilderness is historically inaccurate, argue scholars of Native American history, who have demonstrated that Native Americans shaped their environments with their agricultural practices and residential patterns. Other scholars argue that wilderness is simply a cultural construct created in opposition to modern society, not a real place untouched by humans. Scientists, in turn, have argued that the goal of wilderness preservation is based on a model in which ecosystems progress toward a stable equilibrium state, a model replaced in the 1970s with one **stressing constant change**. These insights complicate wilderness management, which critics charge aims to preserve a supposedly stable environment that existed prior to human disturbance.

The author suggests that the model "stressing constant change" is significant because it

- points to a way in which wilderness management can be conducted in modern society
- undermines an assumption underlying wilderness management
- helps to explain why wilderness management efforts have been unsuccessful
- calls into question the idea that wilderness is a cultural construct
- suggests that wilderness areas are more threatened than was previously thought

7. Based on the passage, the "scholars of Native American history" and the "other scholars" would probably agree that

- A. it is a mistake to think that Native Americans inhabited a pristine wilderness
- B. Native American agricultural practices have helped shape the modern understanding of wilderness
- C. modern society is not as much of a threat to pristine wilderness as is commonly thought
- D. there is very little pristine wilderness left to preserve
- E. the idea of wilderness remains useful to conservation strategies

8. The passage implies which of the following about the "model"?

- A. It has had some influence on scholars of Native American history.
- B. It fits poorly with data initially gathered in the 1970s.
- C. It has been influential in the reconsideration of the meaning of wilderness.
- D. It underlies a conservation strategy that has recently been questioned.
- E. It is based on the idea that wilderness is simply a cultural construct.

Passage 73

Section 5 of 6 | Question 19 of 20 00:22:37 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

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 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.

The author of the passage would disagree with which of the following statements about Mary McCarthy?

- She should be remembered primarily for her polemical and discursive talents.
- She is seen by most critics primarily as an essayist rather than a novelist.
- She has a reputation for being an intellectual who sacrificed feeling to intelligence.
- Her best essays are powered more by her fictional rather than by her strictly intellectual gifts.
- Her greatest contribution was to blur the distinctions between different kinds of prose writing.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 5 of 6 | Question 20 of 20 00:22:08 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

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 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.

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

The author of the passage suggests that Mary McCarthy's writing is characterized by

- the use in her essays of devices more typical in works of fiction
- a narrowing of the differences between narrative and expository prose
- careful attention to factual accuracy

A1_GRE

Passage 74

Section 3 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

00:21:14 ⏸ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

For twenty years after C. Vann Woodward's 1951 study, historians such as August Meier repeated Woodward's conclusion that the social reforms of the Progressive Era in United States history (roughly 1893–1916) had primarily been led by and benefited White Americans. By the 1970s, however, following the lead of John Temple Kirby, many scholars had concluded that certain Black reform efforts previously categorized by historians as manifestations of the African American self-sufficiency movement had, in fact, been infused with the same principles of social justice and political reform that characterized the programs of White Progressives. Black reformers were especially influential in the doctrine of Social Gospel, a religious-political movement devoted to bettering industrialized society through the application of such Biblical principles as charity and justice. Historian Jimmie Franklin has called the Black clergyman Reverdy Ransom (1861–1959) a "classic Social Gospel Progressive": in Chicago, Ransom joined forces with such Progressive reformers as Ida Wells-Barnett and Jane Addams; his best-remembered endeavor was the Institutional Church and Social Settlement, a social service agency often seen as a forerunner of the National Urban League.

The author of the passage mentions C. Vann Woodward's work most probably for which of the following reasons?

- To acknowledge the definitive study of the topic with which the passage is concerned
- To refute current scholarly opinion regarding the topic with which the passage is concerned
- To provide intellectual justification for the position taken by the author of the passage
- To establish the basis for the interpretation that is challenged by the more recent work described in the passage
- To introduce the work that most influenced the other historians mentioned in the passage

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 3 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:20:27 ⏸ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

For twenty years after C. Vann Woodward's 1951 study, historians such as August Meier repeated Woodward's conclusion that the social reforms of the Progressive Era in United States history (roughly 1893–1916) had primarily been led by and benefited White Americans. By the 1970s, however, following the lead of John Temple Kirby, many scholars had concluded that certain Black reform efforts previously categorized by historians as manifestations of the African American self-sufficiency movement had, in fact, been infused with the same principles of social justice and political reform that characterized the programs of White Progressives. Black reformers were especially influential in the doctrine of Social Gospel, a religious-political movement devoted to bettering industrialized society through the application of such Biblical principles as charity and justice. Historian Jimmie Franklin has called the Black clergyman Reverdy Ransom (1861–1959) a "classic Social Gospel Progressive": in Chicago, Ransom joined forces with such Progressive reformers as Ida Wells-Barnett and Jane Addams; his best-remembered endeavor was the Institutional Church and Social Settlement, a social service agency often seen as a forerunner of the National Urban League.

The author of the passage mentions the Institutional Church and Social Settlement in connection with which of the following?

- A self-sufficiency movement that preceded it
- A population from which its members were drawn
- A later organization that succeeded it
- An organization in opposition to which it was founded
- A social movement to which it effectively brought an end

Section 3 of 6 | Question 20 of 20
Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

For twenty years after C. Vann Woodward's 1951 study, historians such as August Meier repeated Woodward's conclusion that the social reforms of the Progressive Era in United States history (roughly 1893–1916) had primarily been led by and benefited White Americans. By the 1970s, however, following the lead of John Temple Kirby, many scholars had concluded that certain Black reform efforts previously categorized by historians as manifestations of the African American self-sufficiency movement had, in fact, been infused with the same principles of social justice and political reform that characterized the programs of White Progressives. Black reformers were especially influential in the doctrine of Social Gospel, a religious-political movement devoted to bettering industrialized society through the application of such Biblical principles as charity and justice. Historian Jimmie Franklin has called the Black clergyman Reverdy Ransom (1861–1959) a "classic Social Gospel Progressive": in Chicago, Ransom joined forces with such Progressive reformers as Ida Wells-Barnett and Jane Addams; his best-remembered endeavor was the Institutional Church and Social Settlement, a social service agency often seen as a forerunner of the National Urban League.

It can be inferred that the author of the passage would characterize John Temple Kirby's work in which of the following ways?

- Well researched and well written, but fundamentally misguided
- Groundbreaking in its time, but by now largely outdated
- Highly innovative in its conception, but flawed in its arrangement and in its execution
- More of an influence on recent scholars than on Kirby's contemporaries
- A challenge to the scholarship that preceded it and a forerunner of subsequent scholarship

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Passage 75

Section 5 of 6 | Question 17 of 20

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

The intense self-awareness in the soliloquies of Shakespeare's *Hamlet* (1599) is a breakthrough that was given tremendous impetus by the playwright's interest in a new literary form, the essay. Although Montaigne, the form's originator, published his first volumes of personal essays in France in 1580, English writers such as Shakespeare did not discover Montaigne until the late 1590s. Shakespeare could easily have turned to the essay earlier in his career—his French was good enough to read Montaigne in the original—but he didn't. Only at the end of the century, a cultural moment marked by a deepening interest in how subjective experience could be expressed, did Montaigne begin to speak to Shakespeare and other English writers with great immediacy.

00:23:28 ⏱ Hide Time

In the passage, the function played by the highlighted portion is to

- support the contention that Montaigne influenced Shakespeare's early writings
- emphasize the extent to which writers of Shakespeare's time borrowed ideas and plotlines from one another
- argue that Shakespeare's interest in Montaigne was shaped by the prevailing cultural concerns of his time
- introduce a discussion of the factors that discouraged most English writers from reading French works in the original language
- point out that Shakespeare's education was superior to that of most other English playwrights of his time

(公众号: 留学大佬 GRE)

Section 5 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

The intense self-awareness in the soliloquies of Shakespeare's *Hamlet* (1599) is a breakthrough that was given tremendous impetus by the playwright's interest in a new literary form, the essay. Although Montaigne, the form's originator, published his first volumes of personal essays in France in 1580, English writers such as Shakespeare did not discover Montaigne until the late 1590s. Shakespeare could easily have turned to the essay earlier in his career—his French was good enough to read Montaigne in the original—but he didn't. Only at the end of the century, a cultural moment marked by a deepening interest in how subjective experience could be expressed, did Montaigne begin to speak to Shakespeare and other English writers with great immediacy.

00:23:05 ⏱ Hide Time

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

According to the passage, interest in the essay in England was spurred during the late 1590s by

- an increasing attention to and knowledge of French language and culture
- a wider interest in experimenting with new literary forms
- the culture's growing fascination with giving voice to the intricacies of personal experience

Passage 76

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:26:59 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Black holes radiate like hot coals, sending off energy in all directions. They still absorb everything that comes too close, but quantum mechanics tells us that particles evaporate from a black hole's surface through this Hawking radiation, carrying away energy so that it slowly goes back out. The process allows even a large black hole to eventually radiate away all its energy and disappear.

Because the LHC [Large Hadron Collider—a particle accelerator] would have at best just barely enough energy to make a black hole, the only black holes it could conceivably form would be small ones. If a black hole started off small and hot, such as one that could potentially be produced at the LHC, it would pretty much disappear immediately. The decay due to Hawking radiation would very efficiently deplete it to nothing. So even if higher-dimensional black holes did form (assuming this whole story is correct in the first place), they wouldn't stick around long enough to do any damage. Big black holes evaporate slowly, but tiny black holes are very hot and lose their energy almost right away. In this respect, black holes are rather strange. Most objects, coals for instance, cool down as they radiate. Black holes, on the other hand, heat up. The smallest ones are the hottest, and therefore radiate the most efficiently.

Now technically, a potential caveat to the above argument based on Hawking radiation and black hole decay does exist. We understand black holes only when they are sufficiently big, in which case we know precisely the equations that describe their gravitational system. The well-tested laws of gravity give a reliable mathematical description for black holes. However, we have no such credible formulation of what extremely small black holes would look like. For these very tiny black holes, quantum mechanics would come into play—not just for their evaporation, but in describing the

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- assess and dismiss the possibility that the LHC is capable of creating black holes
- show that claims about any black holes created by the LHC cannot be evaluated at present
- discuss one possible exception to the assertion that the LHC cannot create black holes
- account for the difference in behavior between large and small black holes
- argue that there are no grounds for concern about the creation of black holes by the LHC

PAC

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 2 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:26:45 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

so that it slowly goes back out. The process allows even a large black hole to eventually radiate away all its energy and disappear.

Because the LHC [Large Hadron Collider—a particle accelerator] would have at best just barely enough energy to make a black hole, the only black holes it could conceivably form would be small ones. If a black hole started off small and hot, such as one that could potentially be produced at the LHC, it would pretty much disappear immediately. The decay due to Hawking radiation would very efficiently deplete it to nothing. So even if higher-dimensional black holes did form (assuming this whole story is correct in the first place), they wouldn't stick around long enough to do any damage. Big black holes evaporate slowly, but tiny black holes are very hot and lose their energy almost right away. In this respect, black holes are rather strange. Most objects, coals for instance, cool down as they radiate. Black holes, on the other hand, heat up. The smallest ones are the hottest, and therefore radiate the most efficiently.

Now technically, a potential caveat to the above argument based on Hawking radiation and black hole decay does exist. We understand black holes only when they are sufficiently big, in which case we know precisely the equations that describe their gravitational system. The well-tested laws of gravity give a reliable mathematical description for black holes. However, we have no such credible formulation of what extremely small black holes would look like. For these very tiny black holes, quantum mechanics would come into play—not just for their evaporation, but in describing the nature of the objects themselves.

No one really knows how to solve systems in which both quantum mechanics and gravity play an essential role. String theory is physicists' best attempt, but we don't yet understand all its

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

The author would likely agree with which of the following statements about the “black holes [the LHC] could conceivably form”?

- They would not be satisfactorily described by any extant theory.
- They would radiate energy at a rate significantly different from what physicists have predicted.
- They would be unlikely to absorb enough matter to be damaging.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:26:32 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Very efficiently depict it to nothing. So even if higher-dimensional black holes did form (assuming this whole story is correct in the first place), they wouldn't stick around long enough to do any damage. Big black holes evaporate slowly, but tiny black holes are very hot and lose their energy almost right away. In this respect, black holes are rather strange. Most objects, coals for instance, cool down as black holes did form (assuming this whole story is correct in the first place) are the hottest, and therefore radiate the most efficiently.

Now technically, a potential caveat to the above argument based on Hawking radiation and black hole decay does exist. We understand black holes only when they are sufficiently big, in which case we know precisely the equations that describe the much gravitational system. The well-tested laws of gravity give a reliable mathematical description for black holes. However, we have no such credible formulation of what extremely small black holes would look like. For these very tiny black holes, quantum mechanics would come into play—not just for their evaporation, but in describing the nature of the objects themselves.

No one really knows how to solve systems in which both quantum mechanics and gravity play an essential role. String theory is physicists' best attempt, but we don't yet understand all its implications. This means that in principle there could be a loophole. Extremely tiny black holes, which we will understand only with a theory of quantum gravity, are unlikely to behave the same way as the big black holes we derive using classical gravity. Perhaps such very tiny black holes don't decay at the rates we expect.

Even this isn't a serious loophole, however. Few people, if any, are worried about these objects. Only black holes that can grow to be big can possibly be dangerous. Small black holes can't accrete enough matter to pose any problem.

The author presents the "potential caveat" as

- credible but of no vital consequence
- applicable but so unlikely as to be irrelevant
- counterintuitive but supported by empirical evidence
- overstated but not without scientific merit
- inaccurate but initially plausible

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 2 of 6 | Question 12 of 20

00:26:22 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Very efficiently depict it to nothing. So even if higher-dimensional black holes did form (assuming this whole story is correct in the first place), they wouldn't stick around long enough to do any damage. Big black holes evaporate slowly, but tiny black holes are very hot and lose their energy almost right away. In this respect, black holes are rather strange. Most objects, coals for instance, cool down as they radiate. Black holes, on the other hand, heat up. The smallest ones are the hottest, and therefore radiate the most efficiently.

Now technically, a potential caveat to the above argument based on Hawking radiation and black hole decay does exist. We understand black holes only when they are sufficiently big, in which case we know precisely the equations that describe their gravitational system. The well-tested laws of gravity give a reliable mathematical description for black holes. However, we have no such credible formulation of what extremely small black holes would look like. For these very tiny black holes, quantum mechanics would come into play—not just for their evaporation, but in describing the nature of the objects themselves.

No one really knows how to solve systems in which both quantum mechanics and gravity play an essential role. String theory is physicists' best attempt, but we don't yet understand all its implications. This means that in principle there could be a loophole. Extremely tiny black holes, which we will understand only with a theory of quantum gravity, are unlikely to behave the same way as the big black holes we derive using classical gravity. Perhaps such very tiny black holes don't decay at the rates we expect.

Even this isn't a serious loophole, however. Few people, if any, are worried about these objects. Only black holes that can grow to be big can possibly be dangerous. Small black holes can't accrete enough matter to pose any problem.

The author suggests that the argument advanced in the second paragraph of the passage may be challenged for which of the following reasons?

- The LHC may be able to generate black holes so small that they radiate energy faster than they absorb energy.
- The particle evaporation that occurs in black holes that may be created by the LHC will run contrary to quantum mechanics.
- The LHC may be able to produce black holes that cannot be fully described without reference to quantum gravity.
- The rate of decay of the small black holes the LHC may be able to create is comparable to the rate of decay of larger black holes.
- The extent to which the black holes the LHC may be able to produce are subject to Hawking radiation depends on their initial temperature.

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

PAC

另一场考试

9. According to the passage, large black holes survive longer than do small black holes because large black holes

- A. cool down more slowly than do small black holes
- B. absorb more matter and energy than do small black holes
- C. radiate energy less efficiently than do small black holes
- D. are less affected by gravity than are small black holes
- E. are less subject to temperature fluctuations than are small black holes

公众号: 留学大佬 GRE

10. Which of the following statements best describes the function of the first paragraph in the context of the passage as a whole?

- A. It introduces the phenomenon that the rest of the passage attempts to explain.
- B. It provides information that underlies claims advanced in the rest of the passage.
- C. It presents a view that is corroborated by the evidence discussed in the rest of the passage.
- D. It describes an account that the rest of the passage indicates is true in some cases and false in other cases.
- E. It offers context necessary to evaluate the course of action proposed in the rest of the passage.

Passage 77

Section 2 of 6 | Question 17 of 20
Question 17 is based on this passage.

In an attempt to reduce the number of violent crimes committed by juveniles, the city of Fiera imposed a curfew requiring juveniles—everyone younger than eighteen—to be indoors between the hours of 11 P.M. and 6 A.M. In the two years since the curfew was imposed, the number of violent crimes committed by juveniles in Fiera has fallen by almost ten percent. Clearly, therefore, the curfew has proven effective at reducing violent juvenile crime.

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

- The majority of nonviolent crimes committed by juveniles in Fiera occur between 3 P.M. and 8 P.M.
- The overall rate of violent crime in Fiera has gone up slightly over the past two years.
- After varying around an apparently stable average for several years, the number of violent crimes committed by juveniles in Fiera increased by twelve percent the year before the imposition of the curfew.
- Over the last two years, the city of Fiera has substantially increased the size of its police department and made some changes in the crime-fighting tactics the police use.
- Over the past two years, fewer juveniles have been arrested in Fiera for curfew violations than have been arrested for violent crimes.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

A1_GRE

Passage 78

Section 2 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

00:18:21 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

This photographer's recent portraits make no effort to show the subject within a social setting or among the objects that express his or her way of life. The signature white background against which little more than the subject's head is shown is meant, one supposes, to suggest the metaphor of a soul stripped bare. By eliminating superficial means of signalling psychology and status, the photographer, some critics assert, heroically challenges himself to find expressive means to reveal his subject's truth.

Arguably, however, the photographer's fierce scrutiny—a kind of visual interrogation—in the portraits tells us little about the essence of their subjects. In these images the subjects often seem stripped of dignity and worth so that the portraits appear to be merely transcriptions of an aggressiveness, a cutting down to size, on the photographer's part. It would be greatly to his artistic benefit if he were to leave the studio behind and return to the real world, where some of his best portraits were made in the 1950s and 1960s.

The passage is primarily concerned with

- criticizing an artistic approach
- evaluating a photographic movement
- reassessing an often-repeated criticism
- explaining how a style of portraiture reveals the subject's character
- analyzing an increasingly popular style of photographic portraits

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 2 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:18:03 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

This photographer's recent portraits make no effort to show the subject within a social setting or among the objects that express his or her way of life. The signature white background against which little more than the subject's head is shown is meant, one supposes, to suggest the metaphor of a soul stripped bare. By eliminating superficial means of signalling psychology and status, the photographer, some critics assert, heroically challenges himself to find expressive means to reveal his subject's truth.

Arguably, however, the photographer's fierce scrutiny—a kind of visual interrogation—in the portraits tells us little about the essence of their subjects. In these images the subjects often seem stripped of dignity and worth so that the portraits appear to be merely transcriptions of an aggressiveness, a cutting down to size, on the photographer's part. It would be greatly to his artistic benefit if he were to leave the studio behind and return to the real world, where some of his best portraits were made in the 1950s and 1960s.

Given the point of view expressed in the passage, the author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about photographic portraiture?

- It can reveal the attitude of the photographer as well as that of the subject.
- It tends to mask a subject's psychology and status by focusing on the social setting and objects that are related to that person.
- It is most revealing when the subject is unaware that a photograph is being taken.
- It is resistant to attempts on the part of the photographer to strip a subject of dignity and worth.
- It reached a height of excellence in the 1950s and 1960s that has not been matched in more recent times.

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

This photographer's recent portraits make no effort to show the subject within a social setting or among the objects that express his or her way of life. The signature white background against which little more than the subject's head is shown is meant, one supposes, to suggest the metaphor of a soul stripped bare. By eliminating superficial means of signalling psychology and status, the photographer, some critics assert, heroically challenges himself to find expressive means to reveal his subject's truth.

Arguably, however, the photographer's fierce scrutiny—a kind of visual interrogation—in the portraits tells us little about the essence of their subjects. In these images the subjects often seem stripped of dignity and worth so that the portraits appear to be merely transcriptions of an aggressiveness, a cutting down to size, on the photographer's part. It would be greatly to his artistic benefit if he were to leave the studio behind and return to the real world, where some of his best portraits were made in the 1950s and 1960s.

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

With which of the following statements about the "white background" in the series of portraits described in the passage would the author probably agree?

- The white background is intended by the photographer to make the portrait reveal the subject without relying on conventional clues to the subject's social status.
- The white background allows the portraits to reveal things about the subjects that would otherwise be masked.
- The use of a white background does not represent an artistic advance from the portraiture the photographer did earlier in his career.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

A1_GRE

Passage 79

Section 3 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

00:20:30 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Recently, Pyare and Longland conducted a three-year study of the mechanisms employed by northern flying squirrels to detect truffles—subterranean, edible fungi that serve as a primary food source for the squirrels. In a foraging area, squirrels successfully retrieved buried truffles that lacked aboveground, visual clues in 19 of 30 trials and did not search near sites that lacked truffles altogether, confirming the importance of olfaction (sense of smell) as the primary factor in the squirrels' foraging behavior. The study also sought to evaluate the effect of the presence of decaying logs and woody debris, since such material is often associated with fungi such as truffles. Sites with a single log, but no truffle, failed to elicit a search attempt in nearly all trials. However, the initial detection rate at truffle-and-log sites was significantly greater than at truffle-only sites. Thus, although olfaction remains primary, squirrels may also benefit by foraging near woody debris as an aboveground clue to truffle locations. Pyare and Longland also note that during the course of their study, truffles often appeared to fruit in the same locations each year; hence, squirrels may improve their foraging efficiency by returning to fruiting sites on a year-to-year basis.

The primary purpose of the passage is to discuss

- the utility of a study regarding truffle-foraging behavior in northern flying squirrels
- contradictory results from a study of the truffle-detection mechanisms used by northern flying squirrels
- certain findings from a study examining the truffle-foraging behavior of northern flying squirrels
- a study examining the distribution and fruiting patterns of truffles in areas frequented by northern flying squirrels
- a study examining the various olfactory strategies employed by northern flying squirrels when foraging for truffles

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:20:09 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Recently, Pyare and Longland conducted a three-year study of the mechanisms employed by northern flying squirrels to detect truffles—subterranean, edible fungi that serve as a primary food source for the squirrels. In a foraging area, squirrels successfully retrieved buried truffles that lacked aboveground, visual clues in 19 of 30 trials and did not search near sites that lacked truffles altogether, confirming the importance of olfaction (sense of smell) as the primary factor in the squirrels' foraging behavior. The study also sought to evaluate the effect of the presence of decaying logs and woody debris, since such material is often associated with fungi such as truffles. Sites with a single log, but no truffle, failed to elicit a search attempt in nearly all trials. However, the initial detection rate at truffle-and-log sites was significantly greater than at truffle-only sites. Thus, although olfaction remains primary, squirrels may also benefit by foraging near woody debris as an aboveground clue to truffle locations. Pyare and Longland also note that during the course of their study, truffles often appeared to fruit in the same locations each year; hence, squirrels may improve their foraging efficiency by returning to fruiting sites on a year-to-year basis.

It can be inferred from the passage that the fact that sites with a single log, but no truffle, almost always failed to elicit a search attempt is significant to Pyare and Longland because this finding

- provides evidence suggesting that olfaction is a greater factor in some search attempts than in others
- undermines the notion that visual clues play a significant role in squirrels' foraging behavior
- indicates that only certain squirrels are capable of exploiting the presence of visual clues
- indicates that woody debris is less important in truffle foraging than other visual clues are
- suggests that the presence of woody debris is not the determining factor in the decision to forage

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 20 of 20
Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Recently, Pyare and Longland conducted a three-year study of the mechanisms employed by northern flying squirrels to detect truffles—subterranean, edible fungi that serve as a primary food source for the squirrels. In a foraging area, squirrels successfully retrieved buried truffles that lacked aboveground, visual clues in 19 of 30 trials and did not search near sites that lacked truffles altogether, confirming the importance of olfaction (sense of smell) as the primary factor in the squirrels' foraging behavior. The study also sought to evaluate the effect of the presence of decaying logs and woody debris, since such material is often associated with fungi such as truffles. Sites with a single log, but no truffle, failed to elicit a search attempt in nearly all trials. However, the initial detection rate at truffle-and-log sites was significantly greater than at truffle-only sites. Thus, although olfaction remains primary, squirrels may also benefit by foraging near woody debris as an aboveground clue to truffle locations. Pyare and Longland also note that during the course of their study, truffles often appeared to fruit in the same locations each year; hence, squirrels may improve their foraging efficiency by returning to fruiting sites on a year-to-year basis.

Based on Pyare and Longland's study as it is presented in the passage, which of the following can be inferred about truffle-foraging among northern flying squirrels?

- When using only olfactory clues, squirrels will sometimes fail to retrieve buried truffles.
- When visual clues are present, squirrels will often initiate a search attempt even if there are no truffles.
- The rate at which squirrels successfully retrieve truffles is unrelated to the presence of visual clues.
- An exclusive reliance on olfaction can often lead squirrels to search in areas where there are no truffles.
- Squirrels that forage in the same locations every year are less likely to be successful than are squirrels that vary their foraging sites.

Select one answer choice.

Passage 80

Section 5 of 6 | Question 16 of 20

00:29:08 ⏹ Hide Time

Question 16 is based on this passage.

People who suffer a heart attack on an airplane are at particular risk because of the relatively long time it takes to get them to a hospital. Last year Minerva Airlines trained its cabin crews in the use of on-board defibrillators to restart the heart. Since then, the survival rate for passengers who suffer heart attacks on Minerva flights has increased. Even so, the training might not have contributed to this increase, because _____.

Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

- the risk of suffering a heart attack increases with age and the average age of passengers has decreased somewhat since last year
- few other airlines equip their planes with defibrillators or train their cabin crews in the use of them
- Minerva now offers fewer transoceanic flights than it did last year
- the electrical impulse delivered by a defibrillator can, if administered to a person with a normal heart rhythm, induce an abnormal heartbeat
- heart attacks can sometimes be triggered by stress, which is increased by airline travel

Select one answer choice.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

A1_GRE

Passage 81

Section 4 of 6 | Question 19 of 20 00:29:24

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

Invasions of nonnative species are clearly reducing species diversity on a global scale. On the regional scale, these invasions cause a change in species composition, but the impact of these invasions on diversity is less certain. Changes in diversity within a region depend on the number of extinctions of native species. In some cases, broad losses of native diversity have followed the establishment of nonnative species; for example, the introduction of the brown tree snake led to the extinction of several bird species on Guam. In other cases, many nonnative species have had no detectable effects on native flora and fauna. Consequently, in regions where many nonnative species have become established without coincident extinctions, diversity has increased.

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

It calls into question a distinction made in the previous sentence.
 It responds to a criticism made in the previous sentence.
 It helps explain an assertion made in the previous sentence.
 It introduces a problem that is discussed later in the passage.
 It anticipates a dispute that is discussed later in the passage.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 4 of 6 | Question 20 of 20 00:29:22

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

Invasions of nonnative species are clearly reducing species diversity on a global scale. On the regional scale, these invasions cause a change in species composition, but the impact of these invasions on diversity is less certain. Changes in diversity within a region depend on the number of extinctions of native species. In some cases, broad losses of native diversity have followed the establishment of nonnative species; for example, the introduction of the brown tree snake led to the extinction of several bird species on Guam. In other cases, many nonnative species have had no detectable effects on native flora and fauna. Consequently, in regions where many nonnative species have become established without coincident extinctions, diversity has increased.

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

The author of the passage would be likely to agree with which of the following statements about the effects of invasions by nonnative species on species diversity?

Invasions of nonnative species have led to an overall reduction in global species diversity.
 In regions where several native species have become extinct following the invasion of a nonnative species, the diversity of those regions has decreased.
 In regions where invasions of nonnative species have not led to extinctions of native species, the diversity of those regions has increased.

Passage 82

Section 5 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:10:07 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

Despite today's more efficient electrical generators, modern electric-only power plants waste more of their fuel sources' potential energy than did Thomas Edison's power plants of the late 1800s. Edison used cast-off steam from his generators to warm nearby homes and factories. But few modern power plants use this residual heat, instead venting it into the air. When newer, larger plants required more real estate, they were built farther from customers. Moreover, because electricity travels easily, plants were located wherever they could tap the energy of a river or where local coal was especially cheap. The heat generated during the production of electricity does not travel far, however, so when power plants moved out to the horizon, the steam went to waste.

It can be inferred from the passage that, in general, locating modern power plants closer to population centers would have

- compromised efforts to conserve energy in populated areas
- decreased the demand for heating within those population centers
- resulted in higher costs for the fuel used by those plants
- required much larger plants than those currently operating
- obliged power companies to find an alternative to coal as a fuel source

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 5 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:08:40 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

Despite today's more efficient electrical generators, modern electric-only power plants waste more of their fuel sources' potential energy than did Thomas Edison's power plants of the late 1800s. Edison used cast-off steam from his generators to warm nearby homes and factories. But few modern power plants use this residual heat, instead venting it into the air. When newer, larger plants required more real estate, they were built farther from customers. Moreover, because electricity travels easily, plants were located wherever they could tap the energy of a river or where local coal was especially cheap. The heat generated during the production of electricity does not travel far, however, so when power plants moved out to the horizon, the steam went to waste.

The author suggests that steam generated by modern power plants is not used for heating because

- steam generally proves incompatible with most modern industrial needs
- other means of heating have become more cost-effective
- steam is no longer produced in sufficient quantities to be useful
- insufficient demand for heating exists nearby
- transporting steam long distances would prove to be prohibitively expensive

Passage 83

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:23:25 Θ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

During the past 1,000 years, the climates of the British Isles and continental Europe have undergone various episodes of change. It has long been believed that the demographic and economic expansion of Europe between the tenth and thirteenth centuries coincided with, and was perhaps encouraged by, a period of relative warmth, favorable to the expansion of cereal cultivation and the colonization of previously inhospitable environments. This benign phase, although variously dated, was seen to lie between a period of less favorable conditions in the late and post-Roman centuries and the so-called Little Ice Age of the early modern period, which was characterized by an overall cooling of the climate and, in particular, by an increased severity of winters. Climatic deterioration was seen to have begun by circa 1300, presaged by an increase in stormy conditions in Europe, and associated with runs of wet and cool summers and the widespread harvest failures and livestock mortality of the years 1315–1322.

The integrity of the so-called medieval warm period, once considered a global phenomenon, has, however, been called into question by recent paleoenvironmental research. The picture that now emerges is of a less coherent and perhaps more geographically restricted phase—variously dated—of relative warmth, when temperatures in northwest Europe and the North Atlantic area were on average higher than in the post-Roman and early modern periods, although probably not warmer than in the late twentieth century. Some types of evidence, including the records of the advance and retreat of Alpine glaciers, suggest that the later fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries may have seen a notable climatic downturn.

followed by a temporary amelioration around 1500, b auto.proctoru.com正在共享它的屏幕。 停止共享 语音
cooling into the Late Maunder Minimum period of 1675–1715. The relationship between climate and human activity in

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- summarize a scholarly debate about a particular phenomenon
- discuss a shift in scholarly views of a particular phenomenon
- note a discrepancy in the data supporting an account of a particular phenomenon
- present an unexpected finding about the causes of a particular phenomenon
- dispute the relevance of the evidence on which a long-standing view of a particular phenomenon has been based

Select one answer choice.

A1 GRE

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:22:55 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

summers and the widespread harvest failures and livestock mortality of the years 1315–1322.

The integrity of the so-called medieval warm period, once considered a global phenomenon, has, however, been called into question by recent paleoenvironmental research. The picture that now emerges is of a less coherent and perhaps more geographically restricted phase—variously dated—of relative warmth, when temperatures in northwest Europe and the North Atlantic area were on average higher than in the post-Roman and early modern periods, although probably not warmer than in the late twentieth century. Some types of evidence, including the records of the advance and retreat of Alpine glaciers, suggest that the later fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries may have seen a notable climatic downturn, followed by a temporary amelioration around 1500, before renewed cooling into the Late Maunder Minimum period of 1675–1715. The relationship between glacial advance or retreat and temperature is, however, complex. A study of winter severity in central Europe during the fourteenth century found no clear trend, rather the alternation of runs of cold and mild winters, with the most sustained period of severe winters falling in the period 1301–1328. English documentary sources have been used to suggest a cooling trend from circa 1240–1340, with a subsequent amelioration followed by renewed cooling from circa 1510, but the sporadic nature of this data series necessitates caution. A long-term cooling trend in the northern hemisphere between the twelfth/thirteenth and the seventeenth centuries does, however, emerge from a plethora of sources, including tree-ring data, the study of lake and ocean sediments, and analysis of Greenland ice cores.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- summarize a scholarly debate about a particular phenomenon
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A1_GRE

Section 2 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:20:09 ⏳ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

During the past 1,000 years, the climates of the British Isles and continental Europe have undergone various episodes of change. It has long been believed that the demographic and economic expansion of Europe between the tenth and thirteenth centuries coincided with, and was perhaps encouraged by, a period of relative warmth, favorable to the expansion of cereal cultivation and the colonization of previously inhospitable environments. This benign phase, although variously dated, was seen to lie between a period of less favorable conditions in the late and post-Roman centuries and the so-called Little Ice Age of the early modern period, which was characterized by an overall cooling of the climate and, in particular, by an increased severity of winters. Climatic deterioration was seen to have begun by circa 1300, presaged by an increase in stormy conditions in Europe, and associated with runs of wet and cool summers and the widespread harvest failures and livestock mortality of the years 1315–1322.

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It can be inferred that the author would agree with which of the following statements about glaciers?

- The advance and retreat of glaciers is a more reliable measure of weather patterns than are tree-ring data.
- The advance and retreat of glaciers during the medieval period is not well enough documented for researchers to identify clear patterns.
- The retreat of glaciers cannot be assumed to correlate consistently with periods of warmer weather.
- Glaciers remained stable in fourteenth-century central Europe despite alternating cold and mild winters.
- Glaciers in northern Europe were more significantly affected by changes in climate during the fourteenth century than were glaciers in central Europe.

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Select one answer choice.

A1 GRE

Section 2 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:19:53 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

During the past 1,000 years, the climates of the British Isles and continental Europe have undergone various episodes of change. It has long been believed that the demographic and economic expansion of Europe between the tenth and thirteenth centuries coincided with, and was perhaps encouraged by, a period of relative warmth, favorable to the expansion of cereal cultivation and the colonization of previously inhospitable environments. This benign phase, although variously dated, was seen to lie between a period of less favorable conditions in the late and post-Roman centuries and the so-called Little Ice Age of the early modern period, which was characterized by an overall cooling of the climate and, in particular, by an increased severity of winters. Climatic deterioration was seen to have begun by circa 1300, presaged by an increase in stormy conditions in Europe, and associated with runs of wet and cool summers and the widespread harvest failures and livestock mortality of the years 1315–1322.

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

- A once-dominant theory is presented, competing theories are considered, and a new scholarly consensus is identified.
- An established view is summarized, some aspects of that view are reconsidered in light of new evidence, and some elements of the earlier view are confirmed.
- A phenomenon is described, the chronology of the phenomenon is detailed, and evidence supporting that chronology is presented.
- Possible causes of an event are considered, evidence pertaining to those causes is assessed, and a conclusion is drawn.
- The consequences of a particular change are identified, some new findings about those consequences are presented, and a direction for future research is proposed.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 12 of 20

00:19:29 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

During the past 1,000 years, the climates of the British Isles and continental Europe have undergone various episodes of change. It has long been believed that the demographic and economic expansion of Europe between the tenth and thirteenth centuries coincided with, and was perhaps encouraged by, a period of relative warmth, favorable to the expansion of cereal cultivation and the colonization of previously inhospitable environments. This benign phase, although variously dated, was seen to lie between a period of less favorable conditions in the late and post-Roman centuries and the so-called Little Ice Age of the early modern period, which was characterized by an overall cooling of the climate and, in particular, by an increased severity of winters. Climatic deterioration was seen to have begun by circa 1300, presaged by an increase in stormy conditions in Europe, and associated with runs of wet and cool summers and the widespread harvest failures and livestock mortality of the years 1315–1322.

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followed by a temporary amelioration around 1500, b auto.proctoru.com正在共享您的屏幕。 停止共享 隐私 Select one or more answer choices.

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

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the “period of relative warmth”?

- It may not have begun until the early modern period.
- It was probably not responsible for increases in European cereal cultivation.
- It appears to have occurred across a less extensive area than was once thought.

另一场考试

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:40 ⏳ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

During the past 1,000 years, the climates of the British Isles and continental Europe have undergone various episodes of change. It has long been believed that the demographic and economic expansion of Europe between the tenth and thirteenth centuries coincided with, and was perhaps encouraged by, a period of relative warmth, favorable to the expansion of cereal cultivation and the colonization of previously inhospitable environments. This benign phase, although variously dated, was seen to lie between a period of less favorable conditions in the late and post-Roman centuries and the so-called Little Ice Age of the early modern period, which was characterized by an overall cooling of the climate and, in particular, by an increased severity of winters. Climatic deterioration was seen to have begun by circa 1300, presaged by an increase in stormy conditions in Europe, and associated with runs of wet and cool summers and the widespread harvest failures and livestock mortality of the years 1315–1322.

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The passage suggests which of the following about the “period of relative warmth”?

- It may not have begun until the early modern period.
- It was probably not responsible for increases in European cereal cultivation.
- It appears to have occurred across a less extensive area than was once thought.
- It has been shown by paleoenvironmental evidence to have been characterized by higher temperatures than previously assumed.
- It had less of an impact on some northern parts of Europe than it did on southern regions.

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:37 ⏳ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

presaged by an increase in stormy conditions in Europe, and associated with runs of wet and cool summers and the widespread harvest failures and livestock mortality of the years 1315–1322.

The integrity of the so-called medieval warm period, once considered a global phenomenon, has, however, been called into question by recent paleoenvironmental research. The picture that now emerges is of a less coherent and perhaps more geographically restricted phase—variously dated—of relative warmth, when temperatures in northwest Europe and the North Atlantic area were on average higher than in the post-Roman and early modern periods, although probably not warmer than in the late twentieth century. Some types of evidence, including the records of the advance and retreat of Alpine glaciers, suggest that the later fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries may have seen a notable climatic downturn, followed by a temporary amelioration around 1500, before renewed cooling into the Late Maunder Minimum period of 1675–1715. The relationship between glacial advance or retreat and temperature is, however, complex. A study of winter severity in central Europe during the fourteenth century found no clear trend, rather the alternation of runs of cold and mild winters, with the most sustained period of severe winters falling in the period 1301–1328. English documentary sources have been used to suggest a cooling trend from circa 1240–1340, with a subsequent amelioration followed by renewed cooling from circa 1510, but the sporadic nature of this data series necessitates caution. A long-term cooling trend in the northern hemisphere between the twelfth/thirteenth and the seventeenth centuries does, however, emerge from a plethora of sources, including tree-ring data, the study of lake and ocean sediments, and analysis of Greenland ice cores.

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Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 10 of 20 00:29:33 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

During the past 1,000 years, the climates of the British Isles and continental Europe have undergone various episodes of change. It has long been believed that the demographic and economic expansion of Europe between the tenth and thirteenth centuries coincided with, and was perhaps encouraged by, a period of relative warmth, favorable to the expansion of cereal cultivation and the colonization of previously inhospitable environments. This benign phase, although variously dated, was seen to lie between a period of less favorable conditions in the late and post-Roman centuries and the so-called Little Ice Age of the early modern period, which was characterized by an overall cooling of the climate and, in particular, by an increased severity of winters. Climatic deterioration was seen to have begun by circa 1300, presaged by an increase in stormy conditions in Europe, and associated with runs of wet and cool summers and the widespread harvest failures and livestock mortality of the years 1315–1322.

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The author mentions “demographic and economic expansion” primarily in order to

- support a claim made in the first sentence of the passage
- point out some beneficial effects of a phenomenon
- identify a hypothesized connection between two phenomena
- illustrate ways in which climate change can have social consequences
- emphasize the impact of cereal cultivation on Europe during a particular period

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 11 of 20 00:29:29 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

During the past 1,000 years, the climates of the British Isles and continental Europe have undergone various episodes of change. It has long been believed that the demographic and economic expansion of Europe between the tenth and thirteenth centuries coincided with, and was perhaps encouraged by, a period of relative warmth, favorable to the expansion of cereal cultivation and the colonization of previously inhospitable environments. This benign phase, although variously dated, was seen to lie between a period of less favorable conditions in the late and post-Roman centuries and the so-called Little Ice Age of the early modern period, which was characterized by an overall cooling of the climate and, in particular, by an increased severity of winters. Climatic deterioration was seen to have begun by circa 1300, presaged by an increase in stormy conditions in Europe, and associated with runs of wet and cool summers and the widespread harvest failures and livestock mortality of the years 1315–1322.

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According to the passage, glacial evidence suggests that which of the following climate changes occurred in Europe?

- A period of warming sometime between 1400 and 1675
- A period of worsening winter severity beginning in 1328
- A sustained advance of Alpine glaciers beginning around 1500
- Mild winters from the late fourteenth to the early fifteenth century
- Unusual temperature fluctuations during the Late Maunder Minimum

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 12 of 20

00:29:28 ⏳ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

emerges is of a less coherent and perhaps more geographically restricted phase—variously dated—of relative warmth, when temperatures in northwest Europe and the North Atlantic area were on average higher than in the post-Roman and early modern periods, although probably not warmer than in the late twentieth century. Some types of evidence, including the records of the advance and retreat of Alpine glaciers, suggest that the later fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries may have seen a notable climatic downturn, followed by a temporary amelioration around 1500, before renewed cooling into the Late Maunder Minimum period of 1675–1715. The relationship between glacial advance or retreat and temperature is, however, complex. A study of winter severity in central Europe during the fourteenth century found no clear trend, rather the alternation of runs of cold and mild winters, with the most sustained period of severe winters falling in the period 1301–1328. English documentary sources have been used to suggest a cooling trend from circa 1240–1340, with a subsequent amelioration followed by renewed cooling from circa 1510, but the sporadic nature of this data series necessitates caution. A long-term cooling trend in the northern hemisphere between the twelfth/thirteenth and the seventeenth centuries does, however, emerge from a plethora of sources, including tree-ring data, the study of lake and ocean sediments, and analysis of Greenland ice cores.

Which of the following can be inferred about the “study of winter severity”?

- Its findings anticipated the results of studies of tree-ring data and lake and ocean sediments.
- Its conclusions about fourteenth-century weather patterns were based in part on documentary evidence that some consider inconclusive.
- It appears to corroborate findings from an earlier study based on an analysis of records of Alpine glaciers.
- It relied on some of the same research methods originally used to support the idea of a medieval warm period.
- It found a more consistent pattern of low winter temperatures during the early fourteenth century than during the late fourteenth century.

A1_GRE

Passage 84

Section 5 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:37 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Paintings of property—anything that was possessed—such as those created by eighteenth-century British painter George Stubbs were condemned by several of Stubbs's contemporaries: objects thus “individualized” would appeal to our appetite to own and enjoy them, whereas “generalized” objects in other paintings were no longer merely things but abstract ideas. To collect or commission paintings displaying lofty unconcern with materiality was considered by these commentators a mark of taste and civic virtue, the ability to subordinate private material interests to the abstract, public interest. Yet this notion of disinterested taste and virtue was founded on private interest: it was because the “public” man or woman already owned enough that he or she was presumed to be free from the urge to own more. Political power and status were thus based on the ownership of property, while at the same time they were legitimated by the claim that the avaricious behavior associated with the acquisition of property was somehow transcended by those who had already acquired it.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- examine the origins of a particular style of painting
- analyze the paintings of a particular school
- point out the weakness that underlies a criticism
- compare two different approaches to the painting of objects
- rebut a criticism of a particular painter's integrity

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 5 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:29:36 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Paintings of property—anything that was possessed—such as those created by eighteenth-century British painter George Stubbs were condemned by several of Stubbs's contemporaries: objects thus “individualized” would appeal to our appetite to own and enjoy them, whereas “generalized” objects in other paintings were no longer merely things but abstract ideas. To collect or commission paintings displaying lofty unconcern with materiality was considered by these commentators a mark of taste and civic virtue, the ability to subordinate private material interests to the abstract, public interest. Yet this notion of disinterested taste and virtue was founded on private interest: it was because the “public” man or woman already owned enough that he or she was presumed to be free from the urge to own more. Political power and status were thus based on the ownership of property, while at the same time they were legitimated by the claim that the avaricious behavior associated with the acquisition of property was somehow transcended by those who had already acquired it.

Which of the following best describes the relationship of the first sentence to the passage as a whole?

- It introduces a topic that is then placed in historical context.
- It introduces two contradictory approaches that are ultimately reconciled.
- It presents an argument that is then strengthened by evidence.
- It argues in favor of a position that is subsequently modified.
- It describes a viewpoint whose inconsistencies are later probed.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 5 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:29:34 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Paintings of property—anything that was possessed—such as those created by eighteenth-century British painter George Stubbs were condemned by several of Stubbs's contemporaries: objects thus “individualized” would appeal to our appetite to own and enjoy them, whereas “generalized” objects in other paintings were no longer merely things but abstract ideas. To collect or commission paintings displaying lofty unconcern with materiality was considered by these commentators a mark of taste and civic virtue, the ability to subordinate private material interests to the abstract, public interest. Yet this notion of disinterested taste and virtue was founded on private interest: it was because the “public” man or woman already owned enough that he or she was presumed to be free from the urge to own more. Political power and status were thus based on the ownership of property, while at the same time they were legitimated by the claim that the avaricious behavior associated with the acquisition of property was somehow transcended by those who had already acquired it.

According to the passage, which of the following is true about the painting of property as it is described in the passage?

- It was typified in the work of George Stubbs.
- It was usually commissioned by persons who had great political power.
- It was regarded in the eighteenth century as a mark of good taste.
- It was at its most popular in eighteenth-century Britain.
- It was advocated primarily by those who owned a great deal of property.

Passage 85

Section 5 of 6 | Question 17 of 20

00:29:04 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

Harriet Monroe, who founded *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse* in 1912, argued that the more heterogeneous and sprawling the modern world became, the more poetry needed “an entrenched place, a voice of power.” But this goal could only be realized if poets were valued in ways that encouraged them to participate in the world and made writing verse economically viable. Monroe argued that poets needed sites of institutional opportunity like those that had been developed for visual artists, architects, and musicians. She believed that the hand-wringing anticapitalism dominating genteel literary culture—particularly the idea that poetry ought to be removed from “sordid” pecuniary considerations—brought no economic and only illusory aesthetic benefits, instead severing poets from meaningful participation in the modern world.

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

The passage suggests that Monroe believed that finding “an entrenched place, a voice of power” for poetry would rely on which of the following?

- Providing poets with a refuge from the sprawling modern world
- Ensuring that poetry as an art could remain free of economic considerations
- Creating institutional opportunities for poets to make their work economically viable

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 5 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

00:29:02 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

Harriet Monroe, who founded *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse* in 1912, argued that the more heterogeneous and sprawling the modern world became, the more poetry needed “an entrenched place, a voice of power.” But this goal could only be realized if poets were valued in ways that encouraged them to participate in the world and made writing verse economically viable. Monroe argued that poets needed sites of institutional opportunity like those that had been developed for visual artists, architects, and musicians. She believed that the hand-wringing anticapitalism dominating genteel literary culture—particularly the idea that poetry ought to be removed from “sordid” pecuniary considerations—brought no economic and only illusory aesthetic benefits, instead severing poets from meaningful participation in the modern world.

The author mentions “visual artists, architects, and musicians” primarily to

- note a challenge that Monroe faced when attempting to implement her ideas
- highlight what Monroe regarded as a contrast between the economic needs of poets and those of other artists
- explain Monroe’s ideas about measures that would advance poetry
- acknowledge that anticapitalism had not had undesirable consequences for all art forms
- illustrate the point that some art forms are inherently more economically viable than others

Passage 86

Section 5 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:29:26 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

In California's Mojave Desert, archaeologists found two fluted projectile points, one on the surface, one buried, both similar to classic Clovis stone points from the American Plains. They obtained a radiocarbon date of 8,470 years from material associated with the buried point, a date far more recent than the known time range for Clovis points. There are three ways of accounting for this date. First, it is possible that fluted points were in use in this region around 8,470 years ago. Second, this point may somehow have been deposited at the California site long after its creation. Third, the 8,470-year date may be wrong; a second date from the same context providing an age of 4,360 years was rejected by archaeologists as incorrect.

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

If the first explanation is the only one of the three that is correct, then it can be inferred that

- the material associated with the buried point and the point itself are not from the same time period
- there may be other fluted points in the region that date from about 8,470 years ago
- the accepted time range for classic Clovis points may need to be reconsidered

Select one or more answer choices.

Section 5 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:29:23 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

In California's Mojave Desert, archaeologists found two fluted projectile points, one on the surface, one buried, both similar to classic Clovis stone points from the American Plains. They obtained a radiocarbon date of 8,470 years from material associated with the buried point, a date far more recent than the known time range for Clovis points. There are three ways of accounting for this date. First, it is possible that fluted points were in use in this region around 8,470 years ago. Second, this point may somehow have been deposited at the California site long after its creation. Third, the 8,470-year date may be wrong; a second date from the same context providing an age of 4,360 years was rejected by archaeologists as incorrect.

It can be inferred that the second and the third explanations have which of the following in common?

- Each implies that the known time range for classic Clovis points will need to be revised.
- Each leaves open the possibility that the California fluted points were created contemporaneously with classic Clovis points.
- Each suggests that the radiocarbon dating used at the California site produced unreliable results.
- Each implies that 8,470 years ago, fluted points were more widely used on the American Plains than in the region of the California site.
- Each is based on the assumption that the buried fluted point did not originate at the California site.

Select one answer choice.

Passage 87

Section 5 of 6 | Question 16 of 20

00:16:50 ⏱ Hide Time

Question 16 is based on this passage.

Most Oakville residents want a community swimming pool to be built but do not want to finance it with local tax revenues.

Oakville's mayor argues that although the town has no financial reserves, building a pool will not lead to higher taxes, since an unused town-owned land parcel is available and admission fees will cover the entire cost of operating the pool as well as repayment of the \$3 million debt for construction.

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

- Admission to the community pool will cost most residents who frequently use it more than they would have paid in increased taxes for a pool open to all residents free of charge.
- Because of the types of accidents that can happen in and around swimming pools, the largest part of the operating expenses for the community pool will be lifeguards' salaries and liability insurance.
- The operation of a pool would bring increased traffic to the road leading to the site of the proposed pool and would require the town to fund costly road improvements.
- The same survey that established that a majority of Oakville's residents would use a community pool also found that over one-third of the town's residents would have preferred that it be built at a different site.
- Opponents of the pool have not advanced any other proposals for the use of the currently unused town-owned land parcel.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Passage 88

Section 5 of 6 | Question 7 of 20 00:29:52 Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Eleanor Roosevelt (1884–1962) effectively advocated political causes that were generally liberal. Yet she opposed ensuring women's strict legal equality with men, which was the aim of a proposed equal-rights amendment. Her opposition to an equal-rights amendment was, by her standards, a radical rather than a conservative position. Roosevelt sought fundamental changes to improve conditions for the poor, especially women and children, but saw women as distinct from men in their biological and social roles. She believed that the enactment of special legislation to protect women from exploitation in the workplace, legislation that would be prohibited by an equal-rights amendment, was necessary for women's welfare—and might ultimately pave the way for protection of male workers as well.

It can be inferred that Eleanor Roosevelt's opposition to an equal-rights amendment was based in part on

- a belief that legal equality with men would be contrary to women's interests
- a conviction that an equal-rights amendment would not effectively guarantee legal equality for women
- a concern that an equal-rights amendment was too radical a measure to be widely accepted by the public
- an expectation that women would soon achieve equality without a special amendment
- a sense that poverty should be substantially ameliorated before women sought equal rights

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 5 of 6 | Question 8 of 20 00:29:51 Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Eleanor Roosevelt (1884–1962) effectively advocated political causes that were generally liberal. Yet she opposed ensuring women's strict legal equality with men, which was the aim of a proposed equal-rights amendment. Her opposition to an equal-rights amendment was, by her standards, a radical rather than a conservative position. Roosevelt sought fundamental changes to improve conditions for the poor, especially women and children, but saw women as distinct from men in their biological and social roles. She believed that the enactment of special legislation to protect women from exploitation in the workplace, legislation that would be prohibited by an equal-rights amendment, was necessary for women's welfare—and might ultimately pave the way for protection of male workers as well.

It can be inferred from the passage that supporters of an equal-rights amendment would have disagreed with Eleanor Roosevelt about

- whether strict legal equality between men and women ought to have been enacted at that time
- whether male workers should ultimately be protected by legislation regulating the workplace
- whether passage of an equal-rights amendment would cause conditions for women in the workplace to deteriorate
- the gravity of the problems experienced by women in the workplace
- the likelihood that an equal-rights amendment would have an impact on working-class women

Passage 89

Section 3 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

00:26:53 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Until the mid-1980s, Swedish workers' wages were largely determined through centralized collective bargaining at a national level, a policy aimed at achieving equal pay for equal work across companies and industries. This policy, designed to raise the relative wages of low-wage workers, resulted in a decrease in overall wage inequality in Sweden's labor market. Furthermore, this policy may have indirectly resulted in a relatively small gender wage gap (difference between women's wages and those of similarly qualified men): several recent studies have demonstrated that decentralized wage bargaining produces relatively large wage inequality in general and large gender wage differentials in particular, and international comparisons show that a society's overall wage inequality is positively related to the gender wage gap.

Therefore, in designing a study of organizational factors that perpetuate inequities in women's wages, researchers decided to gather data on the current situation in Swedish companies. The researchers reasoned that the occurrence of discriminatory wage-setting practices in Swedish companies could provide a conservative estimate of the prevalence of such practices in other developed countries. Despite increasing decentralization of Sweden's wage-bargaining process since the mid-1980s, they reasoned, the effects of the earlier policy on current wages should still be evident to some extent.

It can be inferred that the highlighted "studies" lend support to which of the following statements about women workers' wages?

- In most countries, women workers' wages would not likely be affected by centralized collective bargaining in the same way as they were in Sweden prior to the mid-1980s.
- In most countries, women workers' wages are closer to the wages of similarly qualified men than they are in Sweden.
- Women workers' wages are generally less affected by centralized collective bargaining than are men's wages.
- Women workers' wages are sometimes adversely affected by wage-setting practices that are intended to remedy overall wage inequality.
- Women workers' wages are generally closer to the wages of similarly qualified male workers where wages are set through centralized wage bargaining than where they are set through decentralized wage bargaining.

公众号：留学大佬 GRE

Section 3 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:25:50 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Until the mid-1980s, Swedish workers' wages were largely determined through centralized collective bargaining at a national level, a policy aimed at achieving equal pay for equal work across companies and industries. This policy, designed to raise the relative wages of low-wage workers, resulted in a decrease in overall wage inequality in Sweden's labor market. Furthermore, this policy may have indirectly resulted in a relatively small gender wage gap (difference between women's wages and those of similarly qualified men): several recent studies have demonstrated that decentralized wage bargaining produces relatively large wage inequality in general and large gender wage differentials in particular, and international comparisons show that a society's overall wage inequality is positively related to the gender wage gap.

Therefore, in designing a study of organizational factors that perpetuate inequities in women's wages, researchers decided to gather data on the current situation in Swedish companies. The researchers reasoned that the occurrence of discriminatory wage-setting practices in Swedish companies could provide a conservative estimate of the prevalence of such practices in other developed countries. Despite increasing decentralization of Sweden's wage-bargaining process since the mid-1980s, they reasoned, the effects of the earlier policy on current wages should still be evident to some extent.

The author of the passage attributes the highlighted "decrease" to which of the following?

- A decline in Sweden's gender wage gap
- A decline in low-wage workers' wages in Sweden
- A decline in women's wages in Sweden
- A policy governing wage bargaining in Sweden
- A change in Sweden's wage-bargaining practices initiated in the mid-1980s

Section 3 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:25:28 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Until the mid-1980s, Swedish workers' wages were largely determined through centralized collective bargaining at a national level, a policy aimed at achieving equal pay for equal work across companies and industries. This policy, designed to raise the relative wages of low-wage workers, resulted in a decrease in overall wage inequality in Sweden's labor market. Furthermore, this policy may have indirectly resulted in a relatively small gender wage gap (difference between women's wages and those of similarly qualified men): several recent studies have demonstrated that decentralized wage bargaining produces relatively large wage inequality in general and large gender wage differentials in particular, and international comparisons show that a society's overall wage inequality is positively related to the gender wage gap.

Therefore, in designing a study of organizational factors that perpetuate inequities in women's wages, researchers decided to gather data on the current situation in Swedish companies. The researchers reasoned that the occurrence of discriminatory wage-setting practices in Swedish companies could provide a conservative estimate of the prevalence of such practices in other developed countries. Despite increasing decentralization of Sweden's wage-bargaining process since the mid-1980s, they reasoned, the effects of the earlier policy on current wages should still be evident to some extent.

If the researchers' reasoning presented in the last paragraph of the passage is correct, then which of the following would be most likely to be true?

- Organizational factors that perpetuate inequities in women's wages are less prevalent in Swedish companies today than they were prior to the mid-1980s.
- The gender wage gap in Sweden is larger today than it was prior to the mid-1980s but smaller than that in many other developed countries.
- Discriminatory wage-setting practices have declined in Sweden since the mid-1980s but not as sharply as they have declined in many other developed countries.
- Overall wage inequality in Sweden has declined more sharply since the mid-1980s than it did during the period when centralized wage-bargaining processes prevailed in Sweden.
- Women workers occupy more high-level positions in Swedish companies than they do in companies in many other developed countries.

公众号：留学大佬 GRE

Section 5 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:23:55 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Until the mid-1980s, Swedish workers' wages were largely determined through centralized collective bargaining at a national level, a policy aimed at achieving equal pay for equal work across companies and industries. This policy, designed to raise the relative wages of low-wage workers, resulted in a decrease in overall wage inequality in Sweden's labor market. Furthermore, this policy may have indirectly resulted in a relatively small gender wage gap (difference between women's wages and those of similarly qualified men): several recent studies have demonstrated that decentralized wage bargaining produces relatively large wage inequality in general and large gender wage differentials in particular, and international comparisons show that a society's overall wage inequality is positively related to the gender wage gap.

Therefore, in designing a study of organizational factors that perpetuate inequities in women's wages, researchers decided to gather data on the current situation in Swedish companies. The researchers reasoned that the occurrence of discriminatory wage-setting practices in Swedish companies could provide a conservative estimate of the prevalence of such practices in other developed countries. Despite increasing decentralization of Sweden's wage-bargaining process since the mid-1980s, they reasoned, the effects of the earlier policy on current wages should still be evident to some extent.

The passage suggests which of the following about the highlighted "policy"?

- It was abandoned in the mid-1980s because it was no longer considered effective.
- Its effect on Sweden's labor market has been debated in several recent studies.
- Its effect on Sweden's labor market was consistent with the intentions that led to its adoption.
- It produced an indirect result that ran counter to a widespread assumption about the effect of centralized collective bargaining on wages.
- It was modeled on policies that had been adopted in several other developed countries.

Passage 90

Section 5 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:29:43 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Where 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 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.

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage regarding the period in which Bulosan immigrated to the United States?

- Legal restrictions on Filipinos who wished to immigrate to the United States were tighter than they have been since 1965.
- Filipinos generally had different reasons for immigrating to the United States than they have had since 1965.
- Relatively few of the Filipinos who immigrated to the United States then were women.
- No one was then working to factually document the lives of Filipino immigrants in the United States.
- During that period, the movement to advance civil rights for Filipino Americans attempted to ease legal restrictions on immigration.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 5 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:29:40 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Where 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 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.

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

Regarding Espiritu's work, the passage implies which of the following?

- Her work attempts to give expression to the experiences of a number of Filipino Americans.
- Her work documents how some people's lives were affected by the 1965 liberalization of immigration.
- Her work represents the experiences of Filipino women in the United States more than does Bulosan's.

Passage 91

Section 2 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:28:49 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Recently, controversial findings were released that suggest that the amount of carbon dioxide absorbed by United States forests might be greater than the amount emitted by the nation's fossil-fuel combustion. This conclusion has two astonishing implications. First, the United States may not be directly contributing to rising atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide. Second, the atmosphere seems to be benefiting from young forests, which are particularly efficient at absorbing carbon dioxide. But these young forests exist only because old-growth forests were clear-cut in earlier centuries. The possibility that the United States absorbs more carbon dioxide than it produces thus does not reflect efforts to protect the environment; rather, it reflects a history of deforestation and development.

Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument that the ability of the United States to absorb more carbon dioxide than it produces is not a result of efforts to protect the environment?

- The United States has intentionally increased its consumption of energy derived from non-fossil-fuel sources.
- The United States has intentionally decreased its carbon dioxide emissions from fossil-fuel combustion in recent decades.
- The United States has changed its stance on environmental concerns in recent years.
- Carbon dioxide is not the only gas that is emitted during fossil-fuel combustion.
- Carbon dioxide emissions from fossil-fuel combustion do not account for most of the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:28:40 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Recently, controversial findings were released that suggest that the amount of carbon dioxide absorbed by United States forests might be greater than the amount emitted by the nation's fossil-fuel combustion. This conclusion has two astonishing implications. First, the United States may not be directly contributing to rising atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide. Second, the atmosphere seems to be benefiting from young forests, which are particularly efficient at absorbing carbon dioxide. But these young forests exist only because old-growth forests were clear-cut in earlier centuries. The possibility that the United States absorbs more carbon dioxide than it produces thus does not reflect efforts to protect the environment; rather, it reflects a history of deforestation and development.

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

It can be inferred from the passage that the author assumes which of the following about United States carbon dioxide emissions?

- The United States does not produce a significant amount of carbon dioxide from sources other than fossil-fuel combustion.
- Carbon dioxide emissions in the United States have not increased in the recent past.
- Fossil-fuel combustion in the United States produces less carbon dioxide than does fossil-fuel combustion in other countries.

Select one or more answer choices.

Passage 92

Section 5 of 6 | Question 16 of 20
00:22:24 ⏱ Hide Time

Question 16 is based on this passage.

James: Why is it that fish living in the ocean's dark depths do not swim around very much? It must be that the scarcity of food available there prevents them from having much energy for swimming.

Marie: But fish swim around only to approach or avoid other creatures that they can see, and in such conditions of darkness, almost nothing can be seen.

A1 — GRE

Marie responds to James by

- offering a reason to think that the question James poses is too vague to be satisfactorily answered
- pointing out that what James presents as an explanation is the very thing that needs to be explained
- objecting that James's explanation accounts for only some of the cases that it is claimed to cover
- presenting a reason to doubt that what James tries to explain really happens
- providing a reason to doubt that the phenomenon James attempts to explain requires any explanation of the kind he offers

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

A1 — GRE

Passage 93

Section 5 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:14 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

This passage is adapted from an essay published in 2010.

As I write, the Large Hadron Collider, the world's biggest atom-smasher at CERN in Geneva, has switched on with almost unprecedented media jamboree. Asked about the practical value of it all, Stephen Hawking has said that "modern society is based on advances in pure science that were not foreseen to have practical applications." It's a common claim, and it subtly reinforces the hierarchy that Medawar identified: technology and engineering are the humble offspring of pure science, the casual cast-offs of a more elevated pursuit.

I don't believe that such pronouncements are intended to denigrate applied science as an intellectual activity; they merely speak into a culture in which that has already happened. Pure science undoubtedly does lead to applied spin-offs, but this is not the norm. Rather, most of our technology has come from explicit and painstaking efforts to develop it. And this is simply a part of the scientific enterprise. A dividing line between pure and applied science makes no sense at all, running as it does in a convoluted path through disciplines, departments, even individual scientific papers and careers. Research aimed at applications fills the pages of the leading journals in physics, chemistry, and the life and Earth sciences; curiosity-driven research with no real practical value is abundant in the "applied" literature of the materials, biotechnological, and engineering sciences. The fact that "pure" and "applied" science are useful and meaningful terms seduces us sometimes into thinking that they are real, absolute, and distinct categories.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- present a new approach to a problem
- criticize the attention paid to science
- point out a useful distinction
- outline disputing positions
- challenge a prevailing attitude

Select one answer choice.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 5 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:29:11 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

This passage is adapted from an essay published in 2010.

As I write, the Large Hadron Collider, the world's biggest atom-smasher at CERN in Geneva, has switched on with almost unprecedented media jamboree. Asked about the practical value of it all, Stephen Hawking has said that "modern society is based on advances in pure science that were not foreseen to have practical applications." It's a common claim, and it subtly reinforces the hierarchy that Medawar identified: technology and engineering are the humble offspring of pure science, the casual cast-offs of a more elevated pursuit.

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In the context of the passage, the mention of the Large Hadron Collider primarily serves to

- demonstrate the attention that is paid to what some consider pure science
- introduce a change in the prevailing attitude toward science
- call into question the currently existing priorities for scientific research
- illustrate the contributions that applied science has made to pure science
- cast doubt on the hierarchy identified by Medawar

Select one answer choice.

Section 5 of 6 | Question 10 of 20 00:29:42 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

This passage is adapted from an essay published in 2010.

As I write, the Large Hadron Collider, the world's biggest atom-smasher at CERN in Geneva, has switched on with almost unprecedented media jamboree. Asked about the practical value of it all, Stephen Hawking has said that "modern society is based on advances in pure science that were not foreseen to have practical applications." It's a common claim, and it subtly reinforces the hierarchy that Medawar identified: technology and engineering are the humble offspring of pure science, the casual cast-offs of a more elevated pursuit.

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According to the passage, the "explicit and painstaking efforts" are

- part of the same overall endeavor as pure science research
- the foundation of the techniques that allow advances in pure science
- needed before the findings of pure science have practical benefit
- in danger of dying out because of the attractions of pure science
- ultimately of greater importance than the great majority of work in pure science

GRE

Select one answer choice.

公众号：留学大佬 GRE

Section 5 of 6 | Question 11 of 20 00:29:40 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

This passage is adapted from an essay published in 2010.

As I write, the Large Hadron Collider, the world's biggest atom-smasher at CERN in Geneva, has switched on with almost unprecedented media jamboree. Asked about the practical value of it all, Stephen Hawking has said that "modern society is based on advances in pure science that were not foreseen to have practical applications." It's a common claim, and it subtly reinforces the hierarchy that Medawar identified: technology and engineering are the humble offspring of pure science, the casual cast-offs of a more elevated pursuit.

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The passage implies that the statement made by Stephen Hawking has which shortcoming?

- It overstates the importance of technology for modern society.
- It fails to recognize the distinct goals of pure and applied science.
- It ignores the work involved in turning initial insights into useful technology.
- It treats somewhat unusual cases as if they were the general rule.
- It inappropriately understates the value of pure science.

GRE

Select one answer choice.

Passage 94

Section 5 of 6 | Question 16 of 20

00:29:23 ⏳ Hide Time

Question 16 is based on this passage.

Insect predators usually keep the number of aphids in crop fields low. However, sometimes the aphid population explodes in size, causing major damage. Such explosions happen when unusually cold weather keeps the number of aphids low in the spring. One possible explanation is that, with fewer aphids to feed on, the predator population also drops, and in summer when the aphid population starts to grow there are not enough predators to keep it in check.

Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the explanation given for aphid population explosions?

- When a pesticide that affects both aphids and aphid predators is applied to a field, once the pesticide washes away there is an aphid population explosion.
- Insect predators of aphids can survive for long periods without food as long as the weather remains cold.
- When weather is unusually cold in the spring, certain crops grow more abundantly in the following summer, increasing the food supply for aphids.
- The predators of aphids can die from causes other than starvation, such as disease and severe weather.
- Aphids can reproduce very quickly if they have sufficient food.

Select one answer choice.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

A1_GRE

Passage 95

Section 5 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:29:38 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Agricultural historians theorize that farming originated when the pressures of growing populations or shrinking resources imposed the need to find new species to adapt for food. This hypothesis is supported by impressive work by anthropologists who have observed transitions to agriculture that happened in recent times. But, as an explanation for why agriculture arose in the first place, it seems ill matched to the facts of chronology. Extinctions—or even significant diminutions—in hunters' prey species cannot be shown to have happened in any of the right places at any of the right times. Populations certainly grew in the most dedicated farming cultures—but, in most places, more probably as a consequence than as a cause.

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

The author would likely include which of the following evidence in the “facts of chronology”?

- The number of centuries separating the earliest transitions to agriculture from those observed by anthropologists
- The earliest dates for which evidence of farming practices has been established
- The known dates, if any, of extinctions of prey species that formed an important part of the diet of ancient human societies

Select one or more answer choices.

Section 5 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:29:36 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Agricultural historians theorize that farming originated when the pressures of growing populations or shrinking resources imposed the need to find new species to adapt for food. This hypothesis is supported by impressive work by anthropologists who have observed transitions to agriculture that happened in recent times. But, as an explanation for why agriculture arose in the first place, it seems ill matched to the facts of chronology. Extinctions—or even significant diminutions—in hunters' prey species cannot be shown to have happened in any of the right places at any of the right times. Populations certainly grew in the most dedicated farming cultures—but, in most places, more probably as a consequence than as a cause.

The author of the passage would be most likely to disagree with the “agricultural historians” over whether

- preagricultural societies frequently adapted new species for food
- preagricultural societies were vulnerable to fluctuations in the populations of species they hunted
- the earliest transitions to agriculture resulted in population growth
- recent transitions to agriculture and the earliest such transitions were triggered by similar conditions
- the first adoption of agriculture immediately created dramatic changes in social structure

Select one answer choice.

Passage 96

Section 6 of 6 | Question 17 of 20 00:29:32

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

Why does so much of our coal and petroleum date from the Carboniferous period? The orthodox view is that Carboniferous swamps provided optimal conditions for fossil fuel formation. After the Carboniferous, the world became drier, and conditions became less favorable. But is that all there is to it? Forests didn't disappear after the Carboniferous. If anything, there were even more trees, growing ever more widely at higher elevations, and growing to greater heights over the Mesozoic and Cenozoic. After the Carboniferous, the continents may have been drier inland, but they still had lots of streams, rivers, and coastal wetlands. Trees from dry highlands could easily have washed into rivers and accumulated in lowland marshes. Something other than a change in climate must have occurred.

In the passage, the author is questioning the prevailing view regarding

how coal and petroleum form

where most of Earth's coal and petroleum formed

what the optimal conditions for fossil fuel formation are

the reason that coal and petroleum formed when they did

how much coal and petroleum formed during the Carboniferous period

Select one answer choice.

(公众号: 留学大佬 GRE)

Section 6 of 6 | Question 18 of 20 00:29:31

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

Why does so much of our coal and petroleum date from the Carboniferous period? The orthodox view is that Carboniferous swamps provided optimal conditions for fossil fuel formation. After the Carboniferous, the world became drier, and conditions became less favorable. But is that all there is to it? Forests didn't disappear after the Carboniferous. If anything, there were even more trees, growing ever more widely at higher elevations, and growing to greater heights over the Mesozoic and Cenozoic. After the Carboniferous, the continents may have been drier inland, but they still had lots of streams, rivers, and coastal wetlands. Trees from dry highlands could easily have washed into rivers and accumulated in lowland marshes. Something other than a change in climate must have occurred.

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

The author would probably agree with which of the following statements about climatic conditions in the Carboniferous period?

There appears to be less continuity than has been thought between the climatic conditions that prevailed during the Carboniferous period and those that followed.

Climatic conditions alone do not explain the extent of fossil fuel formation in the Carboniferous.

The climatic conditions that prevailed during the Carboniferous were somewhat less conducive to fossil fuel formation than scientists tend to think.

Select one or more answer choices.

Passage 97

Section 5 of 6 | Question 17 of 20

00:16:37 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

The musical taxonomy we take for granted today arose in the early 1900s. Musical genres were invented as a means of marketing records. Before the recording era, working musicians were expected to play a range of music that would surprise modern listeners, who generally expect classical musicians to play classical, country musicians to play country, and so on. With respect to blues, there were probably few musicians working in the 1920s or 1930s who played only that style. If recordings imply that certain artists could play only the most basic twelve-bar blues pattern, the reason lies with recording companies' preferences, not musicians' capabilities. Performers whose entire recorded repertoire consists of blues might have been earning a living playing in jazz groups or country bands.

The author mentions "country bands" primarily in order to

- cast doubt on a particular assumption often made about working musicians before the recording era
- emphasize how unrepresentative a musician's blues recordings might be of that musician's range
- compare the demands of playing blues music to the demands of playing in other musical styles
- identify a significant source of income for some musicians who recorded blues music in the 1920s and 1930s
- note an important influence on some musicians whose only recorded music consisted of blues songs

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 5 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

00:14:06 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

The musical taxonomy we take for granted today arose in the early 1900s. Musical genres were invented as a means of marketing records. Before the recording era, working musicians were expected to play a range of music that would surprise **modern listeners**, who generally expect classical musicians to play classical, country musicians to play country, and so on. With respect to blues, there were probably few musicians working in the 1920s or 1930s who played only that style. If recordings imply that certain artists could play only the most basic twelve-bar blues pattern, the reason lies with recording companies' preferences, not musicians' capabilities. Performers whose entire recorded repertoire consists of blues might have been earning a living playing in jazz groups or country bands.

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

The passage suggests which of the following about "modern listeners"?

- They tend to make certain assumptions about musicians that have been influenced by recording companies' ways of categorizing musical styles.
- They generally have broader musical tastes than did listeners before the recording era.
- They tend to expect more virtuosity from musicians who play only one style of music than they expect from musicians who play many different styles.

Passage 98

Section 3 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

00:29:27 Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Stylistic analysis of ancient works of visual art can help in determining their time and place of origin. It is therefore important to identify the elements that constitute style and their relative value for establishing relationships among artworks. Most helpful in this regard is Schapiro's breakdown of style into the three properties of art: form elements, form relationships, and qualities (including overall expression). Particularly helpful is his distinction between the first two categories. Citing the wide distribution over time of pointed and rounded arches in architecture, for example, Schapiro points out that form elements alone are insufficient for characterizing a style: one must also look at the different ways that the elements are combined—the compositional pattern or syntax. He compares style directly to language, as having a similar internal order and expressiveness; this order (or grammar) can distinguish one stylistic group from another. The way visual motifs are articulated and combined is crucial when dealing with themes that are shared by a number of different cultures contemporary with one another. As Winter has noted, subject matter or iconography then becomes much less important than style in determining the place of origin of a particular artwork.

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

- Comparing two writers' definitions of style
- Refining a classification of stylistic elements
- Describing a tool for the study of ancient works of art
- Drawing a comparison between visual and verbal arts
- Discussing formal characteristics of ancient works of art

Section 3 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:29:26 Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Stylistic analysis of ancient works of visual art can help in determining their time and place of origin. It is therefore important to identify the elements that constitute style and their relative value for establishing relationships among artworks. Most helpful in this regard is Schapiro's breakdown of style into the three properties of art: form elements, form relationships, and qualities (including overall expression). Particularly helpful is his distinction between the first two categories. Citing the wide distribution over time of pointed and rounded arches in architecture, for example, Schapiro points out that form elements alone are insufficient for characterizing a style: one must also look at the different ways that the elements are combined—the compositional pattern or syntax. He compares style directly to language, as having a similar internal order and expressiveness; this order (or grammar) can distinguish one stylistic group from another. The way visual motifs are articulated and combined is crucial when dealing with themes that are shared by a number of different cultures contemporary with one another. As Winter has noted, subject matter or iconography then becomes much less important than style in determining the place of origin of a particular artwork.

In the passage, the point of comparing visual style to language is to emphasize that

- similar cultures often share similar form elements in their visual art
- subject matter is relatively unimportant in determining the place of origin of a work of visual art
- the elements that constitute visual style differ in their value for establishing relationships between artworks
- the arrangement of form elements in works of visual art observes certain conventions
- the distinguishing features of a particular visual style are likely to have analogs in the literary style that prevails in the same time and place

Section 3 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:29:25 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Stylistic analysis of ancient works of visual art can help in determining their time and place of origin. It is therefore important to identify the elements that constitute style and their relative value for establishing relationships among artworks. Most helpful in this regard is Schapiro's breakdown of style into the three properties of art: form elements, form relationships, and qualities (including overall expression). Particularly helpful is his distinction between the first two categories. Citing the wide distribution over time of pointed and rounded arches in architecture, for example, Schapiro points out that form elements alone are insufficient for characterizing a style: one must also look at the different ways that the elements are combined—the compositional pattern or syntax. He compares style directly to language, as having a similar internal order and expressiveness; this order (or grammar) can distinguish one stylistic group from another. The way visual motifs are articulated and combined is crucial when dealing with themes that are shared by a number of different cultures contemporary with one another. As Winter has noted, subject matter or iconography then becomes much less important than style in determining the place of origin of a particular artwork.

Pointed arches are mentioned in the passage in order to do which of the following?

- Underscore the importance of compositional pattern for the stylistic analysis of works of visual art
- Highlight a connection between form elements and visual motifs in works of visual art
- Illustrate a means of dating ancient architectural works through form elements
- Cite a means of identifying ancient architectural works that may lead to errors in dating
- Provide an example of a visual motif used by Schapiro in the iconographical analysis of ancient architectural works

Passage 99

Section 5 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:22:29 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

The most common type of fishing gear found in Chumash archaeological sites in present-day coastal California is the single-piece curved fishhook made from bone or shell. The best archaeological evidence that the Chumash also used nets are grooved and notched stones. Such stones could have weighted nets and have been found at a number of late period sites, although ethnographic sources suggest that these apparent sinkers may have been attached to a line for a fishhook. At one Chumash site, the 7,655 identified otoliths (ear bones) from white croaker fish were close to the same size. Archaeologists have proposed that the uniformity of the otoliths indicates that the croakers were captured with gill nets, which would trap fish within a narrow size range.

From the passage, it can be inferred that items found at Chumash archaeological sites did NOT include

- multipiece fishhooks
- gill nets
- fish remains other than otoliths
- remains of boats
- weights for fishing lines

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 5 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:22:06 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

The most common type of fishing gear found in Chumash archaeological sites in present-day coastal California is the single-piece curved fishhook made from bone or shell. The best archaeological evidence that the Chumash also used nets are grooved and notched stones. Such stones could have weighted nets and have been found at a number of late period sites, although ethnographic sources suggest that these apparent sinkers may have been attached to a line for a fishhook. At one Chumash site, the 7,655 identified otoliths (ear bones) from white croaker fish were close to the same size. Archaeologists have proposed that the uniformity of the otoliths indicates that the croakers were captured with gill nets, which would trap fish within a narrow size range.

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

- clear
- illusory
- ostensible
- visible
- specious

Passage 100

Section 5 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:26:43 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

The archaeological evidence of the use of waterpower in Great Britain is even more substantial for Britain's Roman period than for the subsequent medieval period, when historians know that water mills were common. This kind of evidence casts doubt on the widely held theory that the introduction of powered milling (using waterpower to grind grain into flour) stimulated economic growth during the Middle Ages and encouraged a new attitude to the possibilities of exploiting the natural world. On the contrary, medieval people inherited a world in which water mills were already commonplace. And, furthermore, the excavated remains of Roman and medieval water mills prove that the design first described by the Roman engineer Vitruvius 2,000 years ago was scarcely modified until the eighteenth century. While a second type of water mill was introduced during the Middle Ages, it did not represent a technological advance, but was a simpler, less powerful mill that was cheaper to build than the more complex Vitruvian mill.

Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument concerning the economic impact of powered milling in medieval Great Britain?

- During the Middle Ages, mills powered by wind were used for the first time to mill grain in Great Britain.
- The ownership of water mills in Great Britain was limited to a relatively small segment of the total population during both Britain's Roman period and the Middle Ages.
- The average climatic conditions in Great Britain at the beginning of the Middle Ages were unusually temperate and, as a result, grain harvests were unusually large.
- The less expensive costs of building the type of water mill introduced during the Middle Ages made mills more readily available and encouraged landowners to plant larger grain crops.
- The excavated remains of Roman water mills have been found primarily in the western part of Great Britain, whereas the remains of water mills from the Middle Ages are scattered more widely.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 5 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:26:17 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

The archaeological evidence of the use of waterpower in Great Britain is even more substantial for Britain's Roman period than for the subsequent medieval period, when historians know that water mills were common. This kind of evidence casts doubt on the widely held theory that the introduction of powered milling (using waterpower to grind grain into flour) stimulated economic growth during the Middle Ages and encouraged a new attitude to the possibilities of exploiting the natural world. On the contrary, medieval people inherited a world in which water mills were already commonplace. And, furthermore, the excavated remains of Roman and medieval water mills prove that the design first described by the Roman engineer Vitruvius 2,000 years ago was scarcely modified until the eighteenth century. While a second type of water mill was introduced during the Middle Ages, it did not represent a technological advance, but was a simpler, less powerful mill that was cheaper to build than the more complex Vitruvian mill.

The passage supports which of the following inferences about water mills in Great Britain?

- A greater number of water mills were built during Britain's Roman period than during the Middle Ages.
- More remains have been discovered of water mills that were built during Britain's Roman period than of those that were built during the Middle Ages.
- Water mills did not have a significant effect on economic growth in Great Britain until the eighteenth century.
- The first water mill in Great Britain was built by the Romans approximately 2,000 years ago.
- The Vitruvian water mill was the model for the type of water mill introduced in Great Britain during the eighteenth century.

Section 5 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:25:47 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

The archaeological evidence of the use of waterpower in Great Britain is even more substantial for Britain's Roman period than for the subsequent medieval period, when historians know that water mills were common. This kind of evidence casts doubt on the widely held theory that the introduction of powered milling (using waterpower to grind grain into flour) stimulated economic growth during the Middle Ages and encouraged a new attitude to the possibilities of exploiting the natural world. On the contrary, medieval people inherited a world in which water mills were already commonplace. And, furthermore, the excavated remains of Roman and medieval water mills prove that the design first described by the Roman engineer Vitruvius 2,000 years ago was scarcely modified until the eighteenth century. While a second type of water mill was introduced during the Middle Ages, it did not represent a technological advance, but was a simpler, less powerful mill that was cheaper to build than the more complex Vitruvian mill.

The passage suggests which of the following about the historical documentation of water mills in Great Britain?

- Historians have had to depend on archaeological evidence to prove that water mills were used in medieval Great Britain.
- Historians have had difficulty documenting when changes in the design of the water mill used in Great Britain took place.
- The best historical documentation of the use of water mills in Great Britain has been provided by records kept by the Romans.
- Historical records document the widespread use of water mills in medieval Great Britain.
- Historical records discredit the theory that powered milling stimulated economic growth in Great Britain.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

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Passage 101

Snow algae, the most prolific and colorful microbial species colonizing snow and ice surfaces, have been studied in many polar and alpine settings. As part of their life cycle and as a mechanism of protection from high irradiation, snow algal species produce red pigments (carotenoids). Through this protective reaction, algal blooms color snow and ice surfaces and cause a darkening of glacial surfaces, which in turn leads to a decrease in surface albedo (a measure of the reflectivity of the Earth's surface). Such a decrease of albedo may speed up melting processes and is of special interest in Iceland, where glaciers are retreating fast and where albedo is also affected by the presence of volcanic dust and ash on snow and ice surfaces.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

7. It can be inferred that the presence of volcanic dust and ash on snow surfaces in Iceland is likely to

- A. Offset any decrease in albedo caused by snow algae.
- B. Slow the growth of snow algal species in the affected area.
- C. Lead to changes in the life cycle of local snow algal species
- D. Have an effect on glacial melting similar to that of snow algae
- E. Increase the number of microbial species colonizing Iceland's snow surfaces.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

8. According to the passage, snow algal species produce red pigments for which of the following reasons?

- A. As an atypical adaptation in response to climate change
- B. As a mechanism of protection from extreme temperatures
- C. As a normal phase of development in snow and ice habitats.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Passage 102

Section 2 of 6 | Question 7 of 20 00:29:38 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Many self-taught artists start creating later in life; Thornton Dial's singularity lay in the nature of his production. Instead of recording memories or Bible stories, he tackled ambitious subjects that were often political: women's roles; the Vietnam War; and the travails and progress of African Americans, for which he often chose a tiger figure to symbolize himself or African Americans generally challenging the world. Moreover, where most self-taught artists gravitate to some form of relatively tidy representation, however idiosyncratic, Dial's style from the beginning was expressionist and even abstract. Although he had never visited an art museum, Dial's gestural boldness, large scale, heavily encrusted surfaces, and disdain for prettiness gave his work a look that was more downtown than down-home and very much aligned with the 1980s contemporary-art scene.

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

According to the passage, Dial was similar to other self-taught artists in which of the following ways?

Dial did not value prettiness in his work.

Dial used his memories as inspiration for his work.

Dial did not begin his artistic career in his youth.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 2 of 6 | Question 8 of 20 00:29:36 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Many self-taught artists start creating later in life; Thornton Dial's singularity lay in the nature of his production. Instead of recording memories or Bible stories, he tackled ambitious subjects that were often political: women's roles; the Vietnam War; and the travails and progress of African Americans, for which he often chose a tiger figure to symbolize himself or African Americans generally challenging the world. Moreover, where most self-taught artists gravitate to some form of relatively tidy representation, however idiosyncratic, Dial's style from the beginning was expressionist and even abstract. Although he had never visited an art museum, Dial's gestural boldness, large scale, heavily encrusted surfaces, and disdain for prettiness gave his work a look that was more downtown than down-home and very much aligned with the 1980s contemporary-art scene.

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

stating

indicating

representing

logging

confirming

Passage 103

Section 3 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

00:29:06 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

The relative isolation of Brittany into the early twentieth century allowed its regional costumes and certain other aspects of local culture to endure longer there than such traditions did elsewhere in France, though historical and ethnographic accounts of Breton costume have robustly challenged many outsiders' assumptions that there was a timeless Breton traditionalism in dress. Although it would come to be seen as the distinctive marker of Breton cultural continuity, the region's costume was in fact a modern and evolving phenomenon. It had been the relaxation of sumptuary laws (regulations restricting people from wearing clothing considered above their station) during the late-eighteenth-century French revolutionary period that first allowed rural populations to be more expressive in their dress. They did this by incorporating formerly restricted items, such as silks, ribbons, and lace, into peasant dress that had formerly been fairly uniform across France. Moreover, nineteenth-century mechanization of fabric production made cloth available more cheaply in Brittany, and expanded commerce brought at least the larger Breton towns into contact with styles from Paris. Innovation and even fashion thus shaped the forms of Brittany's purportedly traditional costume, which in fact varied by locality within Brittany. Nevertheless, tourists tended to view Breton costumes as a legible marker of cultural cohesion and continuity.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- draw a contrast between nineteenth-century Breton costume and that of earlier periods
- discuss factors that distinguished Breton costume from the dress found elsewhere in France
- trace the history of a misconception about Breton costume
- explain why the use of Breton costume declined over time
- show why a common view about Breton costume was mistaken

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 3 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:29:03 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

The relative isolation of Brittany into the early twentieth century allowed its regional costumes and certain other aspects of local culture to endure longer there than such traditions did elsewhere in France, though historical and ethnographic accounts of Breton costume have robustly challenged many outsiders' assumptions that there was a timeless Breton traditionalism in dress. Although it would come to be seen as the distinctive marker of Breton cultural continuity, the region's costume was in fact a modern and evolving phenomenon. It had been the relaxation of sumptuary laws (regulations restricting people from wearing clothing considered above their station) during the late-eighteenth-century French revolutionary period that first allowed rural populations to be more expressive in their dress. They did this by incorporating formerly restricted items, such as silks, ribbons, and lace, into peasant dress that had formerly been fairly uniform across France. Moreover, nineteenth-century mechanization of fabric production made cloth available more cheaply in Brittany, and expanded commerce brought at least the larger Breton towns into contact with styles from Paris. Innovation and even fashion thus shaped the forms of Brittany's purportedly traditional costume, which in fact varied by locality within Brittany. Nevertheless, tourists tended to view Breton costumes as a legible marker of cultural cohesion and continuity.

The passage suggests which of the following about Breton costume?

- It was introduced into Brittany from other parts of France.
- It did not achieve its distinctive form until the late nineteenth century.
- Historical and ethnographic accounts of Brittany have largely ignored it.
- Non-Bretons often assumed that it was an unchanging aspect of Breton culture.
- Outsiders mistakenly thought it to have been worn by Bretons of all classes.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 3 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:29:00 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

The relative isolation of Brittany into the early twentieth century allowed its regional costumes and certain other aspects of local culture to endure longer there than such traditions did elsewhere in France, though historical and ethnographic accounts of Breton costume have robustly challenged many outsiders' assumptions that there was a timeless Breton traditionalism in dress. Although it would come to be seen as the distinctive marker of Breton cultural continuity, the region's costume was in fact a modern and evolving phenomenon. It had been the relaxation of sumptuary laws (regulations restricting people from wearing clothing considered above their station) during the late-eighteenth-century French revolutionary period that first allowed rural populations to be more expressive in their dress. They did this by incorporating formerly restricted items, such as silks, ribbons, and lace, into peasant dress that had formerly been fairly uniform across France. Moreover, nineteenth-century mechanization of fabric production made cloth available more cheaply in Brittany, and expanded commerce brought at least the larger Breton towns into contact with styles from Paris. Innovation and even fashion thus shaped the forms of Brittany's purportedly traditional costume, which in fact varied by locality within Brittany. Nevertheless, tourists tended to view Breton costumes as a legible marker of cultural cohesion and continuity.

The passage indicates which of the following about outsiders' views of Breton costumes?

- They have been more varied than many scholars have recognized.
- They began to change as commerce expanded and more tourists were able to visit Brittany.
- They have not tended to include an accurate sense of the local variations within Breton costume.
- They have tended to be influenced by historical and ethnographical accounts that misrepresented the stylistic continuity of Breton costumes.
- They began to influence the way Bretons themselves used elements like ribbon and lace to embellish their clothing.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

A1_GRE

Passage 104

Partha's five-year-old embargo on the importation of fruit from Vallone was intended to keep a fungus from being accidentally brought into Partha. The fungus was nevertheless discovered to be present in Partha about a year ago. At about that time, it was also discovered in neighboring Morland. Clearly, what must have happened is that Vallonean fruit exporters circumvented the embargo by exporting fruit to Morland and then reexporting it from there to Partha.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

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

- A) Morland's annual crop of fruit is just large enough to supply its own domestic market adequately.
- B) The fungus colonies discovered in Partha and in Morland were of a distinct strain that has never been found to occur in Ballone.
- C) The yields from Vallonean fruit crops have been well below normal in the last two years because of unexpected late frosts.
- D) The fungus had been only a minor nuisance in Vallone until Vallone's Great Valley was converted, about ten years ago, into a major fruit-growing area
- E) Partha's embargo on Vallonean fruit was put in place after Parthan fruit growers had suffered losses because of accidentally imported insect pests.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Passage 105

Section 6 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:28:42 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

New Zealand's lesser short-tailed bat, *Mystacina tuberculata*, is one of only two bat species to use a true walking gait when maneuvering on the ground. It has been assumed that the specialized terrestrial habits of mystacinids evolved in New Zealand following their isolation there. Absence of native terrestrial mammalian predators in New Zealand has been hypothesized to have facilitated evolution of terrestriality. However, although it is likely that terrestrial foraging by extant *Mystacina tuberculata* makes it vulnerable to introduced mammalian predators, there is as yet limited available data on the actual risk of terrestriality. Indeed, Lloyd argues that although some individuals may be caught on the ground, generally they would not be easy prey: they are cryptic, fast-moving, with acute hearing and olfaction, and can quickly take flight.

The passage is primarily concerned with

- outlining certain difficulties associated with the study of a particular species
- suggesting that the development of a phenomenon was not predicated upon a particular condition
- pointing out that a particular event is rarely known to occur
- detailing evidence that refutes a commonly held notion
- evaluating rival interpretations of a phenomenon

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 6 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:28:26 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

New Zealand's lesser short-tailed bat, *Mystacina tuberculata*, is one of only two bat species to use a true walking gait when maneuvering on the ground. It has been assumed that the specialized terrestrial habits of mystacinids evolved in New Zealand following their isolation there. Absence of native terrestrial mammalian predators in New Zealand has been hypothesized to have facilitated evolution of terrestriality. However, although it is likely that terrestrial foraging by extant *Mystacina tuberculata* makes it vulnerable to introduced mammalian predators, there is as yet limited available data on the actual risk of terrestriality. Indeed, Lloyd argues that although some individuals may be caught on the ground, generally they would not be easy prey: they are cryptic, fast-moving, with acute hearing and olfaction, and can quickly take flight.

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about *Mystacina tuberculata*?

- It derives benefits from ground foraging that outweigh the risks of predation.
- Its flying ability is in some respects diminished in comparison with most other bat species.
- Its isolation in New Zealand has led to a misunderstanding regarding its abilities.
- It has developed keener hearing than most other bat species.
- It is not subject to predation by other bat species.

Passage 106

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:23:22 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Medieval authors continually reworked their own manuscripts, producing a variety of competing texts during their own lifetimes. Later editors often merged, reorganized, supplemented, or suppressed parts of these manuscripts when they were having them copied by scribes, who were themselves sometimes unreliable. Thus, the proper ordering of tales within *The Canterbury Tales* and the proper sequential reconstruction of the framing narrative that surrounds them remain topics of dispute in Chaucer studies. In recent years, the usefulness of the Ellesmere manuscript as a guide to Chaucer's own intentions has been severely criticized, especially in relation to another, very early (though incomplete) manuscript, Hengwrt. In asserting that Hengwrt is closer to Chaucer's original than Ellesmere is, scholars deploy a number of arguments: that the text of some of the *Tales* is more comprehensible in Hengwrt than in Ellesmere; that although both manuscripts were written within a decade after Chaucer's death, Hengwrt is, by paleographic means, demonstrably the earlier; that the very fact that Hengwrt presents the *Tales* in a jumbled sequence more accurately reflects the probably chaotic state of Chaucer's papers at the time of his death; and that the same scribe wrote both the Ellesmere and the Hengwrt manuscripts, and since a scribe was unlikely to undo a sensible established sequence, the coherent arrangement of Ellesmere is later and more representative of editorial intervention than authorial intention.

Not all of these assertions can be unequivocally accepted, and even those that can be serve as much to support as to undermine the authority of Ellesmere's presentation of the *Tales*. The chronological priority of Hengwrt, for example, is by no means certain: some expert paleographers find themselves unable to

It can be inferred that the author of the passage and the "scholars" would agree that which of the following is a valid principle for preferring one manuscript version of a work over another?

- After scrutinizing the best evidence available about authorial intent, scholars should prefer the manuscript that is most faithful to it.
- After determining when each manuscript was produced, scholars should prefer the manuscript that was produced closest to the time of the author's death.
- After determining when each manuscript was produced, scholars should prefer the one based on the author's earliest version of the work.
- After analyzing the manuscript texts, scholars should prefer the manuscript that appears to be the most complete.
- After evaluating the relative aesthetic qualities of the manuscripts, scholars should prefer the manuscript that is most artistically satisfying.

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:21:02 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

manuscripts, and since a scribe was unlikely to undo a sensible established sequence, the coherent arrangement of Ellesmere is later and more representative of editorial intervention than authorial intention.

Not all of these assertions can be unequivocally accepted, and even those that can be serve as much to support as to undermine the authority of Ellesmere's presentation of the *Tales*. The chronological priority of Hengwrt, for example, is by no means certain: some expert paleographers find themselves unable to pronounce on the question. And even if one were to accept the outmoded assumption that the medieval manuscript created earliest is automatically the least "corrupt," and could demonstrate that Hengwrt was earlier, its chronological priority would prove little. Ellesmere could, after all, have been a copy of an even earlier manuscript, one unrelated to Hengwrt but now lost to us. Nor is it certain that Hengwrt and Ellesmere were written by the same scribe: certain divergences in spelling strongly suggest they were not. More importantly, while Ellesmere certainly does present the *Tales* in a more artistic and satisfying sequence than does Hengwrt, this hardly proves that the jumbled ordering of Hengwrt is closer either to what was available after Chaucer's death or to his intention. If Chaucer left no finished manuscript of the *Tales*, Hengwrt too is the product of editorial intervention: someone gathered the materials for it and put them in a set order for a scribe to copy. Editors cannot put such posthumous materials together without making some hypothesis about authorial intentions; the accuracy of such hypotheses has always depended on the information available to them and on the intelligence with which they used it.

It can be inferred that the author of the passage and the "scholars" would agree that which of the following is a valid principle for preferring one manuscript version of a work over another?

- After scrutinizing the best evidence available about authorial intent, scholars should prefer the manuscript that is most faithful to it.
- After determining when each manuscript was produced, scholars should prefer the manuscript that was produced closest to the time of the author's death.
- After determining when each manuscript was produced, scholars should prefer the one based on the author's earliest version of the work.
- After analyzing the manuscript texts, scholars should prefer the manuscript that appears to be the most complete.
- After evaluating the relative aesthetic qualities of the manuscripts, scholars should prefer the manuscript that is most artistically satisfying.

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Medieval authors continually reworked their own manuscripts, producing a variety of competing texts during their own lifetimes. Later editors often merged, reorganized, supplemented, or suppressed parts of these manuscripts when they were having them copied by scribes, who were themselves sometimes unreliable. Thus, the proper ordering of tales within *The Canterbury Tales* and the proper sequential reconstruction of the framing narrative that surrounds them remain topics of dispute in Chaucer studies. In recent years, the usefulness of the Ellesmere manuscript as a guide to Chaucer's own intentions has been severely criticized, especially in relation to another, very early (though incomplete) manuscript, Hengwrt. In asserting that Hengwrt is closer to Chaucer's original than Ellesmere is, scholars deploy a number of arguments: that the text of some of the *Tales* is more comprehensible in Hengwrt than in Ellesmere; that although both manuscripts were written within a decade after Chaucer's death, Hengwrt is, by paleographic means, demonstrably the earlier; that the very fact that Hengwrt presents the *Tales* in a jumbled sequence more accurately reflects the probably chaotic state of Chaucer's papers at the time of his death; and that the same scribe wrote both the Ellesmere and the Hengwrt manuscripts, and since a scribe was unlikely to undo a sensible established sequence, the coherent arrangement of Ellesmere is later and more representative of editorial intervention than authorial intention.

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00:18:17 ⏹ Hide Time

It can be inferred that the author of the passage would be most confident about scholars' ability to determine which posthumous manuscript best reflects the proper ordering of *The Canterbury Tales* if the scholars could determine which of the following?

- The actual dates at which various posthumous manuscripts of the *Tales* were created
- The relative expertise of paleographers who have examined manuscripts of the *Tales*
- The amount of information available to and the intelligence of the earliest editors of the *Tales*
- The skill and intelligence of the scribes involved in copying the *Tales*
- The identities of the scribes who copied each manuscript of the *Tales*

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Medieval authors continually reworked their own manuscripts, producing a variety of competing texts during their own lifetimes. Later editors often merged, reorganized, supplemented, or suppressed parts of these manuscripts when they were having them copied by scribes, who were themselves sometimes unreliable. Thus, the proper ordering of tales within *The Canterbury Tales* and the proper sequential reconstruction of the framing narrative that surrounds them remain topics of dispute in Chaucer studies. In recent years, the usefulness of the Ellesmere manuscript as a guide to Chaucer's own intentions has been severely criticized, especially in relation to another, very early (though incomplete) manuscript, Hengwrt. In asserting that Hengwrt is closer to Chaucer's original than Ellesmere is, scholars deploy a number of arguments: that the text of some of the *Tales* is more comprehensible in Hengwrt than in Ellesmere; that although both manuscripts were written within a decade after Chaucer's death, Hengwrt is, by paleographic means, demonstrably the earlier; that the very fact that Hengwrt presents the *Tales* in a jumbled sequence more accurately reflects the probably chaotic state of Chaucer's papers at the time of his death; and that the same scribe wrote both the Ellesmere and the Hengwrt manuscripts, and since a scribe was unlikely to undo a sensible established sequence, the coherent arrangement of Ellesmere is later and more representative of editorial intervention than authorial intention.

Not all of these assertions can be unequivocally accepted, and even those that can be serve as much to support as to undermine the authority of Ellesmere's presentation of the *Tales*. The chronological priority of Hengwrt, for example, is by no means certain: some expert paleographers find themselves unable to

00:16:40 ⏹ Hide Time

The author of the passage disputes the relevance of scholarly efforts to establish which of the following as a partial basis for inferring the proper sequence of *The Canterbury Tales*?

- Whether the same scribe wrote both the Hengwrt and the Ellesmere manuscripts
- Whether Chaucer had established an order for the *Tales* during his own lifetime
- Which manuscript of the *Tales* is most aesthetically enjoyable to readers
- What kinds of editorial interventions produced the early manuscripts of the *Tales*
- Whether the Hengwrt manuscript is older than the Ellesmere manuscript

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 12 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

manuscripts, and since a scribe was unlikely to undo a sensible established sequence, the coherent arrangement of Ellesmere is later and more representative of editorial intervention than authorial intention.

Not all of these assertions can be unequivocally accepted, and even those that can be serve as much to support as to undermine the authority of Ellesmere's presentation of the *Tales*. The chronological priority of Hengwrt, for example, is by no means certain: some expert paleographers find themselves unable to pronounce on the question. And even if one were to accept the outmoded assumption that the medieval manuscript created earliest is automatically the least "corrupt," and could demonstrate that Hengwrt was earlier, its chronological priority would prove little. Ellesmere could, after all, have been a copy of an even earlier manuscript, one unrelated to Hengwrt but now lost to us. Nor is it certain that Hengwrt and Ellesmere were written by the same scribe: certain divergences in spelling strongly suggest they were not. More importantly, while Ellesmere certainly does present the *Tales* in a more artistic and satisfying sequence than does Hengwrt, this hardly proves that the jumbled ordering of Hengwrt is closer either to what was available after Chaucer's death or to his intention. If Chaucer left no finished manuscript of the *Tales*, Hengwrt too is the product of editorial intervention: someone gathered the materials for it and put them in a set order for a scribe to copy. Editors cannot put such posthumous materials together without making some hypothesis about authorial intentions; the accuracy of such hypotheses has always depended on the information available to them and on the intelligence with which they used it.

The author of the passage attributes the ongoing dispute in Chaucer scholarship regarding the sequencing of *The Canterbury Tales* to the fact that

- paleographic evidence concerning the age of manuscripts is equivocal at best, and expert paleographers often disagree
- it is difficult today to estimate the degree of knowledge and skill possessed by past editors of medieval manuscripts
- some critics prefer to make critical judgments based on evidence about authorial intention rather than on aesthetic considerations
- medieval editors and scribes lacked critical acumen and frequently chose to override the wishes of authors
- quite different versions of medieval literary works were in simultaneous circulation both before and after their authors' deaths

Select one answer choice.

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Passage 107

Section 5 of 6 | Question 17 of 20

00:29:34 Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

In his splendid new biography of Flaubert, Frederick Brown deftly dismantles the most durable myth concerning the novelist—that Flaubert was miraculously transformed into a committed realist with the writing of *Madame Bovary*. Robert Baldick offers one version of the myth: “In his early works . . . Flaubert tended to give free rein to his flamboyant imagination, but on the advice of his friends he later disciplined his romantic exuberance in an attempt to achieve total objectivity and a harmonious prose style.” The only problem with this account is that it doesn’t stand up to scrutiny.

Flaubert followed the realism of *Madame Bovary* with the fantastical *Salammbô*, and paired “A Simple Heart” with his hothouse fantasy, “Hérodias.”

The primary function of the highlighted sentence is to

- suggest the range of Flaubert’s accomplishment as a novelist
- identify certain of Flaubert’s works that are often overlooked by readers
- show that *Madame Bovary* was a turning point in Flaubert’s stylistic development
- provide evidence undermining a conventional view regarding Flaubert
- suggest that critics have tended to overrate *Madame Bovary*

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 5 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

00:29:32 Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

In his splendid new biography of Flaubert, Frederick Brown deftly dismantles the most durable myth concerning the novelist—that Flaubert was miraculously transformed into a committed realist with the writing of *Madame Bovary*. Robert Baldick offers one version of the myth: “In his early works . . . Flaubert tended to give free rein to his flamboyant imagination, but on the advice of his friends he later disciplined his romantic exuberance in an attempt to achieve total objectivity and a harmonious prose style.” The only problem with this account is that it doesn’t stand up to scrutiny.

Flaubert followed the realism of *Madame Bovary* with the fantastical *Salammbô*, and paired “A Simple Heart” with his hothouse fantasy, “Hérodias.”

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

In the context of the passage, the reference to Baldick’s “version” serves to

- flesh out a conventional view regarding Flaubert
- present a framework for further research into Flaubert
- offer a useful corrective to Brown’s approach to Flaubert

Passage 108

Section 5 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:11:49 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

Higgins has pointed out the perplexing absence of a single musical composition attributed to a woman in Europe from 1300 to 1566 as a phenomenon more apparent than real. During that period, anonymous creativity by both men and women of European nobility was encouraged; hence improvised songs by women would have been so common as to deserve no particular attention. In addition, many courtly women had sufficient musical training to enable them to commit their songs to paper, even though it would have been unseemly for them to sign their work. The existence of many anonymous works increases the likelihood that music by women of that period has indeed been preserved and that the circumstances of its composition and preservation have prevented us from identifying it.

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

Which of the following statements about women and music in Europe from 1300 to 1566 is supported by the passage?

Only women of European nobility had the opportunity to receive musical training.

More songs were improvised by women in the European nobility than by men in the European nobility.

Signing their own musical work would not have been an accepted standard of good taste.

(公众号: 留学大佬 GRE)

Section 5 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:08:42 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

Higgins has pointed out the perplexing absence of a single musical composition attributed to a woman in Europe from 1300 to 1566 as a phenomenon more apparent than real. During that period, anonymous creativity by both men and women of European nobility was encouraged; hence improvised songs by women would have been so common as to deserve no particular attention. In addition, many courtly women had sufficient musical training to enable them to commit their songs to paper, even though it would have been unseemly for them to sign their work. The existence of many anonymous works increases the likelihood that music by women of that period has indeed been preserved and that the circumstances of its composition and preservation have prevented us from identifying it.

Which of the following best describes the function of the first sentence in the passage?

It provides a basis for understanding the nature of musical compositions in Europe from 1300 to 1566.

It presents a reason to explain the lack of musical compositions attributed to women from 1300 to 1566.

It introduces a hypothesis to account for unexpected inconsistencies.

It establishes a point of view regarding a phenomenon.

It raises concerns about the unorthodox interpretation of a phenomenon.

Passage 109

Section 2 of 6 | Question 18 of 20 00:29:18 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Business historians differ from economic historians on the subject of economic markets. When analyzing economic progress, many economic historians see markets as central and individual businesses as only incidental. While entrepreneurs may determine the strategies of their businesses, market competition selects the businesses that pursue the most efficient strategies, thereby determining the patterns of business success and failure. Business historians, by contrast, have traditionally seen firms as much more autonomous and markets as mainly responsive to firms. Until 1980, under the influence of Alfred D. Chandler, Jr., business history focused heavily on the evolution of the modern corporation. The study of markets was, to some extent, reduced to the study of the marketing activities of large firms—their creation of demand through salesmanship and advertising, and their use of first-mover advantage to gain monopoly power. Since 1980, however, there has been significant convergence between economic and business history, although a considerable gap remains. For example, both economic and business historians have examined the history of antitrust, the regulation of utilities, and the evolution of modern financial markets from broadly similar points of view.

The passage implies that business historians and economic historians would be most likely to disagree regarding which of the following?

- The extent to which the evolution of the large corporation was conducive to economic growth and progress
- The extent to which some large firms were able to use first-mover advantage to gain monopoly power
- Whether the history of antitrust is an appropriate field of study for both business and economic historians
- Whether overall market conditions are more determinative of business success than is the behavior of individual firms
- Whether the evolution of the small business affected the evolution of the large corporation

Section 2 of 6 | Question 19 of 20 00:29:15 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Business historians differ from economic historians on the subject of economic markets. When analyzing economic progress, many economic historians see markets as central and individual businesses as only incidental. While entrepreneurs may determine the strategies of their businesses, market competition selects the businesses that pursue the most efficient strategies, thereby determining the patterns of business success and failure. Business historians, by contrast, have traditionally seen firms as much more autonomous and markets as mainly responsive to firms. Until 1980, under the influence of Alfred D. Chandler, Jr., business history focused heavily on the evolution of the modern corporation. The study of markets was, to some extent, reduced to the study of the marketing activities of large firms—their creation of demand through salesmanship and advertising, and their use of first-mover advantage to gain monopoly power. Since 1980, however, there has been significant convergence between economic and business history, although a considerable gap remains. For example, both economic and business historians have examined the history of antitrust, the regulation of utilities, and the evolution of modern financial markets from broadly similar points of view.

The author mentions “their use of first-mover advantage to gain monopoly power” most likely to

- criticize certain business historians for the narrowness of their focus
- show how some firms can gain an unfair advantage over others
- provide an example of the limited topics related to markets examined by business historians prior to 1980
- identify a topic that has become increasingly popular among the newest generation of business historians
- point out an area of convergence between business and economic history

Section 2 of 6 | Question 20 of 20
Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Business historians differ from economic historians on the subject of economic markets. When analyzing economic progress, many economic historians see markets as central and individual businesses as only incidental. While entrepreneurs may determine the strategies of their businesses, market competition selects the businesses that pursue the most efficient strategies, thereby determining the patterns of business success and failure. Business historians, by contrast, have traditionally seen firms as much more autonomous and markets as mainly responsive to firms. Until 1980, under the influence of Alfred D. Chandler, Jr., business history focused heavily on the evolution of the modern corporation. The study of markets was, to some extent, reduced to the study of the marketing activities of large firms—their creation of demand through salesmanship and advertising, and their use of first-mover advantage to gain monopoly power. Since 1980, however, there has been significant convergence between economic and business history, although a considerable gap remains. For example, both economic and business historians have examined the history of antitrust, the regulation of utilities, and the evolution of modern financial markets from broadly similar points of view.

The passage suggests which of the following about the “convergence”?

- It does not apply to every aspect of business and economic history.
- It has been pursued more aggressively by business historians than by economic historians.
- It has been exaggerated by both business and economic historians.
- It has brought about a new understanding of the evolution of the corporation.
- It applies most directly to areas of specialization that have emerged since the 1980s.

另一场考试

<p>Section 2 of 6 Question 19 of 20</p> <p>Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.</p> <p>Business historians differ from economic historians on the subject of economic markets. When analyzing economic progress, many economic historians see markets as central and individual businesses as only incidental. While entrepreneurs may determine the strategies of their businesses, market competition selects the businesses that pursue the most efficient strategies, thereby determining the patterns of business success and failure. Business historians, by contrast, have traditionally seen firms as much more autonomous and markets as mainly responsive to firms. Until 1980, under the influence of Alfred D. Chandler, Jr., business history focused heavily on the evolution of the modern corporation. The study of markets was, to some extent, reduced to the study of the marketing activities of large firms—their creation of demand through salesmanship and advertising, and their use of first-mover advantage to gain monopoly power. Since 1980, however, there has been significant convergence between economic and business history, although a considerable gap remains. For example, both economic and business historians have examined the history of antitrust, the regulation of utilities, and the evolution of modern financial markets from broadly similar points of view.</p>	<p>00:29:17 <input type="checkbox"/> Hide Time</p> <p>The passage implies which of the following about “the influence of Alfred D. Chandler, Jr.”?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> It is now greater among economic historians than it is among business historians. <input type="radio"/> It has led many business historians to examine the history of antitrust and the regulation of utilities. <input type="radio"/> It has been one reason that business history has differed in significant ways from economic history. <input type="radio"/> It has led recently to a renewed interest among business historians in the history of the modern corporation. <input type="radio"/> It has led many economic historians away from an emphasis on markets and more towards an interest in the individual firm.
<p>Section 2 of 6 Question 20 of 20</p> <p>Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.</p> <p>Business historians differ from economic historians on the subject of economic markets. When analyzing economic progress, many economic historians see markets as central and individual businesses as only incidental. While entrepreneurs may determine the strategies of their businesses, market competition selects the businesses that pursue the most efficient strategies, thereby determining the patterns of business success and failure. Business historians, by contrast, have traditionally seen firms as much more autonomous and markets as mainly responsive to firms. Until 1980, under the influence of Alfred D. Chandler, Jr., business history focused heavily on the evolution of the modern corporation. The study of markets was, to some extent, reduced to the study of the marketing activities of large firms—their creation of demand through salesmanship and advertising, and their use of first-mover advantage to gain monopoly power. Since 1980, however, there has been significant convergence between economic and business history, although a considerable gap remains. For example, both economic and business historians have examined the history of antitrust, the regulation of utilities, and the evolution of modern financial markets from broadly similar points of view.</p>	<p>00:29:14 <input type="checkbox"/> Hide Time</p> <p>It can be inferred that the economic historians discussed in the passage would probably agree with which of the following regarding the “creation of demand through salesmanship and advertising”?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> It is not as important to business success as many business historians have tended to think. <input type="radio"/> It has not been actively pursued by as many businesses as business historians have tended to think. <input type="radio"/> It has helped some firms gain monopoly power. <input type="radio"/> It has led to a number of unfair and deceptive business practices. <input type="radio"/> It would, if adequately studied, shed light on the evolution of modern financial markets.

Passage 110

Section 6 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:29:48 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Although women worked as book printers in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Europe, their activities in this field have received little attention. Only Novati's 1907 study has examined the work of Renaissance Italian women printers. Subsequent studies either provide a very general survey of the phenomenon or focus exclusively on women printers in France. While much recent work has been done on Italian printing during the period, scholars have not extended Novati's initial findings in light of such studies. Several factors contribute to this oversight. Few women signed their works, and documents relating to their business activities are scarce. Yet the subject merits attention, not only because it casts light on Renaissance women but also because it illuminates the book trade of this period.

The passage mentions documents relating to women printers' business activities primarily in order to

- point out a source of information neglected by many scholars
- help explain why so few scholarly studies of women printers have been published
- identify Novati's primary source of information about women printers
- account for the disparity between the number of studies on women printers in France and in Italy
- challenge an erroneous assumption about the number of women working as printers in Renaissance Europe

Select one answer choice.

Section 6 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:29:46 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Although women worked as book printers in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Europe, their activities in this field have received little attention. Only Novati's 1907 study has examined the work of Renaissance Italian women printers. Subsequent studies either provide a very general survey of the phenomenon or focus exclusively on women printers in France. While much recent work has been done on Italian printing during the period, scholars have not extended Novati's initial findings in light of such studies. Several factors contribute to this oversight. Few women signed their works, and documents relating to their business activities are scarce. Yet the subject merits attention, not only because it casts light on Renaissance women but also because it illuminates the book trade of this period.

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

The passage suggests which of the following about the studies mentioned in the highlighted sentence?

- Their authors were unaware of Novati's study.
- Their treatment of Renaissance Italian women printers is slight.
- They underestimate the number of women printers in Renaissance Italy.

Select one or more answer choices.

Passage 111

Section 3 of 6 | Question 17 of 20

00:29:22 ⏱ Hide Time

Question 17 is based on this passage.

A certain strikingly colorful parrot whose habitat today is restricted to a few regions of South America is depicted in a 1,300-year-old Mayan mural painted on a palace wall in what is now Mexico. Although the parrot's depiction is so accurate and evocative that the artist must have been thoroughly familiar with the bird, the mural by itself provides no compelling evidence that this species' habitat ever extended into North America as far as Mexico, since _____.

Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

- 1,300 years ago there was regular trade among the Mayans of Mexico and the inhabitants of several regions of South America
- no other murals from the same time period that depict this species of parrot have been found in Mexico
- the mural also depicts a species of parrot that is common in Mexico today
- there are no tropical forests in Mexico today that could provide a habitat for the parrot
- of all the animals and birds that are depicted in the mural, this parrot is the only one that does not inhabit Mexico today

Select one answer choice.

Passage 112

Section 5 of 6 | Question 17 of 20

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

Between 2500 and 2000 B.C., numerous statues representing real, historical people were produced in southern Mesopotamia. In the standard Western division of genres, mimetic resemblance is the first criterion of portraiture. However, the Mesopotamian images are portraits in that they represent individuals, even though they do not mimetically imitate the individual's features. These statues were to be placed in temples where they stood in for the individual as a worshipper and could function as a form of presence of that individual. They were therefore linked to the person in ways even closer than the modern notion of portrait, since the person's essence continued to exist in the image: numerous ancient texts demonstrate that images, for the Mesopotamians, had agency and were therefore powerful objects.

00:29:34 ⏹ Hide Time

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

The passage states which of the following about the Mesopotamian statues?

- They lack mimetic resemblance to their historical subjects.
- They had a religious function for the individuals represented.
- Their uniformity makes it impossible to link the statues with specific individuals.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 5 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

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The author of the passage mentions "numerous ancient texts" primarily in order to

- support a contention about how Mesopotamians' attitudes toward the statues differed from modern notions of portraiture
- identify a source for information about what kinds of images the Mesopotamians considered to be portraiture
- explain how modern scholars know that the statues were intended to be placed in temples
- argue that the standard Western division of genres is too recently developed for it to be applied appropriately to the statues
- defend the notion that the statues were made as representations of real, historical people

Passage 113

Section 5 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:29:23 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

Some economists suggest that all firms would be expected to pay workers doing identical jobs the same wage. However, studies show that high-profit industries tend to pay more. While some of this observed wage gap could be due to difficulties in measuring workers' talent, it is unlikely that such measurement problems can explain everything. Although talent is hard to measure, factors with which it is presumably correlated, such as education and tenure, are not. Yet studies that control for those factors still find big wage disparities. Moreover, although receptionists, for example, do not become less talented when they leave a high-profit industry to work in an industry with lower profits, their pay tends to drop in line with the wage gap between the two.

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

According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding difficulties in measuring workers' talent?

- These difficulties cannot fully explain the observed wage gap.
- These difficulties are greater in high-profit industries than in low-profit industries.
- These difficulties can be eliminated by controlling for education and tenure.

Section 5 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:29:22 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

Some economists suggest that all firms would be expected to pay workers doing identical jobs the same wage. However, studies show that high-profit industries tend to pay more. While some of this observed wage gap could be due to difficulties in measuring workers' talent, it is unlikely that such measurement problems can explain everything. Although talent is hard to measure, factors with which it is presumably correlated, such as education and tenure, are not. Yet studies that control for those factors still find big wage disparities. Moreover, although receptionists, for example, do not become less talented when they leave a high-profit industry to work in an industry with lower profits, their pay tends to drop in line with the wage gap between the two.

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

- To analyze an unusual trend regarding measurement problems that was referred to earlier in the passage
- To offer a hypothesis that explains the measurement problems referred to earlier in the passage
- To cite an instance that supports an assumption about measurement problems that was made earlier in the passage
- To evaluate an assertion regarding the wage disparity that was mentioned in the preceding sentence
- To qualify the claim regarding workers doing identical jobs that was made in the first sentence

3. The passage supports which of the following statements about the wage gap between people doing identical jobs in different industries?
- A. The gap between their wages is not the result of differences between high-profit industries and low-profit industries.
 - B. The gap between their wages is not simply the result of differences in workers' ability.
 - C. The gap between their wages is not simply the result of differences in education and tenure.

Passage 114

Section 3 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

00:17:09 Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Based on a division between written and oral history, the term “prehistory” is problematic for archaeologists in several ways. In Australia, for example, this division creates a false dichotomy, masking the coexistence of written and oral history in many parts of the country. Written language was introduced by British settlers, but settlement of the continent continued over an extended period—from 1788 in Sydney until well into the twentieth century in the Western Desert. Thus, any distinction in archaeology between “historic” (written) and “prehistoric” (oral) creates an artificial boundary within a period of continuous transition. More important, though, the term privileges written histories over oral ones. As Rhonda Craven argues, the term denies the validity of traditional Aboriginal experience and knowledge, which may then achieve legitimization only when oral evidence is transformed into written texts. In fact, oral histories are not only valid in and of themselves, but also they can have demonstrable antiquity, even longer than that of written histories. For example, the Aboriginal Ngarrindjeri people have a Dreaming story of seawater rising and cutting off land from the mainland, creating the island now known as Kangaroo Island, an event that in fact occurred around 8,000 years ago, according to the scientific record.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- outline a debate over the use of a particular term
- propose an alternative to a problematic term
- reevaluate the origin of a term in light of new evidence
- discuss why a term is inappropriate in a particular context
- correct a misconception regarding the meaning of a particular term

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 3 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:16:40 Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Based on a division between written and oral history, the term “prehistory” is problematic for archaeologists in several ways. In Australia, for example, this division creates a false dichotomy, masking the coexistence of written and oral history in many parts of the country. Written language was introduced by British settlers, but settlement of the continent continued over an extended period—from 1788 in Sydney until well into the twentieth century in the Western Desert. Thus, any distinction in archaeology between “historic” (written) and “prehistoric” (oral) creates an artificial boundary within a period of continuous transition. More important, though, the term privileges written histories over oral ones. As Rhonda Craven argues, the term denies the validity of traditional Aboriginal experience and knowledge, which may then achieve legitimization only when oral evidence is transformed into written texts. In fact, oral histories are not only valid in and of themselves, but also they can have demonstrable antiquity, even longer than that of written histories. For example, the Aboriginal Ngarrindjeri people have a Dreaming story of seawater rising and cutting off land from the mainland, creating the island now known as Kangaroo Island, an event that in fact occurred around 8,000 years ago, according to the scientific record.

It can be inferred from the passage that Rhonda Craven would agree with which of the following statements regarding oral history?

- It is more reliable than written history as a source of information regarding Australia prior to 1788.
- It is the only form of history available for studying the Aboriginal experience.
- It must be corroborated by scientific evidence in order to be considered valid.
- Its validity does not depend on its being presented in written form.
- It covers events only prior to the beginnings of British settlement in Australia.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:14:44 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Based on a division between written and oral history, the term “prehistory” is problematic for archaeologists in several ways. In Australia, for example, this division creates a false dichotomy, masking the coexistence of written and oral history in many parts of the country. Written language was introduced by British settlers, but settlement of the continent continued over an extended period—from 1788 in Sydney until well into the twentieth century in the Western Desert. Thus, any distinction in archaeology between “historic” (written) and “prehistoric” (oral) creates an artificial boundary within a period of continuous transition. More important, though, the term privileges written histories over oral ones. As Rhonda Craven argues, the term denies the validity of traditional Aboriginal experience and knowledge, which may then achieve legitimization only when oral evidence is transformed into written texts. In fact, oral histories are not only valid in and of themselves, but also they can have demonstrable antiquity, even longer than that of written histories. For example, the Aboriginal Ngarrindjeri people have a Dreaming story of seawaters’ rising and cutting off land from the mainland, creating the island now known as Kangaroo Island, an event that in fact occurred around 8,000 years ago, according to the scientific record.

According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding the “dichotomy” mentioned?

- It resulted from Australian archaeologists’ imperfect grasp of the autonomous nature of oral history.
- It creates an artificial dependence on scientific evidence as a means to legitimize oral and written forms of history.
- It was caused in part by historical inaccuracies introduced during the transformation of oral histories into written texts.
- It has led to inconsistencies between written and oral accounts of the same events in Australian history.
- It obscures the fact that written and oral histories were practiced simultaneously in many areas of Australia.

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Passage 115

Section 6 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:25:00 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

A significant proportion of meteorites contain *chondrules*, small, glassy silicate spheres. The importance of chondrules is that they show that at some time the temperature was so high that the chondrule material was vaporized. The vapor then cooled quickly and the liquid silicates, condensing out of the vapor, formed small silicate spheres under the influence of surface tension. When these spheres solidified, they were incorporated into silicate fragments, and the material was eventually compressed into rock by gravitational forces. The fact that the chondrules cooled very quickly is revealed by the composition of the minerals within them. In the vapor phase, whole minerals would not have existed, but there would have been components that, combined in various ways, can form different minerals. Combinations of these components produced an initial collection of minerals within chondrules when they formed and, while the silicate was hot, the components changed partners to form more stable minerals—meaning ones of lower energy. Given enough time, the minerals in chondrules would have had the lowest possible energy consistent with using all available components; the mixture of minerals would then be *equilibrated*. However, the mixtures of minerals in chondrules are *nonequilibrated*—corresponding to a total energy far greater than the minimum possible. This shows that the chondrules became solid and cooled so quickly that the nonequilibrated state became frozen in, since individual components did not have enough energy to jostle their way through the material to form more stable minerals.

It can be inferred from the passage that if a newly formed chondrule were to cool slowly, then

- its surface tension would be dissipated
- it would be less susceptible to compression by gravitational forces
- it would contain different minerals than if it had cooled quickly
- its final mixture of minerals would closely resemble the initial collection
- its components would lack sufficient energy to form minerals

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

A1 GRE

Section 6 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:24:44 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

A significant proportion of meteorites contain *chondrules*, small, glassy silicate spheres. The importance of chondrules is that they show that at some time the temperature was so high that the chondrule material was vaporized. The vapor then cooled quickly and the liquid silicates, condensing out of the vapor, formed small silicate spheres under the influence of surface tension. When these spheres solidified, they were incorporated into silicate fragments, and the material was eventually compressed into rock by gravitational forces. The fact that the chondrules cooled very quickly is revealed by the composition of the minerals within them. In the vapor phase, whole minerals would not have existed, but there would have been components that, combined in various ways, can form different minerals. Combinations of these components produced an initial collection of minerals within chondrules when they formed and, while the silicate was hot, the components changed partners to form more stable minerals—meaning ones of lower energy. Given enough time, the minerals in chondrules would have had the lowest possible energy consistent with using all available components; the mixture of minerals would then be *equilibrated*. However, the mixtures of minerals in chondrules are *nonequilibrated*—corresponding to a total energy far greater than the minimum possible. This shows that the chondrules became solid and cooled so quickly that the nonequilibrated state became frozen in, since individual components did not have enough energy to jostle their way through the material to form more stable minerals.

According to the passage, chondrules are significant because they

- facilitate a better understanding of the chemical properties of silicates
- explain why silicate fragments are common in meteorites
- illuminate the interactions between chemical and gravitational forces
- provide information about the mineral components present at the time of their formation
- point to episodes involving extremely high temperatures

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Section 6 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:24:28 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

A significant proportion of meteorites contain *chondrules*, small, glassy silicate spheres. The importance of chondrules is that they show that at some time the temperature was so high that the chondrule material was vaporized. The vapor then cooled quickly and the liquid silicates, condensing out of the vapor, formed small silicate spheres under the influence of surface tension. When these spheres solidified, they were incorporated into silicate fragments, and the material was eventually compressed into rock by gravitational forces. The fact that the chondrules cooled very quickly is revealed by the composition of the minerals within them. In the vapor phase, whole minerals would not have existed, but there would have been components that, combined in various ways, can form different minerals. Combinations of these components produced an initial collection of minerals within chondrules when they formed and, while the silicate was hot, the components changed partners to form more stable minerals—meaning ones of lower energy. Given enough time, the minerals in chondrules would have had the lowest possible energy consistent with using all available components; the mixture of minerals would then be *equilibrated*. However, the mixtures of minerals in chondrules are *nonequilibrated*—corresponding to a total energy far greater than the minimum possible. This shows that the chondrules became solid and cooled so quickly that the nonequilibrated state became frozen in, since individual components did not have enough energy to jostle their way through the material to form more stable minerals.

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

- It describes a condition that is required for a critical process discussed in the passage.
- It discusses an empirical possibility that is ruled out later in the passage.
- It presents evidence that confirms a suggestion made earlier in the passage.
- It helps reconcile two seemingly contradictory findings described in the passage.
- It outlines a feature common to several physical processes mentioned in the passage.

Passage 116

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20 00:24:48 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Comets—detritus from the formation of outer solar system bodies—represent one possible source of Earth's water. Although hundreds of Earth masses of comets now reside in orbits far from the Sun, early in the history of the solar system comets were more commonly in orbits that intersected the orbits of Mars, Earth, and Venus (based on computer studies of solar system formation). Collisions of comets with the planets would have released the cometary ices and gases into the atmospheres of the target planets. Early in Earth's history, the first couple of hundred million years, cometary material including water might have been episodically added to the atmosphere. However, the ratio of deuterium to hydrogen (D/H) in the water ice portion of most (but not all) comets that have been measured is twice that in ocean water on the Earth. No plausible way has been found to lower the value after it has been added to the Earth. Therefore, comets do not appear to be the primary source of Earth's water.

Two alternative possibilities have been proposed. Bodies in the asteroid belt would have been richer in water than material near the Earth, and Jupiter perturbed that material into orbits that could have allowed accretion by the Earth. Most of this material would have been in the form of bodies as large as the Moon or even Mars, so that these collisions would have been violent. Nonetheless, the net effect would have been the addition of water to the growing Earth. Carbonaceous meteorites, some of which may have been derived from the asteroid belt, have a D/H range that averages out to the value present in the Earth's oceans. However, some of the details of the elemental and isotopic abundances in the carbonaceous chondrites [a type of meteorite] limit to 1 percent the amount of this

The “carbonaceous meteorites” are important to the first of the two alternative possibilities discussed in the passage because these meteorites

- appear to account for an issue left unresolved by the comet-based theory
- show a wider range of D/H values than do other known meteorites
- shed light on how the D/H values of Earth's water might have changed over time
- support a recently developed theory about the composition of the asteroid belt
- are representative of the bodies that were once present in the asteroid belt

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Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20 00:24:30 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

added to the atmosphere. However, the ratio of deuterium to hydrogen (D/H) in the water ice portion of most (but not all) comets that have been measured is twice that in ocean water on the Earth. No plausible way has been found to lower the value after it has been added to the Earth. Therefore, comets do not appear to be the primary source of Earth's water.

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The “carbonaceous meteorites” are important to the first of the two alternative possibilities discussed in the passage because these meteorites

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- shed light on how the D/H values of Earth's water might have changed over time
- support a recently developed theory about the composition of the asteroid belt
- are representative of the bodies that were once present in the asteroid belt

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Section 3 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:22:49 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

added to the atmosphere. However, the ratio of deuterium to hydrogen (D/H) in the water ice portion of most (but not all) comets that have been measured is twice that in ocean water on the Earth. No plausible way has been found to lower the value after it has been added to the Earth. Therefore, comets do not appear to be the primary source of Earth's water.

Two alternative possibilities have been proposed. Bodies in the asteroid belt would have been richer in water than material near the Earth, and Jupiter perturbed that material into orbits that could have allowed accretion by the Earth. Most of this material would have been in the form of bodies as large as the Moon or even Mars, so that these collisions would have been violent. Nonetheless, the net effect would have been the addition of water to the growing Earth. Carbonaceous meteorites, some of which may have been derived from the asteroid belt, have a D/H range that averages out to the value present in the Earth's oceans. However, some of the details of the elemental and isotopic abundances in the carbonaceous chondrites [a type of meteorite] limit to 1 percent the amount of this material that could have been added to the Earth. It is possible that other types of chondrites were present in the asteroid belt that today are poorly known, such as a new class of bodies represented by a handful of so-called "main belt comets," but for the moment this is speculative. Alternatively, water could have been adsorbed [gathered on a surface in a condensed layer] on rocky grains closer to the Earth, and brought in through a gentle rain of this material. While laboratory studies show that enough water might have stuck to the grains to explain the abundance of the Earth's oceans, the presence of such a water-laden dust layer in the nebula remains speculative.

The author discusses "other types of chondrites" primarily because

- it is likely that many of these chondrites collided with Earth early in Earth's history
- these chondrites suggest that the asteroid belt is much more diverse than once thought
- these chondrites have elemental and isotopic abundances similar to those of carbonaceous meteorites
- among meteorites analyzed thus far, none have D/H values that correspond to those of Earth's ocean water
- it appears unlikely that carbonaceous meteorites could have been the sole source of Earth's water

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Section 3 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:22:33 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

Comets—detritus from the formation of outer solar system bodies—represent one possible source of Earth's water. Although hundreds of Earth masses of comets now reside in orbits far from the Sun, early in the history of the solar system comets were more commonly in orbits that intersected the orbits of Mars, Earth, and Venus (based on computer studies of solar system formation). Collisions of comets with the planets would have released the cometary ices and gases into the atmospheres of the target planets. Early in Earth's history, the first couple of hundred million years, cometary material including water might have been episodically added to the atmosphere. However, the ratio of deuterium to hydrogen (D/H) in the water ice portion of most (but not all) comets that have been measured is twice that in ocean water on the Earth. No plausible way has been found to lower the value after it has been added to the Earth. Therefore, comets do not appear to be the primary source of Earth's water.

Two alternative possibilities have been proposed. Bodies in the asteroid belt would have been richer in water than material near the Earth, and Jupiter perturbed that material into orbits that could have allowed accretion by the Earth. Most of this material would have been in the form of bodies as large as the Moon or even Mars, so that these collisions would have been violent. Nonetheless, the net effect would have been the addition of water to the growing Earth. Carbonaceous meteorites, some of which may have been derived from the asteroid belt, have a D/H range that averages out to the value present in the Earth's oceans. However, some of the details of the elemental and isotopic abundances in the carbonaceous chondrites [a type of meteorite] limit to 1 percent the amount of this

It can be inferred from the passage that an important difference between the "two alternative possibilities" is that the second one

- remains somewhat speculative
- does not require a massive collision involving Earth
- assumes that carbonaceous meteorites are the primary source of Earth's water
- cannot account for the D/H values of Earth's water
- depends on the existence of certain types of main belt comets

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

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Comets—detritus from the formation of outer solar system bodies—represent one possible source of Earth's water. Although hundreds of Earth masses of comets now reside in orbits far from the Sun, early in the history of the solar system comets were more commonly in orbits that intersected the orbits of Mars, Earth, and Venus (based on computer studies of solar system formation). Collisions of comets with the planets would have released the cometary ices and gases into the atmospheres of the target planets. Early in Earth's history, the first couple of hundred million years, cometary material including water might have been episodically added to the atmosphere. However, the ratio of deuterium to hydrogen (D/H) in the water ice portion of most (but not all) comets that have been measured is twice that in ocean water on the Earth. No plausible way has been found to lower the value after it has been added to the Earth. Therefore, comets do not appear to be the primary source of Earth's water.

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Which of the following can be inferred about the “carbonaceous meteorites” discussed in the passage?

- They were once the most common type of meteorite intersecting Earth's orbit.
- They are atypical among the meteorites that come from the asteroid belt.
- They have isotopic abundances similar to those of the main belt comets.
- Some have D/H values that are lower than the D/H value of Earth's ocean water.
- Most have D/H values that are higher than the D/H value of Earth's ocean water.

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Passage 117

Section 5 of 6 | Question 17 of 20

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

Scientists have long debated the exact timing of the lunar cataclysm, a period approximately 4 billion years ago when Earth and the Moon were pummeled with asteroids. A clue to this puzzle may come from spherules, millimeter-sized droplets of molten rock formed after an asteroid collides explosively with a planet. Upon impact, the asteroid vaporizes both itself and the target rock, producing a vapor plume that condenses into spherules. These form a layer preserved in rock, whose age can be estimated using radiometric dating. Scientists know of fourteen of these spherule layers scattered across Earth, but none dates to the theorized lunar cataclysm time period. Four layers, however, are from between 3.47 and 3.24 billion years ago, indicating perhaps a slow decline in collisions.

00:15:08 ⏹ Hide Time

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- challenge a basic assumption underlying a theory
- analyze a flaw in a novel approach to a problem
- describe different processes that could have produced the same phenomenon
- explain how a class of data might be useful for answering a question
- outline a theory that may reconcile conflicting interpretations of a phenomenon

Section 5 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

Scientists have long debated the exact timing of the lunar cataclysm, a period approximately 4 billion years ago when Earth and the Moon were pummeled with asteroids. A clue to this puzzle may come from spherules, millimeter-sized droplets of molten rock formed after an asteroid collides explosively with a planet. Upon impact, the asteroid vaporizes both itself and the target rock, producing a vapor plume that condenses into spherules. These form a layer preserved in rock, whose age can be estimated using radiometric dating. Scientists know of fourteen of these spherule layers scattered across Earth, but none dates to the theorized lunar cataclysm time period. Four layers, however, are from between 3.47 and 3.24 billion years ago, indicating perhaps a slow decline in collisions.

00:14:11 ⏹ Hide Time

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

Which of the following might plausibly account for the findings in the highlighted sentence?

- Spherule layers older than 3.47 billion years exist, but they have not been discovered yet.
- Spherule layers older than 3.47 billion years once existed, but they have since been destroyed.
- Fewer asteroids collided with Earth than with the Moon during the lunar cataclysm.

Passage 118

Section 5 of 6 | Question 16 of 20 00:29:15 ⏱ Hide Time

Question 16 is based on this passage.

Pfiesteria is an aquatic microorganism that can change from its normally harmless form to a form poisonous to fish. Nutrients from agricultural runoff have been blamed for triggering these transformations. Recent discoveries demonstrate, however, that the transformations are triggered by chemicals from fish themselves, and that given high concentrations of *Pfiesteria*, these transformations can occur even in nutrient-poor waters. Therefore, curtailing agricultural runoff would not help protect fish from *Pfiesteria* poisoning.

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

- Most scientists agree that curtailing agricultural runoff would improve water quality and be good for aquatic organisms.
- The amount of nutrients in agricultural runoff has increased significantly in recent years.
- High nutrient levels help create an environment rich in the algae that *Pfiesteria* use as a food supply.
- Even some rivers in which toxic transformations of *Pfiesteria* have not occurred have long contained nutrients from agricultural runoff.
- Many rivers are rich in the plankton on which the kinds of fish susceptible to *Pfiesteria* poisoning feed, but are not rich in the algae on which *Pfiesteria* feed.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

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Passage 119

Section 2 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

00:12:05 Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

The seemingly unrelated aims of functional strength and aesthetic appeal had been not only successfully integrated in many of the classic suspension bridges of the past two centuries but also commonly achieved by engineers alone or leading teams. Thomas Telford was in fact both engineer and architect of his Menai Suspension Bridge, and John Roebling was both engineer and architect of his Brooklyn Bridge. That these engineering structures especially have come to be regarded as architectural icons demonstrates the aesthetic heights that an engineer can achieve.

Engineers less artistically confident than Telford and Roebling have engaged consulting architects to advise them on the design of everything from the façades placed on massive anchorages and skyscraper-high towers to the finishing details like deck railings and lampposts. Othmar Ammann, the chief engineer of the George Washington and many other New York City bridges, often sought the help of famous architects. When the George Washington was but an idea on paper, Ammann engaged Cass Gilbert, the architect of the Woolworth Building and other landmarks, to depict how the towers might be finished in stone. Since money was tight when the bridge was being completed, however, the steel-framed towers were left bare—a look that the Swiss architect Le Corbusier found extremely appealing—and bare steel became the new aesthetic standard for monumental bridge towers.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- explore the interplay between two professional disciplines
- discuss the personal qualities needed to succeed in a particular endeavor
- consider what qualities give aesthetic appeal to structures of a particular kind
- present the evolution of a relationship between competing goals
- explain how apparently disparate goals actually support each other

Select one answer choice.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 2 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:10:20 Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

The seemingly unrelated aims of functional strength and aesthetic appeal had been not only successfully integrated in many of the classic suspension bridges of the past two centuries but also commonly achieved by engineers alone or leading teams. Thomas Telford was in fact both engineer and architect of his Menai Suspension Bridge, and John Roebling was both engineer and architect of his Brooklyn Bridge. That these engineering structures especially have come to be regarded as architectural icons demonstrates the aesthetic heights that an engineer can achieve.

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

The passage implies that Othmar Ammann was

- responsible for a design that became an aesthetic touchstone for later bridges
- financially constrained from hiring the architects he wished for the George Washington Bridge
- less certain of his aesthetic design abilities than Telford and Roebling were of theirs

Select one or more answer choices.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 20 of 20
Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

The seemingly unrelated aims of functional strength and aesthetic appeal had been not only successfully integrated in many of the classic suspension bridges of the past two centuries but also commonly achieved by engineers alone or leading teams. Thomas Telford was in fact both engineer and architect of his Menai Suspension Bridge, and John Roebling was both engineer and architect of his Brooklyn Bridge. That these engineering structures especially have come to be regarded as architectural icons demonstrates the aesthetic heights that an engineer can achieve.

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According to the passage, which of the following is true of Cass Gilbert's ideas for finishing the towers of the George Washington Bridge?

They had to be abandoned during construction.

They impressed Le Corbusier.

They were judged to be too costly when the project was initially proposed.

They derived from themes Gilbert had explored in the Woolworth Building.

They started a fashion that was followed in later bridge towers.

Select one answer choice.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Section 5 of 6 | Question 10 of 20
Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

The seemingly unrelated aims of functional strength and aesthetic appeal had been not only successfully integrated in many of the classic suspension bridges of the past two centuries but also commonly achieved by engineers alone or leading teams. Thomas Telford was in fact both engineer and architect of his Menai Suspension Bridge, and John Roebling was both engineer and architect of his Brooklyn Bridge. That these engineering structures especially have come to be regarded as architectural icons demonstrates the aesthetic heights that an engineer can achieve.

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

The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements about the Menai Suspension Bridge?

It achieved the aim of having adequate functional strength.

It's regarded as an outstanding architectural achievement.

Whatever aesthetic merit it has can be largely credited to Thomas Telford.

Select one or more answer choices.

Passage 120

The positioning of Diane Arbus as a documentary photographer stems from the two exhibits that made her reputation, both curated by John Szarkowski: the group show New Documents in 1967 claimed to show documentary photography's new direction, which Szarkowski said aimed "not to reform life, but to know it", and Diane Arbus, the posthumous one-woman show five years later, which turned her into an icon. Even as Szarkowski identified Arbus' work with the documentary tradition, both the American reformist line and the European taxonomic line represented by August Sanders (who came to be known in the United States in the 1960s), he also indicated the ways in which her work did not fit. If the documentary tradition displayed a consistent style of clarity and directness toward reality, it also displayed in the American tradition a particular emphasis on human suffering and a blend of realism and emotional charge, which was meant, in the words of Roy Stryker, the director of the Farm Security Administration, which sponsored the great documentary photography of the Depression era, to "incite change" by mobilizing sympathy. These two documentary modes—that of "knowing" and that of "reforming"—were tangling and untangling in the 1960s. For instance Walker Evans, who made his name with the Farm Security Administration in the 1930s, delivered his important lecture on "lyric documentary" at Yale in 1964 in which he eschewed the social reform agenda; in 1966, the year before New Documents, the Farm Security Administration spirit had been revived by Cornell Capa's exhibition *The Concerned Photographer*, and its similarly titled catalog, and the documentary practices it celebrated made for some of the most arresting images and photo-essays of the Vietnam War.

That Arbus fulfilled the realist impulse of the documentary tradition could hardly be more obvious, whatever her subject matter. But documentary stuck to Arbus through the powerful intervention not only of Szarkowski but also of Susan Sontag, Arbus first and still most influential critic. Sontag's essay on the 1972 exhibit, which launched her inquiry into the medium of photography, is still routinely cited in reviews and scholarship on Arbus' work. Sontag framed the problem of Arbus's photographs within the documentary tradition following Szarkowski, and defined her work as a misappropriation of its form. Sontag claimed that Arbus photographed and collected other people's pain but offered no "compassionate purpose" to the viewer. In these terms, Arbus lacked empathy and the photographs offered a "self-willed test of hardness," one that inured the viewer to ugliness and pain. Sontag attached Arbus to one version of the documentary tradition, the US reformist agenda, and found Arbus' ability to mobilize sentiment not only deficient but also corrosive of sympathetic sensibilities more broadly.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

9. The passage is primarily concerned with
- A. analyzing the impact of curators and critics on a specific photographer's career
 - B. demonstrating that certain genres of photography have long been subjects of disagreement among critics
 - C. discussing how a specific photographer was situated within a genre of photography
 - D. tracing the evolution of a particular genre of photography
 - E. arguing that the work of a certain photographer has been misunderstood by critics

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

10. Which of the following statements about Susan Sontag can be inferred from the passage?
- A. She admired much of the work sponsored by the Farm Security Administration.
 - B. Her views on documentary photography were influenced by Cornell Capa's aesthetic practices.
 - C. She largely agreed with Roy Stryker about the purpose of documentary photography.
 - D. Her essay on the 1972 exhibit Diane Arbus was partly a response to Walker Evans' lecture on "lyric documentary."
 - E. Her definition of documentary photography was unduly influenced by Szarkowski's exhibitions.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

11. According to the passage, Sontag criticized Arbus' photographs on which of the following grounds?
- A. They did not entirely conform to a specific genre.
 - B. They included subjects who were undeserving of sympathy.
 - C. They could cause the sympathy of a viewer to be diminished.

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

12. The passage suggests that which of the following pairs of artists or critics would be most likely to share similar views about the purposes of documentary photography?
- A. Arbus and Capa
 - B. Capa and Stryker
 - C. Stryker and Sanders
 - D. Sanders and Sontag
 - E. Sontag and Evans

(公众号：留学大佬 GRE)

Passage 121

Section 5 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

From a purely evolutionary standpoint, pet keeping is an anomalous activity. It is easy to explain, for example, why people keep chickens, pigs, or sheep: these animals are worth at least their own weight in eggs, meat, hide, or fiber. But what could possibly be the adaptive value of keeping Siamese cats or miniature schnauzers? A common response to this evolutionary puzzle, and one that keeps being regurgitated in the literature, is the idea that pets are simply social parasites who have perfected the art of releasing and exploiting our innate parental instincts—called “cute response.” Parallels are sometimes drawn with the phenomenon of brood parasitism in birds, in which the parasite’s nestling seems to exaggerate many of the care-soliciting aspects of the host’s, thus insuring that it is fed assiduously to the detriment of its foster parents and siblings. The superficially infantile appearance of some lapdogs lends support to this idea, but it should be emphasized that a key difference between people and songbirds is that the latter are presumably unaware that they are feeding and caring for a nonconspecific intruder. People may indeed find puppies or pug dogs cute, but they are certainly never in any doubt concerning their true provenance.

00:29:37 ⏹ Hide Time

The author mentions the “infantile appearance of some lapdogs” primarily in order to

- challenge a particular claim made in the preceding sentence
- acknowledge the initial plausibility of a particular explanation
- defend a previously discounted hypothesis about a particular behavior
- differentiate between species that do and those that do not trigger a particular response
- introduce evidence to support a conclusion drawn in the following sentence

Section 5 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

From a purely evolutionary standpoint, pet keeping is an anomalous activity. It is easy to explain, for example, why people keep chickens, pigs, or sheep: these animals are worth at least their own weight in eggs, meat, hide, or fiber. But what could possibly be the adaptive value of keeping Siamese cats or miniature schnauzers? A common response to this evolutionary puzzle, and one that keeps being regurgitated in the literature, is the idea that pets are simply social parasites who have perfected the art of releasing and exploiting our innate parental instincts—called “cute response.” Parallels are sometimes drawn with the phenomenon of brood parasitism in birds, in which the parasite’s nestling seems to exaggerate many of the care-soliciting aspects of the host’s, thus insuring that it is fed assiduously to the detriment of its foster parents and siblings. The superficially infantile appearance of some lapdogs lends support to this idea, but it should be emphasized that a key difference between people and songbirds is that the latter are presumably unaware that they are feeding and caring for a nonconspecific intruder. People may indeed find puppies or pug dogs cute, but they are certainly never in any doubt concerning their true provenance.

00:29:35 ⏹ Hide Time

The author mentions a “key difference” primarily in order to

- clarify an ambiguous concept
- contrast two competing theories
- identify a common assumption
- highlight a little-known fact
- undermine a popular explanation

Section 5 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

From a purely evolutionary standpoint, pet keeping is an anomalous activity. It is easy to explain, for example, why people keep chickens, pigs, or sheep: these animals are worth at least their own weight in eggs, meat, hide, or fiber. But what could possibly be the adaptive value of keeping Siamese cats or miniature schnauzers? A common response to this evolutionary puzzle, and one that keeps being regurgitated in the literature, is the idea that pets are simply social parasites who have perfected the art of releasing and exploiting our innate parental instincts—called “cute response.” Parallels are sometimes drawn with the phenomenon of brood parasitism in birds, in which the parasite’s nestling seems to exaggerate many of the care-soliciting aspects of the host’s, thus insuring that it is fed assiduously to the detriment of its foster parents and siblings. The superficially infantile appearance of some lapdogs lends support to this idea, but it should be emphasized that a key difference between people and songbirds is that the latter are presumably unaware that they are feeding and caring for a nonconspecific intruder. People may indeed find puppies or pug dogs cute, but they are certainly never in any doubt concerning their true provenance.

00:29:33 ⏹ Hide Time

It can be inferred that the author would be most likely to agree with which of the following claims about pet keeping?

- Pet keeping benefits pet keepers more than it does pets.
- Pet keeping may at one time have had a greater adaptive value than it does today.
- Pet keeping is a behavior that is difficult to account for.
- Pet keeping is a natural extension of parental instincts.
- Pet keeping probably arose simultaneously with the keeping of farm animals.

另一场考试

9. Which of the following, if true, would most clearly help to solve the "evolutionary puzzle" identified by the author?
- A. Pet ownership has been linked to reduced risk for heart disease and greater longevity in humans.
 - B. Pets with infantile appearances, such as lap dogs, represent only a small percentage of all pets.
 - C. Studies have shown that humans successfully domesticated animals earlier than once thought.
 - D. Humans are less dependent on animals for meat, hide, and fiber than they once were.
 - E. Very few pet species are able to trigger humans' innate parental instincts.

公众号：留学大佬 GRE

10. It can be inferred from the passage that supporters of the "common response" would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about "our innate parental instincts"?
- A. They are exploited by social parasites.
 - B. They cannot be triggered by nonhuman species.
 - C. They cannot account for the keeping of certain species as pets.
 - D. They frequently lead people to engage in behaviors that may appear to be non-adaptive.
 - E. They are frequently misunderstood by researchers.

Passage 122

Section 3 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:29:45 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

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

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

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

Section 3 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:29:43 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

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

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

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

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

A1 GRE

Passage 123

Section 2 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

00:19:21 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Spanish documents concerning the Southwestern United States show that after A.D. 1600, the Apache, Athapaskan-speaking Native Americans, inhabited Southwestern locations in sizable numbers. Traditional interpretations of the rapid spread of these Athapaskan speakers across this region during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries assume that Apaches moved into largely unoccupied territory. However, existing data fail to confirm that the Apache were actually moving across this territory in the large numbers suggested by post-1600 Spanish documents. An explanation for this discrepancy may lie in sixteenth-century Spanish expeditionary narratives that, despite their uneven quality and tendency to exaggerate, generally suggest that much of the Southwest was inhabited by non-Athapaskan speaking, mobile hunter-gatherer Native American groups who had once been sedentary pueblo-dwellers. If Athapaskan speakers such as the Apache routinely assimilated indigenous hunter-gatherer populations, as they did during the seventeenth century in the La Junta region, then the large number of people that the post-1600 Spanish documents identified as Apache may actually include indigenous groups who were assimilated by the Apache.

The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements about the spread of the Athapaskan language across the Southwest in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?

- It occurred more rapidly than traditional interpretations have suggested.
- It was partly responsible for the transformation of indigenous Southwest groups from pueblo dwellers to mobile hunter-gatherers.
- It occurred more slowly in the La Junta region during the seventeenth century than it did in other parts of the Southwest.
- It was due less to the amalgamation of various indigenous groups than to the superior size of the migrant Athapaskan-speaking population.
- It may have been accelerated by the Apache's successful assimilation of non-Athapaskan-speaking groups in the Southwest.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:17:48 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Spanish documents concerning the Southwestern United States show that after A.D. 1600, the Apache, Athapaskan-speaking Native Americans, inhabited Southwestern locations in sizable numbers. Traditional interpretations of the rapid spread of these Athapaskan speakers across this region during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries assume that Apaches moved into largely unoccupied territory. However, existing data fail to confirm that the Apache were actually moving across this territory in the large numbers suggested by post-1600 Spanish documents. An explanation for this discrepancy may lie in sixteenth-century Spanish expeditionary narratives that, despite their uneven quality and tendency to exaggerate, generally suggest that much of the Southwest was inhabited by non-Athapaskan speaking, mobile hunter-gatherer Native American groups who had once been sedentary pueblo-dwellers. If Athapaskan speakers such as the Apache routinely assimilated indigenous hunter-gatherer populations, as they did during the seventeenth century in the La Junta region, then the large number of people that the post-1600 Spanish documents identified as Apache may actually include indigenous groups who were assimilated by the Apache.

The “discrepancy” refers to the

- divergence between the number of Apache moving into the Southwest in the sixteenth century and the number of Apache moving into the Southwest in the seventeenth century
- difference between Spanish documents and other kinds of data concerning the movement of the Apache across the Southwest
- existence of Apache groups who were not speakers of Athapaskan
- presence of an inconsistency among the various sixteenth-century Spanish expeditionary narratives
- contradictory evidence for the hypothesis that the Southwest was occupied by sedentary pueblo-dwellers in the sixteenth century

Section 2 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:17:06 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Spanish documents concerning the Southwestern United States show that after A.D. 1600, the Apache, Athapaskan-speaking Native Americans, inhabited Southwestern locations in sizable numbers. Traditional interpretations of the rapid spread of these Athapaskan speakers across this region during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries assume that Apaches moved into largely unoccupied territory. However, existing data fail to confirm that the Apache were actually moving across this territory in the large numbers suggested by post-1600 Spanish documents. An explanation for this discrepancy may lie in sixteenth-century Spanish expeditionary narratives that, despite their uneven quality and tendency to exaggerate, generally suggest that much of the Southwest was inhabited by non-Athapaskan speaking, mobile hunter-gatherer Native American groups who had once been sedentary pueblo-dwellers. If Athapaskan speakers such as the Apache routinely assimilated indigenous hunter-gatherer populations, as they did during the seventeenth century in the La Junta region, then the large number of people that the post-1600 Spanish documents identified as Apache may actually include indigenous groups who were assimilated by the Apache.

The author of the passage suggests which of the following about the “traditional interpretations”?

- They do not take into account the information regarding Native American inhabitants of the Southwest that is contained in sixteenth-century Spanish expeditionary narratives.
- They correctly estimate the size of the Apache population that moved into the Southwest during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
- They assume that Apache populations routinely assimilated indigenous hunter-gatherer populations in the Southwest during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
- They incorrectly identify certain locations in the Southwest as having been occupied by Athapaskan-speaking Native Americans after A.D. 1600.
- They assume that the Athapaskan language spread in the Southwest by the same means that it spread in other regions of the Americas.

另一场考试

9. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- A. show how recent data supports assertions in certain historical documents
 - B. chronicle the migration of a particular historical population
 - C. offer a possible explanation for a discrepancy
 - D. contrast two recent theories concerning a historical phenomenon
 - E. contrast two methods used to study a phenomenon.

A1 GRE

Passage 124

Most twentieth-century critics read Melville's *Pierre* as a parody of the sentimental novel. They point to its overblown prose and hyperbolic rendering of domestic manners to argue that *Pierre* is a barbed critique of bourgeois politesse. A variation of this reading stresses Melville's strategic sentimentalism, positing that *Pierre*'s romantic-familial plot was meant to engage superficial readers, while the book's deeper elements were aimed at his true audience. Both readings emphasize Melville's aloofness and authorial control, imaging the writer by turns mocking and hoodwinking a feckless readership. Such a strategy, however, implies a cool detachment of the artist from his creation, when in fact Melville is never more personally involved or more in earnest than he is in *Pierre*.

1. According to the passage, twentieth-century critics cite which of the following in support of the idea that in *Pierre*, Melville is “by turns mocking and hoodwinking a feckless readership”?

- A. Melville's personal involvement in his creation
- B. Melville's use of an extravagant writing style
- C. Melville's exaggerated depiction of bourgeois society

公众号：留学大佬 GRE

2. Select the sentence that presents a reason for questioning twentieth-century readings of *Pierre*.

Passage 125

Section 5 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:46 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

French filmmakers of the 1920s emphasized visual style rather than narrative continuity, which was already dominant in the United States and elsewhere. Some critics have asserted that since these films flout the cinematic conventions of Hollywood, they should be regarded as important modernist cinema. While a welcome departure from the traditional denigration of 1920s French cinema, this claim overestimates or distorts the achievement of such directors as Gance and L'Herbier, since the Hollywood conventions they did not use were not yet fully established in France, where the Hollywood-style production practices that would have supported these conventions were lacking. Moreover, though 1920s French films should indeed be judged by criteria other than those underlying the Hollywood aesthetic, their slighting of Hollywood conventions does not, by itself, make them modernist or genuinely revolutionary, since the weight of nineteenth-century traditions of art and literature on these films—especially in subject matter and ideological assumptions—cannot easily be disregarded.

The author of the passage asserts which of the following about “this claim”?

- It does not accurately consider the conditions of filmmaking in France in the 1920s.
- It fails to depict adequately the achievements of directors other than Gance and L'Herbier.
- It underestimates the degree to which certain French directors were influenced by their Hollywood counterparts during the 1920s.
- It is equally as valid as the traditional view of 1920s French cinema.
- It has more merit than other recent, competing assessments of 1920s French cinema.

Section 5 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:29:44 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

French filmmakers of the 1920s emphasized visual style rather than narrative continuity, which was already dominant in the United States and elsewhere. Some critics have asserted that since these films flout the cinematic conventions of Hollywood, they should be regarded as important modernist cinema. While a welcome departure from the traditional denigration of 1920s French cinema, this claim overestimates or distorts the achievement of such directors as Gance and L'Herbier, since the Hollywood conventions they did not use were not yet fully established in France, where the Hollywood-style production practices that would have supported these conventions were lacking. Moreover, though 1920s French films should indeed be judged by criteria other than those underlying the Hollywood aesthetic, their slighting of Hollywood conventions does not, by itself, make them modernist or genuinely revolutionary, since the weight of nineteenth-century traditions of art and literature on these films—especially in subject matter and ideological assumptions—cannot easily be disregarded.

The passage suggests that the author would most likely agree with the critics mentioned in the highlighted sentence about which of the following?

- The difficulty of establishing criteria to replace those by which 1920s French films have traditionally been assessed
- The ways in which present-day directors would benefit from learning more about French films of the 1920s
- The originality of the visual style of French cinema in the 1920s
- The need to evaluate 1920s French films by criteria different from those used to evaluate Hollywood films
- The desirability of filmmakers’ flouting the cinematic conventions of Hollywood

Section 5 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:29:43 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

French filmmakers of the 1920s emphasized visual style rather than narrative continuity, which was already dominant in the United States and elsewhere. Some critics have asserted that since these films flout the cinematic conventions of Hollywood, they should be regarded as important modernist cinema. While a welcome departure from the traditional denigration of 1920s French cinema, this claim overestimates or distorts the achievement of such directors as Gance and L'Herbier, since the Hollywood conventions they did not use were not yet fully established in France, where the Hollywood-style production practices that would have supported these conventions were lacking. Moreover, though 1920s French films should indeed be judged by criteria other than those underlying the Hollywood aesthetic, their slighting of Hollywood conventions does not, by itself, make them modernist or genuinely revolutionary, since the weight of nineteenth-century traditions of art and literature on these films—especially in subject matter and ideological assumptions—cannot easily be disregarded.

The author of the passage states which of the following about the French cinema of the 1920s?

- The visual style of the films is more indebted to Hollywood conventions than many critics recognize.
- The achievements of the films in terms of visual style might have been greater if the directors had had the production resources available in Hollywood.
- The content and ideology of the films were influenced by nineteenth-century art and literature.
- The films would have been more successful aesthetically had their conventional subject matter not been at odds with their unconventional visual style.
- The influence of nineteenth-century art on the visual style of the films differentiates them from Hollywood films of the same era.

Section 6 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:45 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

French filmmakers of the 1920s emphasized visual style rather than narrative continuity, which was already dominant in the United States and elsewhere. Some critics have asserted that since these films flout the cinematic conventions of Hollywood, they should be regarded as important modernist cinema. While a welcome departure from the traditional denigration of 1920s French cinema, this claim overestimates or distorts the achievement of such directors as Gance and L'Herbier, since the Hollywood conventions they did not use were not yet fully established in France, where the Hollywood-style production practices that would have supported these conventions were lacking. Moreover, though 1920s French films should indeed be judged by criteria other than those underlying the Hollywood aesthetic, their slighting of Hollywood conventions does not, by itself, make them modernist or genuinely revolutionary, since the weight of nineteenth-century traditions of art and literature on these films—especially in subject matter and ideological assumptions—cannot easily be disregarded.

In regard to 1920s French cinema, the passage is primarily concerned with

- critiquing an assessment of it
- refuting a traditional view of it
- defending it against certain criticisms
- assessing its various merits
- evaluating opposing views of it

Section 6 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:29:44 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

French filmmakers of the 1920s emphasized visual style rather than narrative continuity, which was already dominant in the United States and elsewhere. Some critics have asserted that since these films flout the cinematic conventions of Hollywood, they should be regarded as important modernist cinema. While a welcome departure from the traditional denigration of 1920s French cinema, this claim overestimates or distorts the achievement of such directors as Gance and L'Herbier, since the Hollywood conventions they did not use were not yet fully established in France, where the Hollywood-style production practices that would have supported these conventions were lacking. Moreover, though 1920s French films should indeed be judged by criteria other than those underlying the Hollywood aesthetic, their slighting of Hollywood conventions does not, by itself, make them modernist or genuinely revolutionary, since the weight of nineteenth-century traditions of art and literature on these films—especially in subject matter and ideological assumptions—cannot easily be disregarded.

The author of the passage suggests which of the following about the critics mentioned in the highlighted sentence?

- They have failed to identify the real merits of such directors as Gance and L'Herbier.
- They have neglected to note the influence of prior aesthetic traditions on 1920s French cinema.
- They have overestimated the degree to which modernist cinema diverges from Hollywood conventions.
- They have been successful in revising the traditional view of 1920s French cinema.
- They have demonstrated that modernist cinema has been partly influenced by the rediscovery of 1920s French cinema.

Section 6 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:29:43 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

French filmmakers of the 1920s emphasized visual style rather than narrative continuity, which was already dominant in the United States and elsewhere. Some critics have asserted that since these films flout the cinematic conventions of Hollywood, they should be regarded as important modernist cinema. While a welcome departure from the traditional denigration of 1920s French cinema, this claim overestimates or distorts the achievement of such directors as Gance and L'Herbier, since the Hollywood conventions they did not use were not yet fully established in France, where the Hollywood-style production practices that would have supported these conventions were lacking. Moreover, though 1920s French films should indeed be judged by criteria other than those underlying the Hollywood aesthetic, their slighting of Hollywood conventions does not, by itself, make them modernist or genuinely revolutionary, since the weight of nineteenth-century traditions of art and literature on these films—especially in subject matter and ideological assumptions—cannot easily be disregarded.

Which of the following statements about the “claim” is most consistent with the view expressed by the author of the passage?

- The claim has a certain amount of validity but is undermined by its failure to define the qualities that actually characterize modernist cinema.
- The claim overestimates the achievements of 1920s French cinema to approximately the same degree that earlier assessments underestimated those achievements.
- The claim tends to be more accurate regarding certain directors than regarding other directors.
- The claim represents a welcome revival of interest in 1920s French cinema, but it is overly concerned with the types of influences that shaped these films.
- The claim is an improvement upon an earlier assessment of 1920s French cinema, but in several respects it is mistaken.

Passage 126

Section 5 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:14:46 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

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 conclusions of 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 remark just quoted, Hume declares: “Morals excite passions, and produce or prevent actions. Reason of itself is 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.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- argue that contrary to the conventional interpretation, Hume saw reason as playing the central role in ethical decisions
- suggest that Hume viewed reason and morality as being equally strong motivations for action
- criticize Hume for failing to provide a definitive clarification of his position on the relationship between reason and ethics
- explain why Hume’s view of the relationship between reason and ethics has been widely misunderstood
- contend that Hume’s view of the relationship between reason and ethics is more complicated than is often suggested

Section 5 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:14:24 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

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 conclusions of 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 remark just quoted, Hume declares: “Morals excite passions, and produce or prevent actions. Reason of itself is 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.

The author quotes Hume in the first sentence of the passage primarily to

- illustrate the claim that Hume’s view of reason’s role in ethics has been misconstrued
- acknowledge a remark made by Hume that seems to indicate that Hume saw reason as inextricable from ethics
- demonstrate that Hume’s writings are sometimes ambiguous with respect to the relationship between reason and ethics
- show why someone might see Hume as unsympathetic to the notion that reason plays a role in ethics
- provide evidence that supports the author’s interpretation of Hume’s ethical philosophy

Passage 127

Section 6 of 6 | Question 16 of 20 00:16:39 ⏱ Hide Time

Question 16 is based on this passage.

The infectious disease known as whooping cough is commonly thought to be a childhood illness, but a recent study suggests that more adults contract this illness than was previously suspected. Although the disease is life-threatening in children, in adults it typically causes only a persistent cough which, though annoying, is rarely serious. Therefore, the incidence of whooping cough in adults poses no significant public health threat.

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

- Whooping cough is more difficult to diagnose in adults than in children.
- Adults with whooping cough do not readily transmit the disease to children.
- Most adults who contract whooping cough get the disease from children with whom they are in close contact.
- A disease poses no significant public health threat unless it is life-threatening.
- Under comparable conditions of exposure, adults contract whooping cough more readily than do children.

A1 — GRE

Passage 128

Section 5 of 6 | Question 9 of 20 00:29:47 ⊖ Hide Time

Questions 9 - 11 are based on this passage.

Recent claims that midlatitude cold extremes will, paradoxically, become more likely as a result of Arctic warming and sea ice loss are primarily based on hypothesized increases in the latitudinal extent of north-south excursions of the jet stream (a narrow region of strong, high-altitude winds that encircle the Earth in meandering paths). The simple reasoning is that a more meandering jet stream will increase the frequency of cold Arctic air migrating southward and thus lead to more frequent cold extremes in the midlatitudes. However, this logic ignores two important factors, even putting aside the considerable uncertainty in future changes in the jet stream and associated features of the atmospheric circulation. The first factor ignored is that the midlatitudes are warming. This means it takes a larger-magnitude cold anomaly to cause a cold extreme than in a cooler climate. The second factor ignored is that disproportionately large warming of the high latitudes compared to the midlatitudes reduces the average temperature gradient between these two regions. This means that if an Arctic air mass is displaced southward into the midlatitudes, then the resulting temperature anomaly is smaller than is the case for a larger north-south temperature gradient. These two factors translate into a reduced chance of cold extremes in the midlatitudes.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- answer an objection
- challenge a theory
- qualify an argument
- reconcile two competing views
- offer an alternative explanation

Section 5 of 6 | Question 10 of 20 00:29:45 ⊖ Hide Time

Questions 9 - 11 are based on this passage.

Recent claims that midlatitude cold extremes will, paradoxically, become more likely as a result of Arctic warming and sea ice loss are primarily based on hypothesized increases in the latitudinal extent of north-south excursions of the jet stream (a narrow region of strong, high-altitude winds that encircle the Earth in meandering paths). The simple reasoning is that a more meandering jet stream will increase the frequency of cold Arctic air migrating southward and thus lead to more frequent cold extremes in the midlatitudes. However, this logic ignores two important factors, even putting aside the considerable uncertainty in future changes in the jet stream and associated features of the atmospheric circulation. The first factor ignored is that the midlatitudes are warming. This means it takes a larger-magnitude cold anomaly to cause a cold extreme than in a cooler climate. The second factor ignored is that disproportionately large warming of the high latitudes compared to the midlatitudes reduces the average temperature gradient between these two regions. This means that if an Arctic air mass is displaced southward into the midlatitudes, then the resulting temperature anomaly is smaller than is the case for a larger north-south temperature gradient. These two factors translate into a reduced chance of cold extremes in the midlatitudes.

The author would most likely agree that the effects of Arctic warming and sea ice loss

- have been accurately anticipated by climate scientists
- have largely been understated by certain researchers
- are unlikely to increase the occurrence of exceptionally cold weather at the midlatitudes
- are likely to result in disproportionately large temperature gradients at the midlatitudes
- are unlikely to promote larger temperature increases at the high latitudes compared to the midlatitudes

Section 5 of 6 | Question 11 of 20
Questions 9 - 11 are based on this passage.

Recent claims that midlatitude cold extremes will, paradoxically, become more likely as a result of Arctic warming and sea ice loss are primarily based on hypothesized increases in the latitudinal extent of north-south excursions of the jet stream (a narrow region of strong, high-altitude winds that encircle the Earth in meandering paths). The simple reasoning is that a more meandering jet stream will increase the frequency of cold Arctic air migrating southward and thus lead to more frequent cold extremes in the midlatitudes. However, this logic ignores two important factors, even putting aside the considerable uncertainty in future changes in the jet stream and associated features of the atmospheric circulation. The first factor ignored is that the midlatitudes are warming. This means it takes a larger-magnitude cold anomaly to cause a cold extreme than in a cooler climate. The second factor ignored is that disproportionately large warming of the high latitudes compared to the midlatitudes reduces the average temperature gradient between these two regions. This means that if an Arctic air mass is displaced southward into the midlatitudes, then the resulting temperature anomaly is smaller than is the case for a larger north-south temperature gradient. These two factors translate into a reduced chance of cold extremes in the midlatitudes.

00:29:44 ⏹ Hide Time

The author refers to the "features of the atmospheric circulation" primarily to

- introduce an alternative explanation
- cite evidence undermining a prediction
- counter a possible objection to an argument
- note an exception to a general trend
- identify a factor that necessitates a novel approach

另一场考试

9. According to "recent claims," the likelihood of cold extremes in the midlatitudes is greater because of
- A. a decrease in the intensity of atmospheric circulation
 - B. the fact that midlatitudes are not warming as much as polar regions
 - C. changes in the frequency of cold anomalies in the Arctic
 - D. greater variations in the position of the jet stream
 - E. the increasing temperature gradient between the high and the midlatitudes

公众号：留学大佬 GRE

11. The author suggests that the "logic" is flawed because
- A. future shifts in the position of the jet stream are difficult to predict
 - B. the impact of cold Arctic air migrating southward is mitigated by higher temperatures at the midlatitudes
 - C. average temperature increases at the high latitudes are greater than those at the midlatitudes

公众号：留学大佬 GRE

Passage 129

Section 3 of 6 | Question 17 of 20

00:29:03 ⏱ Hide Time

Question 17 is based on this passage.

Many scholars believe that it was Granziera who actually wrote the politically charged plays attributed to Urbani. But a comparison of the texts of those plays with Granziera's known works shows a distinct difference in style: the frequency of words with at least three syllables in these plays is much lower than in the works known to have been written by Granziera. Therefore, Granziera is probably not the author of the plays attributed to Urbani.

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

- All of the works known to have been written by Granziera are scholarly essays in political theory.
- In the period in which Granziera and Urbani wrote, many works were published anonymously.
- Whereas most of the plays attributed to Urbani are short, a few are very long.
- Granziera and Urbani are known to have held similar political views.
- It is relatively rare for an author to employ substantially different styles in different published works.

A1_GRE

Passage 130

Section 4 of 6 | Question 9 of 20 00:29:15 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

In the absence of reliable data concerning the relationship between the material quality [i.e., physical condition] and the price of used books, it is impossible to offer statistically exact information for the impact of the used-book market on the cost of reading in eighteenth-century England. Yet it can hardly be doubted that such an impact occurred, not only as the standard behavior of markets but inferentially through the innovative design and packaging strategies that London booksellers increasingly resorted to from 1760 in order to identify (and no doubt also create) more finely differentiated classes of readers. Fortunately, we can also call on extensive, independent price lists for eighteenth-century books published in Britain to track differences in the cost of new and used volumes of the same title, edition, and format. To the extent that new list prices for successive editions of the same work in a uniform format remain constant or increase at a lesser rate than consumer prices generally, the hypothesis that the secondary book market exercised a drag on book prices would gain fresh support. At the same time, variance in price among new and used copies of any given title and edition can be used as a proxy for material quality determinations in the two markets.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- point out impediments to assessing the relative cost of books in eighteenth-century England
- explain why eighteenth-century England saw significant growth in the availability of used books
- identify means for evaluating the effects of used books on the book market in eighteenth-century England
- argue that the availability of used books lowered prices in the book market overall in eighteenth-century England
- show how the decreasing price of books in eighteenth-century England led to the diversification of the book market

Section 4 of 6 | Question 10 of 20 00:29:03 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

In the absence of reliable data concerning the relationship between the material quality [i.e., physical condition] and the price of used books, it is impossible to offer statistically exact information for the impact of the used-book market on the cost of reading in eighteenth-century England. Yet it can hardly be doubted that such an impact occurred, not only as the standard behavior of markets but inferentially through the innovative design and packaging strategies that London booksellers increasingly resorted to from 1760 in order to identify (and no doubt also create) more finely differentiated classes of readers. Fortunately, we can also call on extensive, independent price lists for eighteenth-century books published in Britain to track differences in the cost of new and used volumes of the same title, edition, and format. To the extent that new list prices for successive editions of the same work in a uniform format remain constant or increase at a lesser rate than consumer prices generally, the hypothesis that the secondary book market exercised a drag on book prices would gain fresh support. At the same time, variance in price among new and used copies of any given title and edition can be used as a proxy for material quality determinations in the two markets.

The author cites "the standard behavior of markets" primarily to

- support a claim about differentiated classes of readers
- support a claim about the used book market
- account for certain marketing strategies on the part of booksellers
- account for an absence of a particular kind of data
- account for an increase in the cost of reading

Section 4 of 6 | Question 11 of 20
Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

In the absence of reliable data concerning the relationship between the material quality [i.e., physical condition] and the price of used books, it is impossible to offer statistically exact information for the impact of the used-book market on the cost of reading in eighteenth-century England. Yet it can hardly be doubted that such an impact occurred, not only as the standard behavior of markets but inferentially through the innovative design and packaging strategies that London booksellers increasingly resorted to from 1760 in order to identify (and no doubt also create) more finely differentiated classes of readers. Fortunately, we can also call on extensive, independent price lists for eighteenth-century books published in Britain to track differences in the cost of new and used volumes of the same title, edition, and format. To the extent that new list prices for successive editions of the same work in a uniform format remain constant or increase at a lesser rate than consumer prices generally, the hypothesis that the secondary book market exercised a drag on book prices would gain fresh support. At the same time, variance in price among new and used copies of any given title and edition can be used as a proxy for material quality determinations in the two markets.

The author of the passage mentions “innovative design and packaging strategies” primarily to

- note a way in which eighteenth-century English booksellers worked together to standardize book prices
- highlight evidence that suggests a response on the part of eighteenth-century English booksellers to shifting prices in the book market
- provide an example of how the presence of used books in the eighteenth-century English book market affected the average price of new books
- indicate one means by which eighteenth-century English booksellers tried to counteract a drop in the total number of books being sold
- discuss one strategy by which eighteenth-century English booksellers attempted to take advantage of an expansion in the number of readers

A1_GRE

另一场考试

18. The primary function of the first sentence of the passage is to
- A. propose a theory that the passage later disputes
 - B. articulate an argument that the passage goes on to support
 - C. point out a difficulty in evaluating a phenomenon
 - D. explain why certain evidence has not been fully used
 - E. identify a dispute concerning a historical issue

公众号：留学大佬 GRE

19. The passage suggests that in order to evaluate the "hypothesis" it is necessary to have reliable data about
- A. changes in consumer prices as a whole over time
 - B. variations in the material quality of used books
 - C. income discrepancies among different classes of readers
 - D. the rate at which used books entered the market
 - E. the total number of books published in any given year

公众号：留学大佬 GRE

20. Replacement of the phrase "exercised a drag on" with which of the following words would result in the least change in meaning?
- A. forestalled
 - B. denigrated
 - C. circumvented
 - D. admonished
 - E. restrained

Passage 131

Section 5 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:41 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

The first phase of English literature can be described as ending with the Protestant Reformation, which radically changed English culture. Though the literature produced before the Reformation varied markedly, a consistency is often apparent: it was grounded in the Latin Christianity that dominated Western Europe from the early Middle Ages to the sixteenth century. The Christian Church, however, had taken form in the midst of the powerful pagan cultures of ancient Greece and Rome, and the later Roman and Irish missionaries to England planted the Church in the midst of still another pagan culture, that of the ancient Germanic peoples who inhabited England. Oddly enough, the new religion scorned neither the literary tradition of Greco-Roman paganism nor that of Germanic paganism. Aldhelm, the first English poet who wrote in Latin, and Caedmon, the first to use English, were contemporaries, and each sang the praises of the Christian God in an artistic medium inherited from paganism.

According to the passage, which of the following describes the treatment of Greco-Roman paganism and Germanic paganism by Latin Christianity?

- Disdainful rejection of many practices of both
- Careful distinction between the traditions of the two
- Acceptance of the literary traditions of both
- Adaptation of classical literary forms and disinterest in Germanic literary traditions
- Translation of classical literature into an artistic medium inherited from Germanic paganism

Section 5 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:29:39 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

The first phase of English literature can be described as ending with the Protestant Reformation, which radically changed English culture. Though the literature produced before the Reformation varied markedly, a consistency is often apparent: it was grounded in the Latin Christianity that dominated Western Europe from the early Middle Ages to the sixteenth century. The Christian Church, however, had taken form in the midst of the powerful pagan cultures of ancient Greece and Rome, and the later Roman and Irish missionaries to England planted the Church in the midst of still another pagan culture, that of the ancient Germanic peoples who inhabited England. Oddly enough, the new religion scorned neither the literary tradition of Greco-Roman paganism nor that of Germanic paganism. Aldhelm, the first English poet who wrote in Latin, and Caedmon, the first to use English, were contemporaries, and each sang the praises of the Christian God in an artistic medium inherited from paganism.

According to the passage, one characteristic of the literature of pre-Reformation England is that it was

- stylistically consistent
- predominantly poetic
- morally indifferent
- noticeably diverse
- culturally neutral

Section 5 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:29:36 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

The first phase of English literature can be described as ending with the Protestant Reformation, which radically changed English culture. Though the literature produced before the Reformation varied markedly, a consistency is often apparent: it was grounded in the Latin Christianity that dominated Western Europe from the early Middle Ages to the sixteenth century. The Christian Church, however, had taken form in the midst of the powerful pagan cultures of ancient Greece and Rome, and the later Roman and Irish missionaries to England planted the Church in the midst of still another pagan culture, that of the ancient Germanic peoples who inhabited England. Oddly enough, the new religion scorned neither the literary tradition of Greco-Roman paganism nor that of Germanic paganism. Aldhelm, the first English poet who wrote in Latin, and Caedmon, the first to use English, were contemporaries, and each sang the praises of the Christian God in an artistic medium inherited from paganism.

It can be inferred that the author of the passage considers the relationship between Christianity and paganism in England before the Reformation to have been

- a reciprocally productive one
- a marginally interdependent one
- a mutually proselytizing one
- an unexpected one
- an appropriate one

Passage 132

Section 5 of 6 | Question 16 of 20

00:18:26 ⏱ Hide Time

Question 16 is based on this passage.

When wood is treated by exposure to certain gases in a vacuum chamber, boric acid forms in the wood and acts as a wood preservative. How long the exposure lasts determines how deep the boric acid penetrates, and penetration to a depth of even a fraction of an inch prevents rot. Therefore, treating whole logs from which boards will later be cut is not the most cost-effective way to preserve those boards with boric acid.

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

- The more logs there are in a vacuum chamber for preservation with boric acid, the more slowly the boric acid penetrates.
- When wood is being preserved with boric acid, keeping the vacuum chamber running is the most expensive part of the process.
- The length of time it takes the boric acid to penetrate to a given depth is independent of the species of wood being treated.
- It is less efficient and more expensive to treat wood with boric acid that is already formed than it is to treat wood in a vacuum chamber with gases that form boric acid.
- The boric acid that forms in wood when the wood is exposed to gases in a vacuum chamber is significantly less toxic than are other chemicals that can be used instead of boric acid to preserve wood.

A1 GRE

Passage 133

Section 2 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

00:29:17 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Faced with the paucity of surviving texts by mid-eighteenth-century American women, historians interested in women's experience have proven resourceful at using nontextual sources. Recently, Laurel Thatcher Ulrich has turned to objects hand-sewn by New England women, maintaining that objects such as sheets, pillowcases, and quilts reveal the "flow of common life" while providing a context for political events. Discerning the historical significance of these handmade objects is not easy, however. Between today and eighteenth-century New England there looms a formidable nineteenth-century mythology that romanticized that earlier, colonial era, with its household production system, as a simpler time of hard work and virtuous self-sufficiency. This myth emerged as compensation for the extreme wealth and poverty generated by industrialization. As household production declined, and factory-made, store-bought goods became widespread, antiquarians avidly collected and displayed the handmade objects of their idealized forebears. Attentive to the ideological distortions of nineteenth-century mythmaking, most historians are wary of trying to discern the original meaning of colonial objects, assuming that, nowadays, such objects reveal more about nineteenth-century collectors than about eighteenth-century users. By contrast, rather than disparaging the mythmakers, Ulrich thanks them for saving so many objects made and used by ordinary women.

The passage is primarily concerned with discussing

- reasons that it is difficult to find sources relevant to women's past experience
- the emergence of a particular historical myth during the mid-nineteenth century
- attitudes regarding the usefulness of certain historical sources for studying a particular period
- attempts by a historian to discern the significance of certain handmade objects
- a debate among historians regarding the experience of women during a particular historical period

Section 2 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:29:15 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Faced with the paucity of surviving texts by mid-eighteenth-century American women, historians interested in women's experience have proven resourceful at using nontextual sources. Recently, Laurel Thatcher Ulrich has turned to objects hand-sewn by New England women, maintaining that objects such as sheets, pillowcases, and quilts reveal the "flow of common life" while providing a context for political events. Discerning the historical significance of these handmade objects is not easy, however. Between today and eighteenth-century New England there looms a formidable nineteenth-century mythology that romanticized that earlier, colonial era, with its household production system, as a simpler time of hard work and virtuous self-sufficiency. This myth emerged as compensation for the extreme wealth and poverty generated by industrialization. As household production declined, and factory-made, store-bought goods became widespread, antiquarians avidly collected and displayed the handmade objects of their idealized forebears. Attentive to the ideological distortions of nineteenth-century mythmaking, most historians are wary of trying to discern the original meaning of colonial objects, assuming that, nowadays, such objects reveal more about nineteenth-century collectors than about eighteenth-century users. By contrast, rather than disparaging the mythmakers, Ulrich thanks them for saving so many objects made and used by ordinary women.

The passage identifies which of the following as a source of difficulty for historians attempting to draw conclusions from the hand-sewn objects referred to in the passage?

- The relative shortage of such objects in comparison with other handmade objects
- Historians' insufficient understanding of the household production system that produced these objects
- Historians' disagreements over why such objects became especially prized during the nineteenth century
- An interpretive context applied to these objects during the nineteenth century
- A lack of textual sources that might supplement and explain such objects

Section 2 of 6 | Question 20 of 20
Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Faced with the paucity of surviving texts by mid-eighteenth-century American women, historians interested in women's experience have proven resourceful at using nontextual sources. Recently, Laurel Thatcher Ulrich has turned to objects hand-sewn by New England women, maintaining that objects such as sheets, pillowcases, and quilts reveal the "flow of common life" while providing a context for political events. Discerning the historical significance of these handmade objects is not easy, however. Between today and eighteenth-century New England there looms a formidable nineteenth-century mythology that romanticized that earlier, colonial era, with its household production system, as a simpler time of hard work and virtuous self-sufficiency. This myth emerged as compensation for the extreme wealth and poverty generated by industrialization. As household production declined, and factory-made, store-bought goods became widespread, antiquarians avidly collected and displayed the handmade objects of their idealized forebears. Attentive to the ideological distortions of nineteenth-century mythmaking, most historians are wary of trying to discern the original meaning of colonial objects, assuming that, nowadays, such objects reveal more about nineteenth-century collectors than about eighteenth-century users. By contrast, rather than disparaging the mythmakers, Ulrich thanks them for saving so many objects made and used by ordinary women.

Regarding the "myth," it can be inferred that Ulrich would probably disagree with most historians over

- the extent to which this myth interferes with the use of certain objects as historical source material
- the extent to which this myth emerged in response to forces unleashed by industrialization
- whether this myth contains clues to the original meaning of handmade objects from the colonial period
- whether this myth was especially widespread during the nineteenth century
- whether this myth was able to compensate adequately for the inequities of industrialization

A1_GRE

Passage 134

Section 6 of 6 | Question 16 of 20

00:28:46 ⏱ Hide Time

Question 16 is based on this passage.

Centuries ago, the Maya of Central America produced elaborate, deeply cut carvings in stone. The carvings would have required a cutting tool of hard stone or metal. Deposits of iron ore exist throughout Central America, but apparently the Maya never developed the technology to use them and the metals the Maya are known to have used, copper and gold, would not have been hard enough. Therefore, the Maya must have used stone tools to make these carvings.

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

- In various parts of the world, civilizations that could not make iron from ore fashioned tools out of fragments of iron from meteorites.
- All the metallic Mayan artifacts that have been found by archaeologists are made of metals that are too soft for carving stone.
- The stone out of which these carvings were made is harder than the stone used by other Central American peoples.
- The technique that the Maya used to smelt gold and some other metals could not have been easily applied to the task of extracting iron from iron ore.
- Archaeologists disagree about how certain stone tools that have been found among Mayan ruins were used.

Passage 135

Section 5 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:25:28 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Blood and Wolfe's relative resources theory has been cited as an explanation for the well-documented finding that women have typically performed and continue to perform far more domestic labor in their households than men do. This theory holds that power in a family accrues to the spouse contributing the most resources to the household. Such power can be used to withdraw from monotonous housework. Where husbands specialize in income generation, while wives work part-time or are unpaid homemakers, the theory might explain the domestic division of labor. Yet Atkins and Boles found that wives who earn more than their husbands often do most of the domestic labor in their households, and Brayfield found that women whose husbands are unemployed also do most of the housework.

It can be inferred from the passage that the relative resources theory would predict which of the following?

- Wives who engage in part-time paid employment would do about the same amount of domestic labor as wives who are employed full-time.
- Wives who are full-time homemakers would do more of their household's domestic labor than husbands who are not employed outside the home.
- Husbands who are economically dependent on their wives would perform most of their household's domestic labor.
- Husbands whose wives engage in part-time paid employment would perform about the same amount of domestic labor as husbands of full-time homemakers.
- Husbands whose wives engage in part-time paid employment would earn less than husbands whose wives are full-time homemakers.

Select one answer choice.

Section 5 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:23:15 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Blood and Wolfe's relative resources theory has been cited as an explanation for the well-documented finding that women have typically performed and continue to perform far more domestic labor in their households than men do. This theory holds that power in a family accrues to the spouse contributing the most resources to the household. Such power can be used to withdraw from monotonous housework. Where husbands specialize in income generation, while wives work part-time or are unpaid homemakers, the theory might explain the domestic division of labor. Yet Atkins and Boles found that wives who earn more than their husbands often do most of the domestic labor in their households, and Brayfield found that women whose husbands are unemployed also do most of the housework.

The author of the passage mentions Brayfield primarily in order to

- call into question the findings of Atkins and Boles
- resolve an apparent contradiction in the relative resources theory
- provide evidence to support a view put forward by Atkins and Boles
- cite a finding that appears to contradict the relative resources theory
- suggest that Atkins and Boles' findings are not incompatible with the relative resources theory

Select one answer choice.

Passage 136

Section 4 of 6 | Question 7 of 20 00:29:45 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

At first glance, the place of Henry James among Modernist writers remains somewhat problematic. His dozen or more novels and scores of short stories obey the classic rules. Unlike Modernist novels, whose focus on characters' inner lives provoked critics' complaints that "nothing happens," James's plots move forward at a relentless pace, with denouements occurring where convention has put them, at the end. Their dialogue, if at times high-flown, is naturalistic; their author appears as an all-knowing presence. Despite these literary orthodoxies, though, James's works, especially his late novels, show something amazingly new and unexpected. His explorations of consciousness shy at no complexity and lend his otherwise conventional novels the focus on interiority that characterizes the Modernist project in fiction.

The passage suggests that compared to Modernist novels, novels by Henry James tend to

- feature more unexpected plot twists
- focus more on their characters' inner lives
- have more traditional narrative arcs
- show less literary orthodoxy
- be considerably longer

Section 4 of 6 | Question 8 of 20 00:29:42 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

At first glance, the place of Henry James among Modernist writers remains somewhat problematic. His dozen or more novels and scores of short stories obey the classic rules. Unlike Modernist novels, whose focus on characters' inner lives provoked critics' complaints that "nothing happens," James's plots move forward at a relentless pace, with denouements occurring where convention has put them, at the end. Their dialogue, if at times high-flown, is naturalistic; their author appears as an all-knowing presence. Despite these literary orthodoxies, though, James's works, especially his late novels, show something amazingly new and unexpected. His explorations of consciousness shy at no complexity and lend his otherwise conventional novels the focus on interiority that characterizes the Modernist project in fiction.

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

It can be inferred that the author of the passage would agree with which of the following claims about James's fiction?

- It would belong more obviously in the category of modernist literature if James had regularly subordinated plots to explorations of characters' consciousness.
- It shares with modernist novels an emphasis on interiority but diverges from them by upending conventional narrative structures.
- It exhibits more commonality with modernist fiction in the late novels than in the early ones.

Passage 137

Section 6 of 6 | Question 19 of 20 00:28:52 Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

About 40 percent of the native plant species found in the Canary Islands are unique to that island chain, with the remainder also found in neighboring parts of Africa or the Mediterranean. Because the majority of Canarian flora is shared with adjacent continents, it was believed until recently that many of the Canaries' unique species were surviving relics of populations that once also existed in Africa or the Mediterranean but that became extinct in those regions at the time the climate there became drier. Indeed, the laurel forests on some Canary Islands contain trees resembling fossils from the Mediterranean. However, recent research has regularly found that the plant groups containing the largest numbers of unique Canary Island species evolved and diversified within the island chain itself.

The passage implies which of the following about the climate in the Canary Islands?

- It is wetter than it was during the time when certain plant extinctions occurred on nearby landmasses.
- It is more arid now than it was in previous millennia.
- It is wetter than parts of the Mediterranean were when certain plant extinctions occurred.
- It is uniquely suited to the growth of certain species of laurel plants.
- It is generally cooler than adjacent locales in the Mediterranean or Africa.

Section 6 of 6 | Question 20 of 20 00:28:50 Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

About 40 percent of the native plant species found in the Canary Islands are unique to that island chain, with the remainder also found in neighboring parts of Africa or the Mediterranean. Because the majority of Canarian flora is shared with adjacent continents, it was believed until recently that many of the Canaries' unique species were surviving relics of populations that once also existed in Africa or the Mediterranean but that became extinct in those regions at the time the climate there became drier. Indeed, the laurel forests on some Canary Islands contain trees resembling fossils from the Mediterranean. However, recent research has regularly found that the plant groups containing the largest numbers of unique Canary Island species evolved and diversified within the island chain itself.

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

- It amends an estimation referred to in the first sentence of the passage.
- It presents evidence that invalidates the resemblance mentioned in the previous sentence.
- It provides the basis for a widely held belief referred to earlier in the passage.
- It limits the applicability of a generalization mentioned earlier in the passage.
- It suggests an explanation for the extinction referred to earlier in the passage.

Passage 138

Section 5 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:29:41 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Gender socialization theory argues that learned gender stereotypes influence workers' preferences for particular job attributes: men acquire the breadwinner role while women acquire the homemaker role, and workers therefore prefer job attributes related to these gender roles. Earlier research provides some support for this theory. From the 1930s to the mid-1980s, studies documented significant differences between men's and women's job attribute preferences: men preferred earnings, advancement, and job security more than women did, whereas women valued coworker relationships and flexible work hours compatible with family responsibilities.

However, recent research has cast doubt on this explanation. Heckert found that although women rated job conditions such as flexible work hours higher than did men, there were no significant gender differences in workers' attitudes toward pay or factors related to promotions.

The author suggests which of the following about Heckert's research?

- It cast doubt on gender socialization theory by undermining the view that gender roles are acquired through social conditioning.
- It implies that differences in men's and women's preferences regarding job attributes have widened since the mid-1980s.
- Its findings are not evidently explained by gender socialization theory.
- Its findings differ from those of earlier studies in a way that can be explained by differences in research design.
- Its findings may not accurately reflect changes in the ways that gender socialization affects workers' job attribute preferences.

Section 5 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:29:38 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Gender socialization theory argues that learned gender stereotypes influence workers' preferences for particular job attributes: men acquire the breadwinner role while women acquire the homemaker role, and workers therefore prefer job attributes related to these gender roles. Earlier research provides some support for this theory. From the 1930s to the mid-1980s, studies documented significant differences between men's and women's job attribute preferences: men preferred earnings, advancement, and job security more than women did, whereas women valued coworker relationships and flexible work hours compatible with family responsibilities.

However, recent research has cast doubt on this explanation. Heckert found that although women rated job conditions such as flexible work hours higher than did men, there were no significant gender differences in workers' attitudes toward pay or factors related to promotions.

It can be inferred from the passage that "earlier research" differed from Heckert's research in that the "earlier research"

- found differences in the importance that men and women placed on earnings
- found differences in the importance that men and women placed on flexible work hours
- found differences in the attributes that men and women valued most in a job
- examined the relationship between a worker's preferences in job attributes and the worker's gender
- examined workers' attitudes toward job attributes that were not directly related to compensation

A1 GRE

Passage 139

Section 5 of 6 | Question 16 of 20

00:16:39 ⏱ Hide Time

Question 16 is based on this passage.

Today Park Ranger Chapman has begun to experience chills and headache, common symptoms of Lyme disease. Lyme disease is transmitted by deer ticks, but the tick bite that Ranger Chapman got yesterday cannot have caused these symptoms since these symptoms do not appear until at least four days after a bite has occurred. Yet it follows from the fact that someone can be bitten by a deer tick without knowing it that _____.

Which of the following statements most logically completes the passage?

- Ranger Chapman's chills and headache might be the result of Lyme disease after all
- the bite that Ranger Chapman received yesterday was not actually a deer tick bite
- Ranger Chapman must also have been bitten by a deer tick some time before yesterday
- Ranger Chapman's symptoms will intensify in a few days
- the deer tick that bit Ranger Chapman did indeed transmit Lyme disease

A1_GRE

Passage 140

Mayor: Vehicle exhaust produces dangerously high ozone levels in our city in hot humid weather. As an incentive for people to commute by bus rather than by car, special free commuter buses will be scheduled on hot, humid days. Since a bus can carry about 40 people but produces only about 20 times as much exhaust as a car, ozone levels will be lower as long as the buses are more than half full.

公众号：留学大佬 GRE

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

- A. Most of the people who would take the special free buses are currently members of carpools
- B. The city does not currently have enough buses to transport all of the commuters who normally commute by car
- C. Buses that would be operating on hot, humid days would rarely, if ever, be filled to capacity.
- D. The amount of vehicle exhaust produced in the city is not significantly higher on hot, humid days.
- E. Not all commuter routes are used by enough people to

Passage 141

Section 5 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:42 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

As they unearth long-ignored women's writings, some feminist literary scholars have a tendency to evaluate those writings according to current ideological standards. This tendency, however understandable, has certain pitfalls, as feminist response to three late-seventeenth- and early-eighteenth-century English female playwrights demonstrates. Mary Pix, Catharine Trotter, and Delarivier Manley each wrote at least four plays and were known collectively as the "Female Wits." These women saw themselves as participating in a common endeavor, but feminist scholars have evaluated their works in very different terms. Trotter and Manley have been praised for their depiction of "feminist" themes—Trotter because of her insistence on feminine virtue, and Manley because of her depiction of strong, if sometimes villainous, heroines—while Pix's works, because they depict women in ways now considered stereotypically "feminine," are often dismissed.

Yet Pix is conservative only within a present-day context: within the context of late-seventeenth- and early-eighteenth-century English drama, Pix's plays were more formally innovative than Manley's and more successful than either Manley's or Trotter's. She also broke new ground regarding subject matter, addressing contemporary social issues such as class upheaval. However, these facts are rarely acknowledged by scholars of the Female Wits.

According to the passage, feminist literary scholars of the Female Wits have a tendency to

- overlook the originality of certain features of Pix's plays
- exaggerate the stereotypically feminine characteristics of Pix's heroines
- dwell on the progressive nature of Pix's views on social issues
- downplay the villainous nature of some of Manley's heroines
- misinterpret Trotter's insistence on feminine virtue

Section 5 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:29:39 Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

As they unearth long-ignored women's writings, some feminist literary scholars have a tendency to evaluate those writings according to current ideological standards. This tendency, however understandable, has certain pitfalls, as feminist response to three late-seventeenth- and early-eighteenth-century English female playwrights demonstrates. Mary Pix, Catharine Trotter, and Delarivier Manley each wrote at least four plays and were known collectively as the "Female Wits." These women saw themselves as participating in a common endeavor, but feminist scholars have evaluated their works in very different terms. Trotter and Manley have been praised for their depiction of "feminist" themes—Trotter because of her insistence on feminine virtue, and Manley because of her depiction of strong, if sometimes villainous, heroines—while Pix's works, because they depict women in ways now considered stereotypically "feminine," are often dismissed.

Yet Pix is conservative only within a present-day context: within the context of late-seventeenth- and early-eighteenth-century English drama, Pix's plays were more formally innovative than Manley's and more successful than either Manley's or Trotter's. She also broke new ground regarding subject matter, addressing contemporary social issues such as class upheaval. However, these facts are rarely acknowledged by scholars of the Female Wits.

The author's reference to Pix's "addressing contemporary social issues such as class upheaval" serves primarily to

- suggest that Pix's political and social views were stereotypically "feminine"
- identify a Pixian subject that feminist scholars have consistently misinterpreted
- help explain why Pix's plays proved to be more successful than either Manley's or Trotter's
- support the claim that Pix's plays pursued previously unexplored topics
- identify a factor that contributed to the formal innovativeness of Pix's plays

Section 5 of 6 | Question 11 of 20
Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

As they unearth long-ignored women's writings, some feminist literary scholars have a tendency to evaluate those writings according to current ideological standards. This tendency, however understandable, has certain pitfalls, as feminist response to three late-seventeenth- and early-eighteenth-century English female playwrights demonstrates. Mary Pix, Catharine Trotter, and Delarivier Manley each wrote at least four plays and were known collectively as the "Female Wits." These women saw themselves as participating in a common endeavor, but feminist scholars have evaluated their works in very different terms. Trotter and Manley have been praised for their depiction of "feminist" themes—Trotter because of her insistence on feminine virtue, and Manley because of her depiction of strong, if sometimes villainous, heroines—while Pix's works, because they depict women in ways now considered stereotypically "feminine," are often dismissed.

Yet Pix is conservative only within a present-day context: within the context of late-seventeenth- and early-eighteenth-century English drama, Pix's plays were more formally innovative than Manley's and more successful than either Manley's or Trotter's. She also broke new ground regarding subject matter, addressing contemporary social issues such as class upheaval. However, these facts are rarely acknowledged by scholars of the Female Wits.

The author mentions Manley's "depiction of strong, if sometimes villainous, heroines" most likely in order to

- explain why Manley was drawn to certain types of female characters
- highlight a contrast between Manley's work and Trotter's work
- identify the basis for a current critical evaluation of Manley's work
- explain why some feminists have misgivings about Manley's work
- define a central feminist theme in late-seventeenth- and early-eighteenth-century English drama

18. the primary purpose of the passage is to
- A. consider the consequences of a scholarly oversight
 - B. question the ideological consistency of certain literary critics
 - C. show the shortcomings of a critical propensity
 - D. discuss the contradictions inherent in a literary movement
 - E. demonstrate certain difficulties involved in unearthing obscure literary works

Passage 142

How, exactly, did historic preservation—the attempt to preserve and protect historically significant buildings, landscapes, and other material artifacts—first take root in New York City? To most historians, New York is infertile soil for historic preservation. The headline of New York's urban biography is the hegemony of commerce and the real estate market. In keeping with this seemingly self-evident truth, such a keen observer as Kenneth Jackson has argued that "History is for losers"—historic preservation was a preoccupation of social factions that were losing out in the contest to control New York's future. Turning the old adage "History is written by the winners" on its head, the "History is for losers" notion stems from the idea that cultural hegemony was, in the early twentieth century, falling like sand through the fingers of older, established elite groups and being collected by new elite groups led by entrepreneurs without Old New York social ties. As the "winners" were busy writing the future of the city, the "losers" busied themselves by trifling in the past. Richard Hofstader promoted this view of preservation in his 1955 *Age of Reform*, and serious historical works have followed his lead, marginalizing preservation as "a decidedly un-New York sort of enterprise."

The archives paint a different picture. The preservation field was created in the period surrounding the turn of the twentieth century by some of the winners—not the losers—and was built into a serious and fairly successful reform movement. By dramatically overstating the case that the economy determines everything of consequence in New York, historians mistakenly suggest that the city's culture and landscape resulted from a zero-sum game in which commerce and memory are in competition, the latter ever beholden to the former. The story of preservation's emergence reminds us that historical memory has long been cultivated (by preservationists among others) despite the power of the market to erase the past. The pace of market-fed destruction has never been fast enough to eclipse memory altogether, and the fusion of commerce and historical memory formed in this period has proven more lasting than competition between them.

9..The author would probably criticize "most historians" for which of the following?

- A. Misinterpreting Jackson's claim that "history is for losers"
- B. Failing to engage Hofstadter's *Age of Reform* seriously enough
- C. Ignoring the increasing social power of the new entrepreneurial class in New York
- D. Exaggerating the extent to which the real estate market and the preservation movement were in opposition in New York
- E. Spending too much time in the archives and not enough time looking at New York's historically significant buildings.

公众号：留学大佬 GRE

- 10..The primary function of the highlighted sentence is to
- A. call into question a conventional historical view
 - B. present a thesis that most historians now reject
 - C. summarize a view that the author considers erroneous
 - D. criticize certain groups for their ineffectiveness
 - E. explain the origins of a particular point of view

公众号：留学大佬 GRE

- 11..According to the passage, historians such as Jackson and Hofstadter viewed the "older, established elite groups" in New York as being
- A. unwilling to welcome less established groups into the historic preservation movement
 - B. less committed to historic preservation than many New Yorkers thought they were
 - C. positioned to profit from participation in the New York real estate market
 - D. Unconcerned by a potential loss of cultural hegemony
 - E. notably concerned with historic preservation

公众号：留学大佬 GRE

- 12..The author implies which of the following about "commerce and the real estate market" in New York City?
- A. They have had a large effect on New York's buildings but less of an effect on landscapes and other material artifacts
 - B. Their power to shape the history of New York has waned since the turn of the twentieth century.
 - C. The impact that they have had on New York City is not fully reflected in the relevant historical archives
 - D. They did at times cause the destruction of historically significant material artifacts.
 - E. Their scope of influence was even greater than what Hofstader imagined it to be.

Passage 143

<p>Section 4 of 6 Question 17 of 20</p> <p>Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.</p> <p>Though respectful of the groundbreaking work in translating Native American oral narratives done by Dell Hymes and Dennis Tedlock in the 1970s, Robert Parker notes that their work emerged when “Romanticized ideas of ‘the Indian’ ... and of poetry” converged to create a surprisingly uncritical reception of their claim that Native American stories are in fact poetry. Parker objects that by claiming to discover poetry as the true nature of Native American narrative and asserting the value of such narrative on that ground, Hymes and Tedlock “misconstrue the social relation between power, genre, and value.” Parker’s own position is that Native American literature, on its own terms, matches the best canonical literature in the European tradition and need not be validated by that tradition’s notions of value.</p>	00:29:26 ⊖ Hide Time
<p>According to Parker, when Hymes and Tedlock argued for the value of the Native American narratives, they based that claim on the value the European tradition places on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> poetry <input type="radio"/> truth <input type="radio"/> literature <input type="radio"/> ideas <input type="radio"/> narratives 	
<p>Section 4 of 6 Question 18 of 20</p> <p>Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.</p> <p>Though respectful of the groundbreaking work in translating Native American oral narratives done by Dell Hymes and Dennis Tedlock in the 1970s, Robert Parker notes that their work emerged when “Romanticized ideas of ‘the Indian’ ... and of poetry” converged to create a surprisingly uncritical reception of their claim that Native American stories are in fact poetry. Parker objects that by claiming to discover poetry as the true nature of Native American narrative and asserting the value of such narrative on that ground, Hymes and Tedlock “misconstrue the social relation between power, genre, and value.” Parker’s own position is that Native American literature, on its own terms, matches the best canonical literature in the European tradition and need not be validated by that tradition’s notions of value.</p>	00:29:25 ⊖ Hide Time
<p>Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.</p> <p>The author of the passage suggests that Parker would agree with which of the following statements about the work done by Hymes and Tedlock?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> It made a significant contribution toward making Native American narratives accessible to a broader readership. <input type="checkbox"/> Some of its features might have been more vigorously questioned if it had appeared at a different time. <input type="checkbox"/> It creates a misleading impression of Native American oral narratives in general because of the selections on which they chose to work. 	

Passage 144

Section 5 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:29:10 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

Becker hypothesizes that the mass extinction 250 million years ago was caused by environmental consequences from a meteorite or comet impact like the one that many think caused the extinction of the dinosaurs 65 million years ago. Evidence of the latter impact includes the unusually high iridium content in European clay sediments dating from the period. Iridium is a rare metal that comes mostly from meteorites, interplanetary dust, and other cosmic debris. An iridium spike has also been found in 250-million-year-old sediments, but it is only about a tenth as large as the one in the 65-million-year-old sediments. This finding could imply a modest-size meteorite, not one big enough to cause a worldwide extinction. But some meteorites contain very little iridium, and comets, which are mostly ice, contain none.

The author of the passage mentions “European clay sediments” primarily in order to

- explain how evidence of an impact 65 million years ago was initially discovered
- make a distinction between different kinds of evidence scientists use to determine the cause of a mass extinction
- suggest that evidence pointing to an impact 250 million years ago is as compelling as the evidence pointing to an impact 65 million years ago
- help to rule out explanations other than an impact for a mass extinction 65 million years ago
- identify some of the grounds for concluding that a mass extinction 65 million years ago was caused by an impact

Section 5 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:29:07 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

Becker hypothesizes that the mass extinction 250 million years ago was caused by environmental consequences from a meteorite or comet impact like the one that many think caused the extinction of the dinosaurs 65 million years ago. Evidence of the latter impact includes the unusually high iridium content in European clay sediments dating from the period. Iridium is a rare metal that comes mostly from meteorites, interplanetary dust, and other cosmic debris. An iridium spike has also been found in 250-million-year-old sediments, but it is only about a tenth as large as the one in the 65-million-year-old sediments. This finding could imply a modest-size meteorite, not one big enough to cause a worldwide extinction. But some meteorites contain very little iridium, and comets, which are mostly ice, contain none.

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

- It corrects a misinterpretation of Becker's hypothesis.
- It suggests an alternative to Becker's hypothesis.
- It provides information that could reconcile Becker's hypothesis with certain evidence.
- It clarifies a distinction central to Becker's hypothesis.
- It illustrates a paradox central to Becker's hypothesis.

Passage 145

Section 5 of 6 | Question 17 of 20

00:25:54 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

From about 1925 to 1936, no American writer seemed more promising than John Dos Passos (1896–1970), but by 1951 the critic Arthur Mizener could remark that Dos Passos had “very nearly achieved the rank of a neglected novelist.” This eclipse was partly the result of the Second World War (1939–1945), which made such socially committed and politically radical writing of the 1930s as Dos Passos’ masterpiece—the trilogy of novels gathered under the immodest title *U.S.A.*—seem somehow beside the point (except in France, where Jean-Paul Sartre called Dos Passos “the greatest writer of our time”). Dos Passos’ sharp swing to the political right after 1945 put off critics on the left without inspiring conservatives to read his preconversion works.

The author of the passage presents Mizener as a critic who

- was overly critical of the works Dos Passos produced after 1945
- questioned Dos Passos’ early promise
- accurately summarized Dos Passos’ literary status after 1945
- initiated a debate with Sartre regarding Dos Passos’ achievement
- felt that Dos Passos was treated unfairly by critics after 1945

Section 5 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

00:25:51 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

From about 1925 to 1936, no American writer seemed more promising than John Dos Passos (1896–1970), but by 1951 the critic Arthur Mizener could remark that Dos Passos had “very nearly achieved the rank of a neglected novelist.” This eclipse was partly the result of the Second World War (1939–1945), which made such socially committed and politically radical writing of the 1930s as Dos Passos’ masterpiece—the trilogy of novels gathered under the immodest title *U.S.A.*—seem somehow beside the point (except in France, where Jean-Paul Sartre called Dos Passos “the greatest writer of our time”). Dos Passos’ sharp swing to the political right after 1945 put off critics on the left without inspiring conservatives to read his preconversion works.

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

The author of the passage would probably agree with which of the following about Dos Passos’ trilogy, *U.S.A.*?

- It ranks as Dos Passos’ finest achievement as a writer.
- Its title is somewhat presumptuous.
- It can be classified as one of Dos Passos’ preconversion works.

A1_GRE

Passage 146

Section 3 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:28:40 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Little consensus exists about the consequences of divided partisan control of United States national institutions. Many scholars argue that in this situation, in which opposing political parties control the presidency and Congress, the incentive for executive-legislative cooperation on policy issues is reduced. In the same vein, some posit that unified control of the presidency and Congress is vital for presidential policy leadership. However, studies of the impact of divided government have produced mixed results because of scholars' different approaches. For example, in gauging the amount of innovative legislation adopted during a certain period, Mayhew finds that the number of significant laws adopted remains relatively constant regardless of the partisan configuration of institutions, while Edwards et al., in analyzing significant legislation that did not pass, conclude that divided government leads to more legislative failures.

The passage identifies which of the following as a factor contributing to the lack of consensus referred to in the first sentence?

- A lack of cooperation between executive and legislative institutions
- Partisan divisions among scholars of United States legislative history
- The historically partisan configuration of United States government
- Contrasting scholarly approaches to the study of legislative history
- A lack of agreement among scholars regarding what constitutes significant legislation

Section 3 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:28:22 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Little consensus exists about the consequences of divided partisan control of United States national institutions. Many scholars argue that in this situation, in which opposing political parties control the presidency and Congress, the incentive for executive-legislative cooperation on policy issues is reduced. In the same vein, some posit that unified control of the presidency and Congress is vital for presidential policy leadership. However, studies of the impact of divided government have produced mixed results because of scholars' different approaches. For example, in gauging the amount of innovative legislation adopted during a certain period, Mayhew finds that the number of significant laws adopted remains relatively constant regardless of the partisan configuration of institutions, while Edwards et al., in analyzing significant legislation that did not pass, conclude that divided government leads to more legislative failures.

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

It can be inferred from the passage that the conclusion reached by Edwards et al. is consistent with which of the following scholarly positions?

- That divided partisan control reduces the incentive for executive-legislative cooperation
- That unified control of the presidency and Congress is vital for presidential policy leadership
- That the partisan configuration of national institutions has little effect on significant legislative activity

Passage 147

Section 2 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

00:25:24 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

In 1886 approximately 20 percent of United States workers belonged to the Knights of Labor, a labor-activist fraternal order. Nonetheless, soon after reaching this peak, the Knights' membership began a rapid decline, and the organization never regained its national prominence. This collapse had wide-ranging repercussions: subsequent worker organizations took a less active and less broad-based organizational approach. The Knights' defeat demoralized those who championed radical reform and the organization of workers as a class, while empowering those who promoted a less inclusive strategy.

Current scholarship has tended to attribute the Knights' calamitous decline to two factors: persistent tension between skilled and unskilled workers, and fierce opposition from employer associations, which used extralegal means to undermine unions. Voss examined both factors and found that employer associations' opposition, not conflict among the Knights, led to the Knights' rapid decline. But Voss's account fails to explain why the Knights succumbed so easily when other union movements thrived. It seems that the Knights' particular organizational structure prompted factional disputes among members and, more important, that competition from rival trade and fraternal organizations lured members away. While dissension within the order might not itself have sufficed to cause its demise, the profusion of organizational alternatives during this period induced mass defection, and, subsequently, the transformation of the American labor movement.

The author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about "Current scholarship"?

- It underestimates the extent to which the American labor movement was affected by the decline in influence of the Knights of Labor.
- It tends to downplay the intensity of the tension between skilled and unskilled workers who belonged to the Knights of Labor.
- It offers a more accurate view of the factors that led to the decline of the Knights of Labor than was offered in earlier scholarship.
- It tends to characterize the organizational structure of the Knights of Labor in ways that obscure its effect on the organization's decline.
- It fails to identify a key factor that accounts for the decline in membership of the Knights of Labor.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:24:32 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

In 1886 approximately 20 percent of United States workers belonged to the Knights of Labor, a labor-activist fraternal order. Nonetheless, soon after reaching this peak, the Knights' membership began a rapid decline, and the organization never regained its national prominence. This collapse had wide-ranging repercussions: subsequent worker organizations took a less active and less broad-based organizational approach. The Knights' defeat demoralized those who championed radical reform and the organization of workers as a class, while empowering those who promoted a less inclusive strategy.

Current scholarship has tended to attribute the Knights' calamitous decline to two factors: persistent tension between skilled and unskilled workers, and fierce opposition from employer associations, which used extralegal means to undermine unions. Voss examined both factors and found that employer associations' opposition, not conflict among the Knights, led to the Knights' rapid decline. But Voss's account fails to explain why the Knights succumbed so easily when other union movements thrived. It seems that the Knights' particular organizational structure prompted factional disputes among members and, more important, that competition from rival trade and fraternal organizations lured members away. While dissension within the order might not itself have sufficed to cause its demise, the profusion of organizational alternatives during this period induced mass defection, and, subsequently, the transformation of the American labor movement.

According to the passage, the rapid decline in the Knights of Labor membership resulted in which of the following?

- Greater prominence of labor activists who advocated a relatively moderate approach to organizing workers
- Increasing tensions between labor activists who advocated a broad-based approach to organizing workers and those who advocated a less inclusive approach
- A decline in the number of workers who regarded labor organizing as an effective means of advancing their interests
- An increase in the aggressiveness with which employer associations sought to undermine workers' efforts to organize
- An increase in public concern over the use of extralegal means to undermine workers' efforts to organize

Section 2 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:24:14 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

In 1886 approximately 20 percent of United States workers belonged to the Knights of Labor, a labor-activist fraternal order. Nonetheless, soon after reaching this peak, the Knights' membership began a rapid decline, and the organization never regained its national prominence. This collapse had wide-ranging repercussions: subsequent worker organizations took a less active and less broad-based organizational approach. The Knights' defeat demoralized those who championed radical reform and the organization of workers as a class, while empowering those who promoted a less inclusive strategy.

Current scholarship has tended to attribute the Knights' calamitous decline to two factors: persistent tension between skilled and unskilled workers, and fierce opposition from employer associations, which used extralegal means to undermine unions. Voss examined both factors and found that employer associations' opposition, not conflict among the Knights, led to the Knights' rapid decline. But Voss's account fails to explain why the Knights succumbed so easily when other union movements thrived. It seems that the Knights' particular organizational structure prompted factional disputes among members and, more important, that competition from rival trade and fraternal organizations lured members away. While dissension within the order might not itself have sufficed to cause its demise, the profusion of organizational alternatives during this period induced mass defection, and, subsequently, the transformation of the American labor movement.

The author implies that the "organizations" highlighted in the passage were

- strengthened by their adoption of the Knights' organizational structure
- weakened by their separation of skilled from unskilled workers
- more intent than the Knights had been on achieving radical political reforms
- more aggressive than the Knights had been in countering the extralegal strategies used by employer associations
- less committed than the Knights had been to including all workers

A1_GRE

Passage 148

Section 3 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage

Economists use two competing models to describe the effects of commercial advertising—advertising as market competition and advertising as market power. The market competition model holds that the fundamental function of advertising is to provide information about products and brands. It is argued that information in ads permits greater marketplace efficiencies, such as lower prices and reduced monopoly power. In a similar vein, much discussion regarding political advertising has rested on its informational value. Does political advertising provide political information and help voters make informed decisions? Nelson argues that promoting bars of soap in commercial ads is no different than promoting political ideas/ideology from political candidates in political ads, on the grounds that information is being distributed in both cases. Others, such as Ferguson and Jamieson, disagree with Nelson's proposition. Ferguson, for example, pointed out that choosing a political candidate is more like buying an experience good (where the quality is hard to evaluate prior to purchase) rather than a search good (where the quality is easily evaluated before the purchase). According to Ferguson, claims in political ads do not have true informational value, because it is difficult for voters to draw inferences about the future deeds of a candidate from what the ads say. Furthermore, Jamieson argues that political ads reshape the public image of political candidates and change voters' feelings about the candidates with subtle emotional cues but without substantive information upon which to base a reasoned judgment.

00:14:45 Hide Time

The passage implies that Ferguson and Jamieson agree that political advertising

- focuses primarily on the communication of subtle emotional cues
- is largely ineffective at promoting particular candidates
- misleads voters about the beliefs and future actions of candidates
- has only a temporary effect on the public images of candidates
- cannot be relied upon by voters who want to make informed decisions

Section 3 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage

Economists use two competing models to describe the effects of commercial advertising—advertising as market competition and advertising as market power. The market competition model holds that the fundamental function of advertising is to provide information about products and brands. It is argued that information in ads permits greater marketplace efficiencies, such as lower prices and reduced monopoly power. In a similar vein, much discussion regarding political advertising has rested on its informational value. Does political advertising provide political information and help voters make informed decisions? Nelson argues that promoting bars of soap in commercial ads is no different than promoting political ideas/ideology from political candidates in political ads, on the grounds that information is being distributed in both cases. Others, such as Ferguson and Jamieson, disagree with Nelson's proposition. Ferguson, for example, pointed out that choosing a political candidate is more like buying an experience good (where the quality is hard to evaluate prior to purchase) rather than a search good (where the quality is easily evaluated before the purchase). According to Ferguson, claims in political ads do not have true informational value, because it is difficult for voters to draw inferences about the future deeds of a candidate from what the ads say. Furthermore, Jamieson argues that political ads reshape the public image of political candidates and change voters' feelings about the candidates with subtle emotional cues but without substantive information upon which to base a reasoned judgment.

00:12:19 Hide Time

In the context of the passage as a whole, the highlighted sentence serves primarily to

- present an objection to Nelson's soap-bar analogy
- illustrate the distinction between experience goods and search goods
- describe the consensus among economists about the informational value of political speech
- make a claim about the predictability of voter behavior
- indicate the basis for Ferguson's characterization of the process of choosing a political candidate

Section 3 of 6 | Question 20 of 20
Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

00:11:49 ⏱ Hide Time

Economists use two competing models to describe the effects of commercial advertising—advertising as market competition and advertising as market power. The market competition model holds that the fundamental function of advertising is to provide information about products and brands. It is argued that information in ads permits greater marketplace efficiencies, such as lower prices and reduced monopoly power. In a similar vein, much discussion regarding political advertising has rested on its informational value. Does political advertising provide political information and help voters make informed decisions? Nelson argues that promoting bars of soap in commercial ads is no different than promoting political ideas/ideology from political candidates in political ads, on the grounds that information is being distributed in both cases. Others, such as Ferguson and Jamieson, disagree with Nelson's proposition. Ferguson, for example, pointed out that choosing a political candidate is more like buying an experience good (where the quality is hard to evaluate prior to purchase) rather than a search good (where the quality is easily evaluated before the purchase). According to Ferguson, claims in political ads do not have true informational value, because it is difficult for voters to draw inferences about the future deeds of a candidate from what the ads say. Furthermore, Jamieson argues that political ads reshape the public image of political candidates and change voters' feelings about the candidates with subtle emotional cues but without substantive information upon which to base a reasoned judgment.

Which of the following statements, if true, would most clearly weaken Nelson's argument as it is presented in the passage?

- Political advertisements that make false claims are subject to rebuttal by political advertisements for opposing candidates.
- Most producers of political advertisements work directly for the political campaigns of the candidates the advertisements promote.
- Soap advertisements typically rely on evocative images that do not relate to the effectiveness of the product being advertised.
- Advertisements for familiar products, such as bars of soap, are evaluated more critically by audiences than are advertisements for less familiar products.
- Voter disappointment in the candidates that they elect is analogous to the disappointment consumers of familiar products sometimes experience.

9. The author's primary purpose is to

- A. argue that commercial advertising is more persuasive than political advertising
- B. downplay the claim that political advertising is a form of commercial advertising
- C. compare two competing models describing the effects of commercial advertising
- D. consider whether political advertising fits the market competition model of advertising
- E. compare the degree to which Nelson, Ferguson and Jamieson endorse political advertising

10. Which of the following is NOT described in the passage?

- A. The market competition model
- B. The market power model
- C. Marketplace efficiencies
- D. An experience good
- E. A search good

Passage 149

Section 5 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:24:21 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Much recent scholarship about bebop—a form of jazz characterized by fast tempos, virtuosic improvisation, and harmonic complexity—focuses on the social context that surrounds its birth and suggests that the formal qualities of bebop mirrored simultaneous transformations in African American life, attitudes, and politics during the Second World War (1939–1945). Such analyses suggest that by creating a new music, adopting a renegade style, and demanding to be treated as artists, young African American musicians forged a cultural politics that challenged the banality of popular swing music, the complacency of older musicians, and a system of exploitation by White executives in the music business, thus creating a subculture that purposefully distinguished itself from the mainstream. For example, Amiri Baraka has argued that bebop music represented an “anti-assimilationist” rejection of Black middle-class and White society. Scott DeVeaux, however, argues that bebop’s emergence stemmed less from the political orientation of its practitioners than from a series of aesthetic and career decisions made by young, professionalized African American musicians inspired by a variety of artistic challenges and frustrated by an industry that provided some opportunities but was also rife with discrimination. Eventually, these tribulations led many musicians to forgo the restrictive atmosphere of the swing bands for the relative artistic and social freedoms that bebop afforded.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- challenge a theory about the demise of swing music
- emphasize the importance of artistic and social freedoms for bebop musicians
- explain the complex relationship between bebop musicians and swing musicians
- criticize the banality of mainstream music in the 1940s
- present two theories regarding the origins of bebop

Section 5 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:22:17 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Much recent scholarship about bebop—a form of jazz characterized by fast tempos, virtuosic improvisation, and harmonic complexity—focuses on the social context that surrounds its birth and suggests that the formal qualities of bebop mirrored simultaneous transformations in African American life, attitudes, and politics during the Second World War (1939–1945). Such analyses suggest that by creating a new music, adopting a renegade style, and demanding to be treated as artists, young African American musicians forged a cultural politics that challenged the banality of popular swing music, the complacency of older musicians, and a system of exploitation by White executives in the music business, thus creating a subculture that purposefully distinguished itself from the mainstream. For example, Amiri Baraka has argued that bebop music represented an “anti-assimilationist” rejection of Black middle-class and White society. Scott DeVeaux, however, argues that bebop’s emergence stemmed less from the political orientation of its practitioners than from a series of aesthetic and career decisions made by young, professionalized African American musicians inspired by a variety of artistic challenges and frustrated by an industry that provided some opportunities but was also rife with discrimination. Eventually, these tribulations led many musicians to forgo the restrictive atmosphere of the swing bands for the relative artistic and social freedoms that bebop afforded.

According to the passage, which of the following statements about bebop musicians is true?

- Many of these musicians found that work in the swing-band industry was not free of discrimination.
- Many of these musicians never had the opportunity to play in large swing bands.
- Many of these musicians were uninterested in social and political issues.
- Some of these musicians left the music industry because they were frustrated by its restrictive atmosphere.
- Some of these musicians were held back artistically by the economic pressures caused by the Second World War.

Section 5 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:21:40 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Much recent scholarship about bebop—a form of jazz characterized by fast tempos, virtuosic improvisation, and harmonic complexity—focuses on the social context that surrounds its birth and suggests that the formal qualities of bebop mirrored simultaneous transformations in African American life, attitudes, and politics during the Second World War (1939–1945). Such analyses suggest that by creating a new music, adopting a renegade style, and demanding to be treated as artists, young African American musicians forged a cultural politics that challenged the banality of popular swing music, the complacency of older musicians, and a system of exploitation by White executives in the music business, thus creating a subculture that purposefully distinguished itself from the mainstream. For example, Amiri Baraka has argued that bebop music represented an “anti-assimilationist” rejection of Black middle-class and White society. Scott DeVeaux, however, argues that bebop’s emergence stemmed less from the political orientation of its practitioners than from a series of aesthetic and career decisions made by young, professionalized African American musicians inspired by a variety of artistic challenges and frustrated by an industry that provided some opportunities but was also rife with discrimination. Eventually, these tribulations led many musicians to forgo the restrictive atmosphere of the swing bands for the relative artistic and social freedoms that bebop afforded.

It can be inferred from the passage that DeVeaux would characterize the “analyses” as

- accurately depicting a subculture that distanced itself from the mainstream
- overly focused on the political motivations behind bebop’s emergence
- insufficiently aware of the causes of the restrictive atmosphere of swing bands
- indifferent to the aesthetic decisions made by professional musicians
- incapable of adequately explaining the commercial success of swing music

A1_GRE

另一场考试

18.According to the passage, the "analyses" argue that

- A. bebop music was artistically less adventurous than popular swing music
- B. swing musicians appreciated the artistic freedoms that the genre afforded
- C. bebop musicians embraced middle-class society and valued the advice of older musicians
- D. the birth of bebop was primarily the result of aesthetic decisions made by musicians
- E. the development of bebop reflected societal changes that happened outside the music industry

19.The author mentions the work of Amiri Baraka primarily in order to provide an example of

- A. an attempt to resolve an ongoing debate within recent bop scholarship
- B. a common explanation for an artistic trend within popular swing music
- C. a particular school of thought regarding the origin of bebop
- D. a theory that minimizes the importance of societal influences on bebop
- E. an approach to understanding a decrease in the popularity of bebop

20.It can be inferred from the passage that both Scott DeVeaux and the authors of "much recent scholarship" would agree with which of the following statements about swing in the 1940s?

- A. It was seen by many bebop musicians as artistically restrictive.
- B. It represented a rejection of mainstream middle-class society.
- C. It was primarily played by young, professionalized African American musicians.
- D. Its formal qualities mirrored the societal changes of the 1940s.
- E. Its characteristic sound was the result of artistic decisions made by musicians frustrated with the industry.

Passage 150

Sunlight is composed of different colors of light, which differ in how far they penetrate a given medium. Seawater is most deeply penetrated by blue light, and at depths near 1,000 meters the sunlight is almost entirely blue. However, a few fish species living at such depths have eyes with lenses tinted so that they filter out blue light but not light of any other color.

公众号：留学大佬 GRE

17. Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain why those fish species benefit from having such lenses?
- A. Most of the fish with the tinted lenses hunt from below, locating their prey by the shadows passing overhead.
 - B. In general, the fish with the tinted lenses feed on fish and other marine organisms that live at depths near 1,000 meters or deeper.
 - C. The eyes of most fish that live significantly below the surface waters can detect light of only a limited color range.
 - D. Most marine organisms living at depths near 1,000 meters are bioluminescent, emitting green light that is hard for most fish to distinguish from the background sunlight.
 - E. Below 1,000 meters there is, on average, another 3,000 meters of ocean depth in which there is no sunlight at all.

Passage 151

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:23:27 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

This passage is adapted from material published in 2009.

In the mid-1940s, jazz, along with much of the United States, stood at a crossroads. The Second World War transformed the economy, speeded the pace of life, and spurred the demand for civil rights. Segregated black troops who fought to liberate foreign lands from tyranny were determined to liberate themselves from second-class citizenship. Many young musicians, black and white, found a bond and a social message in the jazz represented by the incendiary brilliance of a new generation of musicians who had apprenticed in the big bands but developed contrary ideas of their own. Those ideas reflected the changing times in ways that went beyond race. The relief and triumph that attended the Allied victory led almost instantly to disillusionment and paranoia, as the fear of nuclear devastation and Communist infiltration and demands for equality generated social discord. Television responded with a homogenized view of American life, emphasizing middle-class satisfactions. Jazz, contrarily, no longer served as an optimistic booster. If it now alienated much of the audience that had rallied around swing, it attracted younger fans who admired its irreverence and subtlety—fans often characterized as beatniks, hedonists, and intellectuals.

The swing jazz that had risen from its New Orleans origins to become an extroverted popular music, inseparable from mainstream American culture, turned a sharp corner with the sounds known as bebop, or bop. Jazz was suddenly an isolated music, appearing in tiny cramped nightclubs rather than brightly lit dance halls. Its music—small-combo tunes with peculiar names such as “Salt Peanuts” and “Ornithology”—was complex, dense, and difficult to grasp. It traded in a mass audience for a jazz cult that revered musicians

Which of the following best characterizes the relationship of the last paragraph of the passage to the first two paragraphs?

- The first two paragraphs trace the influence of cultural forces on an art form; the last paragraph shows how that art form shaped its cultural context.
- The first two paragraphs characterize an art form and its cultural milieu; the last paragraph shows how perspectives on that art form have changed.
- The first two paragraphs identify cultural trends underlying the emergence of an art form; the last paragraph analyzes the stylistic features of that art form.
- The first two paragraphs outline the goals of an artistic movement; the last paragraph assesses the actual achievements of that artistic movement.
- The first two paragraphs present an account of a cultural phenomenon; the last paragraph acknowledges potential problems with that account.

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:21:22 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

contrarily, no longer served as an optimistic booster. If it now alienated much of the audience that had rallied around swing, it attracted younger fans who admired its irreverence and subtlety—fans often characterized as beatniks, hedonists, and intellectuals.

The swing jazz that had risen from its New Orleans origins to become an extroverted popular music, inseparable from mainstream American culture, turned a sharp corner with the sounds known as bebop, or bop. Jazz was suddenly an isolated music, appearing in tiny cramped nightclubs rather than brightly lit dance halls. Its music—small-combo tunes with peculiar names such as “Salt Peanuts” and “Ornithology”—was complex, dense, and difficult to grasp. It traded in a mass audience for a jazz cult that revered musicians known by terse, elliptical names, real or bestowed: Bird (Charlie Parker), Diz (Dizzy Gillespie), Klook (Kenny Clarke), Monk (Thelonious Monk), Bud (Bud Powell), Dex (Dexter Gordon). Like swing, bebop was still a music that prized virtuosity; if anything, its standards were higher. But most people saw it as an outsider’s music.

Jazz historians, taking a cue from musicians and fans, initially described bebop as a revolution, emphatically breaking with the past. In 1949, the incalculably influential alto saxophonist Charlie Parker insisted that bebop was a new music, something “entirely separate and apart” from the jazz that had preceded it. This view suggests the existence of powerful cultural forces that pushed musicians out of conventional career paths into an unknown, risk-filled style. Historians today, however, tend to treat bebop as an evolution from swing, placing it firmly in the center of the jazz tradition while acknowledging that its status was altered to that of self-conscious art music.

Which of the following best characterizes the relationship of the last paragraph of the passage to the first two paragraphs?

- The first two paragraphs trace the influence of cultural forces on an art form; the last paragraph shows how that art form shaped its cultural context.
- The first two paragraphs characterize an art form and its cultural milieu; the last paragraph shows how perspectives on that art form have changed.
- The first two paragraphs identify cultural trends underlying the emergence of an art form; the last paragraph analyzes the stylistic features of that art form.
- The first two paragraphs outline the goals of an artistic movement; the last paragraph assesses the actual achievements of that artistic movement.
- The first two paragraphs present an account of a cultural phenomenon; the last paragraph acknowledges potential problems with that account.

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:20:54 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

This passage is adapted from material published in 2009.

In the mid-1940s, jazz, along with much of the United States, stood at a crossroads. The Second World War transformed the economy, speeded the pace of life, and spurred the demand for civil rights. Segregated black troops who fought to liberate foreign lands from tyranny were determined to liberate themselves from second-class citizenship. Many young musicians, black and white, found a bond and a social message in the jazz represented by the incendiary brilliance of a new generation of musicians who had apprenticed in the big bands but developed contrary ideas of their own. Those ideas reflected the changing times in ways that went beyond race. The relief and triumph that attended the Allied victory led almost instantly to disillusionment and paranoia, as the fear of nuclear devastation and Communist infiltration and demands for equality generated social discord. Television responded with a homogenized view of American life, emphasizing middle-class satisfactions. Jazz, contrarily, no longer served as an optimistic booster. If it now alienated much of the audience that had rallied around swing, it attracted younger fans who admired its irreverence and subtlety—fans often characterized as beatniks, hedonists, and intellectuals.

The swing jazz that had risen from its New Orleans origins to become an extroverted popular music, inseparable from mainstream American culture, turned a sharp corner with the sounds known as bebop, or bop. Jazz was suddenly an isolated music, appearing in tiny cramped nightclubs rather than brightly lit dance halls. Its music—small-combo tunes with peculiar names such as “Salt Peanuts” and “Ornithology”—was complex, dense, and difficult to grasp. It traded in a mass audience for a jazz cult that revered musicians

The author uses each of the following points to support the claim that bebop was “an isolated music” EXCEPT:

- Bebop music was less accessible than swing jazz was.
- Bebop’s audience was smaller than was the audience for swing jazz.
- The performance spaces in which bebop was played were considerably smaller than those in which swing jazz was played.
- The music culture associated with bebop was more esoteric than that associated with swing jazz was.
- The standards for virtuosity set by previous generations of jazz musicians were largely ignored by bebop musicians.

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:20:06 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

This passage is adapted from material published in 2009.

In the mid-1940s, jazz, along with much of the United States, stood at a crossroads. The Second World War transformed the economy, speeded the pace of life, and spurred the demand for civil rights. Segregated black troops who fought to liberate foreign lands from tyranny were determined to liberate themselves from second-class citizenship. Many young musicians, black and white, found a bond and a social message in the jazz represented by the incendiary brilliance of a new generation of musicians who had apprenticed in the big bands but developed contrary ideas of their own. Those ideas reflected the changing times in ways that went beyond race. The relief and triumph that attended the Allied victory led almost instantly to disillusionment and paranoia, as the fear of nuclear devastation and Communist infiltration and demands for equality generated social discord. Television responded with a homogenized view of American life, emphasizing middle-class satisfactions. Jazz, contrarily, no longer served as an optimistic booster. If it now alienated much of the audience that had rallied around swing, it attracted younger fans who admired its irreverence and subtlety—fans often characterized as beatniks, hedonists, and intellectuals.

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Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about bebop musicians?

- They were less engaged with larger social issues than were their predecessors.
- They aimed to achieve an extremely high level of technical sophistication.
- They were very interested in reaching out to new listeners.
- They adopted stage names that concealed their individual beliefs and interests.
- They eventually alienated some of their most devoted followers.

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 12 of 20

00:18:50 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

contrarily, no longer served as an optimistic booster. If it now alienated much of the audience that had rallied around swing, it attracted younger fans who admired its irreverence and subtlety—fans often characterized as beatniks, hedonists, and intellectuals.

The swing jazz that had risen from its New Orleans origins to become an extroverted popular music, inseparable from mainstream American culture, turned a sharp corner with the sounds known as bebop, or bop. Jazz was suddenly an isolated music, appearing in tiny cramped nightclubs rather than brightly lit dance halls. Its music—small-combo tunes with peculiar names such as “Salt Peanuts” and “Ornithology”—was complex, dense, and difficult to grasp. It traded in a mass audience for a jazz cult that revered musicians known by terse, elliptical names, real or bestowed: Bird (Charlie Parker), Diz (Dizzy Gillespie), Klook (Kenny Clarke), Monk (Thelonious Monk), Bud (Bud Powell), Dex (Dexter Gordon). Like swing, bebop was still a music that prized virtuosity; if anything, its standards were higher. But most people saw it as an outsider’s music.

Jazz historians, taking a cue from musicians and fans, initially described bebop as a revolution, emphatically breaking with the past. In 1949, the incalculably influential alto saxophonist Charlie Parker insisted that bebop was a new music, something “entirely separate and apart” from the jazz that had preceded it. This view suggests the existence of powerful cultural forces that pushed musicians out of conventional career paths into an unknown, risk-filled style. Historians today, however, tend to treat bebop as an evolution from swing, placing it firmly in the center of the jazz tradition while acknowledging that its status was altered to that of self-conscious art music.

It can be inferred that, compared to earlier jazz historians, “historians today” are more likely to

- have a deeper knowledge of bebop than of the jazz that preceded it
- appreciate the self-conscious artistry of bebop
- emphasize continuities between bebop and the jazz that preceded it
- discount the impact of cultural forces on the careers of bebop musicians
- focus on the unconventional lifestyles of bebop musicians

Select one answer choice.

Passage 152

Section 3 of 6 | Question 17 of 20

00:28:51 ⏱ Hide Time

Question 17 is based on this passage.

In most coastal regions, the level of the sea is rising in relation to the land by one to two millimeters a year, and this trend would be explained by the hypothesis that at the North and South Poles, the amount of ice that melts during the summer now exceeds the amount that forms during the winter. The hypothesis is not undermined by observations that sea levels are falling relative to the Scandinavian coast by four millimeters a year. Much land in northern latitudes, including Scandinavia, is still rising in response to being freed of the enormous weight of the ice that used to cover it during the last ice age, and in Scandinavia the land is now rising faster than the sea.

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

- The first is a hypothesis that is considered and rejected in the passage; the second states observations on which that rejection is based.
- The first is a hypothesis that has been used to explain a certain observed trend; the second presents particular exceptions to this trend that, according to evidence presented in the passage, require that hypothesis to be revised.
- The first presents a phenomenon the explanation of which is at issue; the second provides evidence in support of the explanation that the passage adopts.
- The first is a hypothesis that the passage reconciles with seemingly incompatible observations; the second states those observations.
- The first is a hypothesis that is defended in the passage; the second states observations whose accuracy is challenged in the course of that defense.

Select one answer choice.

16. In most coastal regions, the level of the sea is rising in relation to the land by one to two millimeters a year, and this trend would be explained by the hypothesis that at the North and South Poles, the amount of ice that melts during the summer now exceeds the amount forms during the winter. The hypothesis is not undermined by observations that **sea levels are falling relative to the Scandinavian coast by four millimeters a year**. Much land in northern latitudes, including Scandinavia, is still rising in response to being freed of the enormous weight of the ice that used to cover it during the last ice age, and **in Scandinavia the land is now rising faster than the sea**.

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

- A. The first states observation the accuracy of which is challenged in the passage; the second is part of the ground on which that challenge is based.
- B. The first states observations that, according to the passage, are incompatible with a certain hypothesis; the second is part of the grounds offered in support of a revision of that hypothesis.
- C. The first states observations that, according to the passage , can be reconciled with a certain hypothesis; the second describes a phenomenon that is factual basis of that reconciliation.
- D. The first presents a phenomenon, two competing explanations of which are considered in the passage; the second is the explanation of the phenomenon that the passage argues is correct.
- E. The first provides evidence against a position; the second is that position.

Passage 153

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

In their book on women writers and the nineteenth-century literary imagination, Sandra M. Gilbert and Susan Gubar revise Harold Bloom's model of literary precedence to make it applicable to the female writer. Bloom defines an author's inevitable dependence on tradition as necessarily anxious because writers deny obligation to precursors; they desire originality yet know that true originality is impossible to achieve. This explanation is based on a male paradigm that does not fit nineteenth-century women: a woman writer had few precursors who resembled herself. Gilbert and Gubar therefore posit that for the woman writer the "anxiety of influence" became a "primary anxiety of authorship." The nineteenth-century female writer's limited relationship to her maternal literary predecessors and alienation from the male literary traditions led to her feelings of anxiety and isolation.

Both Bloom's and Gilbert and Gubar's paradigms of anxiety and influence need further revision once we consider the contemporary woman author, Virginia Woolf, a twentieth-century novelist, speaks of literary influence on women writers as "thinking back through their mothers." The contemporary woman writer seeks her precursors with enthusiasm to enable her own enterprise. These theoretical perspectives are inadequate, however, when applied to Black women writers, for not only do they neglect the racial pressures experienced by these writers, but they also fail to provide an adequate explanation of the contemporary Black woman writer's debt to the oral storytelling that is her literary heritage. Since racial pressures forbade the learning of reading and writing, early Black women storytellers used their own voices to create rich narratives. The contemporary Black woman writer seeks out her precursors in order to restore the forgotten tradition of oral storytelling rather than

00:22:03 ⏱ Hide Time

According to the passage, which of the following explains why the nineteenth-century woman writer experienced anxiety?

- Her book might be criticized as being a copy of a previous writer's work.
- Her denial of her precursors separated her from her literary predecessors.
- She would have to compete against other women writers of the same period.
- She had very few female literary predecessors who resembled herself.
- She was forbidden to include references in her writing to stories that had an oral tradition.

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

precursors with enthusiasm to enable her own enterprise. These theoretical perspectives are inadequate, however, when applied to Black women writers, for not only do they neglect the racial pressures experienced by these writers, but they also fail to provide an adequate explanation of the contemporary Black woman writer's debt to the oral storytelling that is her literary heritage. Since racial pressures forbade the learning of reading and writing, early Black women storytellers used their own voices to create rich narratives. The contemporary Black woman writer seeks out her precursors in order to restore the forgotten tradition of oral storytelling rather than to express anxiety about the obscuring of her originality.

A study of the relationship of Alice Walker, a contemporary Black writer, to Zora Neale Hurston, a Black female writer of the 1940s, clarifies the relationship of gender and race in a revised theory of literary influence. In numerous and diverse ways Walker proclaims Hurston her precursor and appears to find that precedence a source not of anxiety but of nurturance. Walker writes that if she were condemned to live on a desert island with only ten books, she would "unhesitatingly" choose as one Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God*. According to Walker, "there is not a book more important to me than this one." The liveliness of Janie Crawford, Hurston's Black heroine, gives rise to Walker's sense of her own resemblance to Janie, and a similar sense of shared life and knowledge makes Walker identify with Hurston as well. Alice Walker's understanding of literary influence, then, appears not at all melancholy or anxiety-laden. Walker designates as her precursor an author of Black legend and Black female liberation, a woman who enables female possibility.

00:20:51 ⏱ Hide Time

According to the passage, which of the following explains why the nineteenth-century woman writer experienced anxiety?

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- She would have to compete against other women writers of the same period.
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- She was forbidden to include references in her writing to stories that had an oral tradition.

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:20:19 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

In their book on women writers and the nineteenth-century literary imagination, Sandra M. Gilbert and Susan Gubar revise Harold Bloom's model of literary precedence to make it applicable to the female writer. Bloom defines an author's inevitable dependence on tradition as necessarily anxious because writers deny obligation to precursors; they desire originality yet know that true originality is impossible to achieve. This explanation is based on a male paradigm that does not fit nineteenth-century women: a woman writer had few precursors who resembled herself. Gilbert and Gubar therefore posit that for the woman writer the "anxiety of influence" became a "primary anxiety of authorship." The nineteenth-century female writer's limited relationship to her maternal literary predecessors and alienation from the male literary traditions led to her feelings of anxiety and isolation.

Both Bloom's and Gilbert and Gubar's paradigms of anxiety and influence need further revision once we consider the contemporary woman author. Virginia Woolf, a twentieth-century novelist, speaks of literary influence on women writers as "thinking back through their mothers." The contemporary woman writer seeks her precursors with enthusiasm to enable her own enterprise. These theoretical perspectives are inadequate, however, when applied to Black women writers, for not only do they neglect the racial pressures experienced by these writers, but they also fail to provide an adequate explanation of the contemporary Black woman writer's debt to the oral storytelling that is her literary heritage. Since racial pressures forbade the learning of reading and writing, early Black women storytellers used their own voices to create rich narratives. The contemporary Black woman writer seeks out her precursors in order to restore the forgotten tradition of oral storytelling rather than

It can be inferred from the passage that a major distinction between contemporary White women writers and Black women writers is that the earliest literary precursors of Black women were which of the following?

- Widely read and critiqued
- Part of the predominant literary tradition of their times
- Authors of mainly fictional novels
- Anonymous and unrecorded
- Prolific writers

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:19:31 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

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

- Theoretical perspectives are presented, weighed, qualified, and finally reaffirmed.
- Opposing views are presented, classified, and then reconciled.
- Arguments are advanced and then refuted.
- Opposing views are presented with supporting examples.
- Theoretical perspectives are advanced, after which an alternative is presented and supported by an example.

Select one answer choice.

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

00:17:45 ⏱ Hide Time

In their book on women writers and the nineteenth-century literary imagination, Sandra M. Gilbert and Susan Gubar revise Harold Bloom's model of literary precedence to make it applicable to the female writer. Bloom defines an author's inevitable dependence on tradition as necessarily anxious because writers deny obligation to precursors; they desire originality yet know that true originality is impossible to achieve. This explanation is based on a male paradigm that does not fit nineteenth-century women: a woman writer had few precursors who resembled herself. Gilbert and Gubar therefore posit that for the woman writer the "anxiety of influence" became a "primary anxiety of authorship." The nineteenth-century female writer's limited relationship to her maternal literary predecessors and alienation from the male literary traditions led to her feelings of anxiety and isolation.

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It can be inferred from the passage that the author views Bloom's theory as which of the following?

- Accurate when considering women writers
- Most helpful when applied to male writers
- Irrelevant to assessments of literary influence
- Based on an exhaustive analysis of interrelated social factors
- Accurate for modern, but not for nineteenth-century, social contexts

Select one answer choice.

A1_GRE

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:21:47 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

In their book on women writers and the nineteenth-century literary imagination, Sandra M. Gilbert and Susan Gubar revise Harold Bloom's model of literary precedence to make it applicable to the female writer. Bloom defines an author's inevitable dependence on tradition as necessarily anxious because writers deny obligation to precursors; they desire originality yet know that true originality is impossible to achieve. This explanation is based on a male paradigm that does not fit nineteenth-century women: a woman writer had few precursors who resembled herself. Gilbert and Gubar therefore posit that for the woman writer the "anxiety of influence" became a "primary anxiety of authorship." The nineteenth-century female writer's limited relationship to her maternal literary predecessors and alienation from the male literary traditions led to her feelings of anxiety and isolation.

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Which of the following best expresses the author's main point?

- Contemporary authors eagerly study their precursors in order to enhance their own texts.
- Writers respond to their literary precursors by denying an obligation to their influence.
- Writers who do not study their precursors are less constrained and thus produce more creative and original texts.
- Theories of literary influence that do not take the gender and race of the author into consideration can be misleading.
- When tracing a literary history, it is wise to consider oral storytelling as well as written texts.

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:20:59 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

In their book on women writers and the nineteenth-century literary imagination, Sandra M. Gilbert and Susan Gubar revise Harold Bloom's model of literary precedence to make it applicable to the female writer. Bloom defines an author's inevitable dependence on tradition as necessarily anxious because writers deny obligation to precursors; they desire originality yet know that true originality is impossible to achieve. This explanation is based on a male paradigm that does not fit nineteenth-century women: a woman writer had few precursors who resembled herself. Gilbert and Gubar therefore posit that for the woman writer the "anxiety of influence" became a "primary anxiety of authorship." The nineteenth-century female writer's limited relationship to her maternal literary predecessors and alienation from the male literary traditions led to her feelings of anxiety and isolation.

Both Bloom's and Gilbert and Gubar's paradigms of anxiety and influence need further revision once we consider the contemporary woman author. Virginia Woolf, a twentieth-century novelist, speaks of literary influence on women writers as "thinking back through their mothers." The contemporary woman writer seeks her precursors with enthusiasm to enable her own enterprise. These theoretical perspectives are inadequate, however, when applied to Black women writers, for not only do they neglect the racial pressures experienced by these writers, but they also fail to provide an adequate explanation of the contemporary Black woman writer's debt to the oral storytelling that is her literary heritage. Since racial pressures forbade the learning of reading and writing, early Black women storytellers used their own voices to create rich narratives. The contemporary Black woman writer seeks out her precursors in order to restore the forgotten tradition of oral storytelling rather than to express anxiety about the obscuring of her originality.

The passage suggests which of the following about Black women authors?

- They have been influenced by the tradition of oral storytelling.
- They have experienced anxiety about whether they are original artists.
- They consider Zora Neale Hurston to be their direct literary precursor.
- They identify with Janie Crawford, Hurston's heroine.
- They identify with nineteenth-century female writers.

Select one answer choice.

Passage 154

Section 3 of 6 | Question 17 of 20

00:29:25 ⏱ Hide Time

Question 17 is based on this passage.

Human perspiration is odorless. However, certain bacteria on the skin ingest sebum, a component of perspiration, and after doing so excrete compounds that have an unpleasant odor. When applied to the skin, a newly developed chemical has the effect of reducing the odor. Applying the chemical does not block the secretion of sebum nor does it reduce the population of the bacteria. Therefore, the chemical probably renders odorless the compounds secreted by the bacteria.

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

- Killing the bacteria that ingest sebum can allow other, more harmful bacteria to colonize the skin.
- The chemical causes bacteria to change their ingestion behavior, including which substances they ingest.
- Attempts to develop a chemical that would block the secretion of sebum have been unsuccessful.
- The chemical does not combine or in any other way chemically react with sebum.
- The vast majority of bacteria that inhabit the human skin do not cause unpleasant odors.

Select one answer choice.

A1_GRE

Passage 155

Section 5 of 6 | Question 9 of 20 00:20:55

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

This passage discusses Charles Johnson, an African American writer born in 1948.

Despite the extensive attention paid by scholars to the philosophical underpinnings of the work of Charles Johnson—despite even the grandiose yet entirely fair claim by Johnson himself that “there is more engagement with philosophy—Western and Eastern—in my work than you will find anywhere in the history of Black American literature”—certain philosophical traditions crucial to Johnson’s writing remain underexplored. Foremost among these is American pragmatism, a tradition whose concerns may at first seem far removed from the emphatically spiritual and idealistic vision foregrounded in Johnson’s creative work. And yet when we turn to a different form of Johnson’s writing—his voluminous body of critical essays and in particular his book reviews—we find a writer increasingly committed to providing philosophically consistent blueprints for reading, thinking, and living in contemporary American society. These writings function not as apolitical evasions (a charge sometimes laid against Johnson’s fictions) but as committed and strategic interventions in vital cultural debates, interventions that owe often surprising debts to the philosophical pragmatism of such largely unacknowledged predecessors as William James, W. E. B. Du Bois, and Alain Locke.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- discuss a recent controversy concerning Johnson’s work
- consider the cultural significance of Johnson’s work
- emphasize the varied nature of Johnson’s work
- contrast two ways of understanding Johnson’s work
- identify an overlooked aspect of Johnson’s work

Section 5 of 6 | Question 10 of 20 00:20:33

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

This passage discusses Charles Johnson, an African American writer born in 1948.

Despite the extensive attention paid by scholars to the philosophical underpinnings of the work of Charles Johnson—despite even the grandiose yet entirely fair claim by Johnson himself that “there is more engagement with philosophy—Western and Eastern—in my work than you will find anywhere in the history of Black American literature”—certain philosophical traditions crucial to Johnson’s writing remain underexplored. Foremost among these is American pragmatism, a tradition whose concerns may at first seem far removed from the emphatically spiritual and idealistic vision foregrounded in Johnson’s creative work. And yet when we turn to a different form of Johnson’s writing—his voluminous body of critical essays and in particular his book reviews—we find a writer increasingly committed to providing philosophically consistent blueprints for reading, thinking, and living in contemporary American society. These writings function not as apolitical evasions (a charge sometimes laid against Johnson’s fictions) but as committed and strategic interventions in vital cultural debates, interventions that owe often surprising debts to the philosophical pragmatism of such largely unacknowledged predecessors as William James, W. E. B. Du Bois, and Alain Locke.

The passage implies which of the following about Johnson’s critical essays and book reviews?

- They have important aspects that remain underexamined by scholars.
- They tend to contradict certain ideas central to his fiction.
- They are viewed by scholars primarily through the tradition of American pragmatism.
- They present unconventional interpretations of figures such as Du Bois and Locke.
- They are less cohesive in terms of philosophical outlook than are Johnson’s other writings.

Section 5 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:19:46 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

This passage discusses Charles Johnson, an African American writer born in 1948.

Despite the extensive attention paid by scholars to the philosophical underpinnings of the work of Charles Johnson—despite even the grandiose yet entirely fair claim by Johnson himself that “there is more engagement with philosophy—Western and Eastern—in my work than you will find anywhere in the history of Black American literature”—certain philosophical traditions crucial to Johnson’s writing remain underexplored. Foremost among these is American pragmatism, a tradition whose concerns may at first seem far removed from the emphatically spiritual and idealistic vision foregrounded in Johnson’s creative work. And yet when we turn to a different form of Johnson’s writing—his voluminous body of critical essays and in particular his book reviews—we find a writer increasingly committed to providing philosophically consistent blueprints for reading, thinking, and living in contemporary American society. These writings function not as apolitical evasions (a charge sometimes laid against Johnson’s fictions) but as committed and strategic interventions in vital cultural debates, interventions that owe often surprising debts to the philosophical pragmatism of such largely unacknowledged predecessors as William James, W. E. B. Du Bois, and Alain Locke.

The author of the passage implies which of the following about the philosophical tradition of American pragmatism in relation to Johnson?

- It is thought by many to have made Johnson’s work more apolitical.
- It is not something that Johnson has fully assimilated in his critical writings.
- It is not compatible with the spiritual and idealistic concerns typical of Johnson’s fiction.
- It is not equally apparent in Johnson’s fiction and review essays.
- It had little influence on Black American literature prior to Johnson.

公众号：留学大佬 GRE

Section 4 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:26:17 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

This passage discusses Charles Johnson, an African American writer born in 1948.

Despite the extensive attention paid by scholars to the philosophical underpinnings of the work of Charles Johnson—despite even the grandiose yet entirely fair claim by Johnson himself that “there is more engagement with philosophy—Western and Eastern—in my work than you will find anywhere in the history of Black American literature”—certain philosophical traditions crucial to Johnson’s writing remain underexplored. Foremost among these is American pragmatism, a tradition whose concerns may at first seem far removed from the emphatically spiritual and idealistic vision foregrounded in Johnson’s creative work. And yet when we turn to a different form of Johnson’s writing—his voluminous body of critical essays and in particular his book reviews—we find a writer increasingly committed to providing philosophically consistent blueprints for reading, thinking, and living in contemporary American society. These writings function not as apolitical evasions (a charge sometimes laid against Johnson’s fictions) but as committed and strategic interventions in vital cultural debates, interventions that owe often surprising debts to the philosophical pragmatism of such largely unacknowledged predecessors as William James, W. E. B. Du Bois, and Alain Locke.

Select the sentence in which a criticism of Johnson’s writing is mentioned.

Section 4 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:26:50 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

This passage discusses Charles Johnson, an African American writer born in 1948.

Despite the extensive attention paid by scholars to the philosophical underpinnings of the work of Charles Johnson—despite even the grandiose yet entirely fair claim by Johnson himself that “there is more engagement with philosophy—Western and Eastern—in my work than you will find anywhere in the history of Black American literature”—certain philosophical traditions crucial to Johnson’s writing remain underexplored. Foremost among these is American pragmatism, a tradition whose concerns may at first seem far removed from the emphatically spiritual and idealistic vision foregrounded in Johnson’s *creative work*. And yet when we turn to a different form of Johnson’s writing—his voluminous body of critical essays and in particular his book reviews—we find a writer increasingly committed to providing philosophically consistent blueprints for reading, thinking, and living in contemporary American society. These writings function not as apolitical evasions (a charge sometimes laid against Johnson’s fictions) but as committed and strategic interventions in vital cultural debates, interventions that owe often surprising debts to the philosophical pragmatism of such largely unacknowledged predecessors as William James, W. E. B. Du Bois, and Alain Locke.

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about Johnson’s “creative work”?

- Scholars have underestimated its importance to the history of Black American literature.
- Scholars have overestimated the extent to which it is politically engaged.
- It has received relatively little scholarly attention compared with Johnson’s other writings.
- It has had a significant influence on many African American writers.
- It is more heavily indebted to pragmatism than many scholars have recognized.

公众号：留学大佬 GRE

Section 4 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:26:12 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

This passage discusses Charles Johnson, an African American writer born in 1948.

Despite the extensive attention paid by scholars to the philosophical underpinnings of the work of Charles Johnson—despite even the grandiose yet entirely fair claim by Johnson himself that “there is more engagement with philosophy—Western and Eastern—in my work than you will find anywhere in the history of Black American literature”—certain philosophical traditions crucial to Johnson’s writing remain underexplored. Foremost among these is American pragmatism, a tradition whose concerns may at first seem far removed from the emphatically spiritual and idealistic vision foregrounded in Johnson’s *creative work*. And yet when we turn to a different form of Johnson’s writing—his voluminous body of critical essays and in particular his book reviews—we find a writer increasingly committed to providing philosophically consistent blueprints for reading, thinking, and living in contemporary American society. These writings function not as apolitical evasions (a charge sometimes laid against Johnson’s fictions) but as committed and strategic interventions in vital cultural debates, interventions that owe often surprising debts to the philosophical pragmatism of such largely unacknowledged predecessors as William James, W. E. B. Du Bois, and Alain Locke.

The author of the passage implies which of the following about the “scholars”?

- They tend to be skeptical of the grandiose claims Johnson makes about his own work.
- They tend to exaggerate the philosophical significance of Johnson’s work.
- They tend to overlook how Johnson engages both Western and Eastern philosophy in his work.
- They are correct in seeing Johnson’s creative work as largely apolitical.
- They are correct in viewing Johnson as a philosophically oriented writer.

Passage 156

Section 2 of 6 | Question 17 of 20 00:29:33 ⏱ Hide Time

Question 17 is based on this passage.

Based on the analysis of ocean currents, some researchers predict that during the next hurricane season there will be considerably more hurricanes in the Atlantic than there are in a typical hurricane season. If these researchers are right, then the amount of hurricane damage to property in Atlantic coastal regions of North America will be much greater next hurricane season than in a typical hurricane season unless extraordinary measures are taken to protect property.

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

- Any protective measures that could be taken before the next hurricane season would be insufficient to keep the amount of hurricane damage at a level much below that of a typical season.
- Analysis of ocean currents such as that undertaken by the researchers is the most reliable means of predicting the frequency of hurricanes.
- When the number of hurricanes in the Atlantic is greater than in a typical year, those hurricanes are typically stronger than usual.
- The circumstances that are predicted to cause an unusually large number of hurricanes are not circumstances that tend to keep hurricanes away from the North American coast.
- Few additional precautions will be taken before the next hurricane season.

Select one answer choice.

A1_GRE

Passage 157

Section 3 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

00:29:18 ⏳ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

While Gayl Jones's fiction has received significant critical attention, her comparably quiet, yet formidable, corpus of poetry has been virtually ignored by scholars. Significantly, Jones's first publication appeared in verse, and her literary production from 1969 through the early 1980s includes nearly as many poems as short stories, betraying a formative and consistent involvement with poetry. Jones's lack of critical recognition as a poet is at least partially traceable to her documented ambivalence regarding genre boundaries and artistic identity: "I've never really considered myself a poet. I've written what I call poetry but I've always thought of myself as primarily a fiction writer and so I write poetry from the viewpoint and interest of a storyteller." Consistent with this self-conceptualization, Jones's critical observations regarding the work of other poets often focus on techniques traditionally associated with fiction writing: narrative and its rendering usually appear to outweigh the various poetic conventions of prosody and form. While reviewing the work of Sterling Brown, Jones provides a checklist of what chiefly attracts her in poetry: characterization and narrative voice are foregrounded, accompanied by such structural concerns of fiction as dramatic forms and scenes, all of which combine to reveal a sensibility interested primarily in formulating a poetics of effective storytelling.

According to the passage, the "checklist" provides a record of which of the following?

- The features of Sterling Brown's poetry that Jones finds unique
- The techniques that Jones believes distinguish poetry from fiction
- Jones's effort to distinguish herself from other poets
- Ways in which Jones influenced Sterling Brown
- The qualities in poetry that most interest Jones

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:29:17 ⏳ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

While Gayl Jones's fiction has received significant critical attention, her comparably quiet, yet formidable, corpus of poetry has been virtually ignored by scholars. Significantly, Jones's first publication appeared in verse, and her literary production from 1969 through the early 1980s includes nearly as many poems as short stories, betraying a formative and consistent involvement with poetry. Jones's lack of critical recognition as a poet is at least partially traceable to her documented ambivalence regarding genre boundaries and artistic identity: "I've never really considered myself a poet. I've written what I call poetry but I've always thought of myself as primarily a fiction writer and so I write poetry from the viewpoint and interest of a storyteller." Consistent with this self-conceptualization, Jones's critical observations regarding the work of other poets often focus on techniques traditionally associated with fiction writing: narrative and its rendering usually appear to outweigh the various poetic conventions of prosody and form. While reviewing the work of Sterling Brown, Jones provides a checklist of what chiefly attracts her in poetry: characterization and narrative voice are foregrounded, accompanied by such structural concerns of fiction as dramatic forms and scenes, all of which combine to reveal a sensibility interested primarily in formulating a poetics of effective storytelling.

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage regarding the nature of Jones's poetry?

- It reflects her self-identification as a teller of stories.
- It is more assertive than her poetry criticism.
- It is acclaimed more as storytelling than as actual poetry.
- It uses dramatic forms and scenes in unprecedented ways.
- Its concern with narrative voice is greater than that of most fiction of the period.

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 20 of 20
Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

While Gayl Jones's fiction has received significant critical attention, her comparably quiet, yet formidable, corpus of poetry has been virtually ignored by scholars. Significantly, Jones's first publication appeared in verse, and her literary production from 1969 through the early 1980s includes nearly as many poems as short stories, betraying a formative and consistent involvement with poetry. Jones's lack of critical recognition as a poet is at least partially traceable to her documented ambivalence regarding genre boundaries and artistic identity: "I've never really considered myself a poet. I've written what I call poetry but I've always thought of myself as primarily a fiction writer and so I write poetry from the viewpoint and interest of a storyteller." Consistent with this self-conceptualization, Jones's critical observations regarding the work of other poets often focus on techniques traditionally associated with fiction writing: narrative and its rendering usually appear to outweigh the various poetic conventions of prosody and form. While reviewing the work of Sterling Brown, Jones provides a checklist of what chiefly attracts her in poetry: characterization and narrative voice are foregrounded, accompanied by such structural concerns of fiction as dramatic forms and scenes, all of which combine to reveal a sensibility interested primarily in formulating a poetics of effective storytelling.

The passage suggests which of the following regarding critics of Jones's work?

- Their lack of interest in Jones's poetry has been prompted by their unawareness of the extent of her poetic production.
- They have tended to judge Jones's work in different genres according to the definitions of those genres accepted by Jones's contemporaries.
- The nature of their focus on Jones has been influenced by Jones's own characterizations of her work.
- They have discounted Jones's observations regarding the work of other poets as narrow-minded.
- They have foregrounded Jones's explorations of prosody and form at the expense of her interest in narrative.

Select one answer choice.

A1_GRE

Passage 158

Section 6 of 6 | Question 17 of 20

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

00:29:31 ⏳ Hide Time

Until recently, study of motor control in amphibian feeding was limited to a few model taxa (taxonomic groups), for example, toads (genus *Bufo*), frogs (*Rana*), and salamanders (*Ambystoma*). Studies of these taxa suggested that amphibian feeding in general is highly stereotyped, that is, performed in much the same way every time, with little variation in the timing or extent of movements. However, recent studies of a great variety of salamanders, frogs, and caecilians (tropical amphibians) have revealed that the model taxa are probably exceptions among amphibians, and were unfortunate models on which to base generalizations about amphibian feeding. Indeed, *Bufo* is now known to be one of the most stereotyped amphibians in its feeding movements, and *Ambystoma* lies at the low end of variation for salamanders.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- identify certain previously overlooked factors that affect amphibian feeding
- present evidence that casts doubt on a previously accepted hypothesis concerning amphibian feeding
- evaluate a number of recent studies that examine feeding habits among amphibians
- explain the evidence supporting the claim that amphibian feeding is highly stereotyped
- contrast two hypotheses about the degree of variation in the timing and extent of movements evident in amphibian feeding

Select one answer choice.

Section 6 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

00:29:29 ⏳ Hide Time

Until recently, study of motor control in amphibian feeding was limited to a few model taxa (taxonomic groups), for example, toads (genus *Bufo*), frogs (*Rana*), and salamanders (*Ambystoma*). Studies of these taxa suggested that amphibian feeding in general is highly stereotyped, that is, performed in much the same way every time, with little variation in the timing or extent of movements. However, recent studies of a great variety of salamanders, frogs, and caecilians (tropical amphibians) have revealed that the model taxa are probably exceptions among amphibians, and were unfortunate models on which to base generalizations about amphibian feeding. Indeed, *Bufo* is now known to be one of the most stereotyped amphibians in its feeding movements, and *Ambystoma* lies at the low end of variation for salamanders.

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

- deplorable
- unwarranted
- unsuccessful
- inconvenient
- infelicitous

Select one answer choice.

Passage 159

Section 4 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:39 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

The theory of motivated reasoning suggests that, in legal decisions, different judges will assess the same information differently, depending on their backgrounds and fundamental values. Attitudinalists [theorists who contend that judges' decisions are driven by their own policy preferences] have concurred that their findings on ideological decision making could be explained by the "human reflex" to "convince oneself of the propriety of what one prefers to believe—motivated reasoning."

Motivated reasoning, however, is subject to "reasonableness constraints." For example, the accuracy of decision making is enhanced when the stakes for the decision are higher, when the decision must be justified, and when the decision will be made public. Such circumstances often apply to judicial decisions. The presence of stronger arguments contrary to preferences reduces the influence of motivations. The limitations of the power of motivated reasoning are apparent from the numerous unanimous opinions of the United States Supreme Court [whose members generally represent a range of ideological predispositions] and other cases in which justices appear to vote contrary to their ideological preferences. One would anticipate that the influence of such motivated reasoning is at its apex when the law is relatively less determinate, which is consistent with the findings of empirical research.

The author suggests which of the following about motivated reasoning?

- It allows judges to take into consideration a wide range of views beyond those that they themselves hold.
- It has a greater impact on the decisions of judges with certain kinds of policy preferences than on the decisions of judges with other preferences.
- It is unlikely to result in ideologically biased judicial decisions in cases where the law is open to multiple interpretations.
- Its effects on a decision may be mitigated by exposure to compelling arguments that challenge the decision maker's biases.
- Its impact on judicial decision making may be more evident in decisions rendered by the United States Supreme Court than in decisions rendered by other courts.

Select one answer choice.

Section 4 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:29:37 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

The theory of motivated reasoning suggests that, in legal decisions, different judges will assess the same information differently, depending on their backgrounds and fundamental values. Attitudinalists [theorists who contend that judges' decisions are driven by their own policy preferences] have concurred that their findings on ideological decision making could be explained by the "human reflex" to "convince oneself of the propriety of what one prefers to believe—motivated reasoning."

Motivated reasoning, however, is subject to "reasonableness constraints." For example, the accuracy of decision making is enhanced when the stakes for the decision are higher, when the decision must be justified, and when the decision will be made public. Such circumstances often apply to judicial decisions. The presence of stronger arguments contrary to preferences reduces the influence of motivations. The limitations of the power of motivated reasoning are apparent from the numerous unanimous opinions of the United States Supreme Court [whose members generally represent a range of ideological predispositions] and other cases in which justices appear to vote contrary to their ideological preferences. One would anticipate that the influence of such motivated reasoning is at its apex when the law is relatively less determinate, which is consistent with the findings of empirical research.

It can be inferred that the author uses the United States Supreme Court to illustrate the argument because of a belief that the

- Supreme Court is obligated to render its decisions without regard to its members' ideological predispositions
- record of the Supreme Court shows it to be roughly similar to other courts in the frequency with which its decisions reflect a particular policy preference
- extent to which decisions made by the Supreme Court are affected by reasonableness constraints is relatively easy to determine
- unanimous decisions sometimes handed down by the Supreme Court would be unlikely to come from an ideologically diverse court if motivated reasoning were unchecked
- members of the Supreme Court provide clear and extended explanations of the reasoning that has informed their decisions

Select one answer choice.

Section 4 of 6 | Question 11 of 20
Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

The theory of motivated reasoning suggests that, in legal decisions, different judges will assess the same information differently, depending on their backgrounds and fundamental values. Attitudinalists [theorists who contend that judges' decisions are driven by their own policy preferences] have concurred that their findings on ideological decision making could be explained by the "human reflex" to "convince oneself of the propriety of what one prefers to believe—motivated reasoning."

Motivated reasoning, however, is subject to "reasonableness constraints." For example, the accuracy of decision making is enhanced when the stakes for the decision are higher, when the decision must be justified, and when the decision will be made public. Such **circumstances** often apply to judicial decisions. The presence of stronger arguments contrary to preferences reduces the influence of motivations. The limitations of the power of motivated reasoning are apparent from the numerous unanimous opinions of the United States Supreme Court [whose members generally represent a range of ideological predispositions] and other cases in which justices appear to vote contrary to their ideological preferences. One would anticipate that the influence of such motivated reasoning is at its apex when the law is relatively less determinate, which is consistent with the findings of empirical research.

The author suggests which of the following about the "circumstances" mentioned in the passage?

- They allow decision makers to rationalize lapses in their objectivity.
- They tend to undermine the efficacy of reasonableness constraints.
- They may weaken the effect of policy preferences on decisions.
- They are insufficiently distinguished from one another by attitudinalists.
- They can disguise the extent to which a decision has been influenced by motivated reasoning.

Select one answer choice.

A1 GRE

另一场考试

9. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- A. introduce and qualify a theory
 - B. identify a flaw in a line of reasoning
 - C. propose an alternative explanation for a phenomenon
 - D. compare two circumstances to which a theory might apply
 - E. suggest that a theory is not supported by empirical evidence

公众号：留学大佬 GRE

10. It can be inferred that in the kinds of "cases" referred to in the passage,
- A. the laws at issue could be considered relatively less determinate
 - B. judges' policy preferences can be shown to have influenced the outcome
 - C. the stakes are likely to have been considered fairly low by the presiding judges
 - D. reasonableness constraints are likely to have prevailed over motivated reasoning
 - E. ideology is unlikely to have been a significant factor in how judges thought about the legal issues

公众号：留学大佬 GRE

11. The author would most likely agree with which of the following assertions about "reasonableness constraints?"
- A. Their impact on judicial decisions has been less significant than attitudinalists have often claimed
 - B. Their effect on motivated reasoning is more difficult to determine in situations where the stakes of a decision are high than where the stakes are lower.
 - C. They are less likely to be a factor in decisions made by judges than in decisions made by people outside the judicial context.
 - D. They are assumed to exert greater pressure on judges' decision-making processes than they probably do.
 - E. They are likely to prevent judges from rendering judicial decisions that might appear to be ideologically driven.

Passage 160

Section 2 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

00:29:15 ⏳ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Garlic mustard—a plant native to western Eurasia—has been successful as an invasive species in the United States. Garlic mustard contains a variety of plant secondary compounds that lower its palatability to herbivores. In addition, recent studies suggest that these secondary compounds affect the seed germination and growth of native plants and alter the activity of soil organisms, raising the possibility that secondary compounds in garlic mustard contribute to its overall success as an invader. Although it remains unclear exactly how these secondary compounds penetrate into the soil, their presence appears to affect surrounding plants. Prati and Bossdorf found that the germination rate of a native woodland herb, rough avens, was significantly reduced when grown in soils that had been previously occupied by garlic mustard. To test for the specific effects of root exudates (substances slowly released by roots), they mixed experimental soil samples with activated carbon, a material that binds organic compounds in soil and thereby decreases their activity. They found that more seeds germinated in soils with activated carbon than in soils without activated carbon, suggesting that organic compounds released in the exudates of garlic mustard had a negative effect on the seed germination of native species.

It can be inferred from the passage that Prati and Bossdorf's experiments with activated carbon were intended to determine which of the following?

- How the presence of garlic mustard affects the growth rates of other non-native plant species
- Why the presence of activated carbon decreases the activity of organic compounds
- Whether the root exudates of garlic mustard negatively affect the germination rates of native plants
- Whether the germination of garlic mustard is affected by the activity of soil organisms
- Which secondary compounds found in garlic mustard most lower its palatability to herbivores

Select one answer choice.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:29:13 ⏳ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Garlic mustard—a plant native to western Eurasia—has been successful as an invasive species in the United States. Garlic mustard contains a variety of plant secondary compounds that lower its palatability to herbivores. In addition, recent studies suggest that these secondary compounds affect the seed germination and growth of native plants and alter the activity of soil organisms, raising the possibility that secondary compounds in garlic mustard contribute to its overall success as an invader. Although it remains unclear exactly how these secondary compounds penetrate into the soil, their presence appears to affect surrounding plants. Prati and Bossdorf found that the germination rate of a native woodland herb, rough avens, was significantly reduced when grown in soils that had been previously occupied by garlic mustard. To test for the specific effects of root exudates (substances slowly released by roots), they mixed experimental soil samples with activated carbon, a material that binds organic compounds in soil and thereby decreases their activity. They found that more seeds germinated in soils with activated carbon than in soils without activated carbon, suggesting that organic compounds released in the exudates of garlic mustard had a negative effect on the seed germination of native species.

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

According to the passage, which of the following statements about the plant secondary compounds found in garlic mustard is true?

- They make garlic mustard less appetizing to plant-eating animals.
- They alter the activity of soil-dwelling organisms.
- They appear to decrease the germination rates of native plant species.

Select one or more answer choices.

Section 2 of 6 | Question 20 of 20
Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Garlic mustard—a plant native to western Eurasia—has been successful as an invasive species in the United States. Garlic mustard contains a variety of plant secondary compounds that lower its palatability to herbivores. In addition, recent studies suggest that these secondary compounds affect the seed germination and growth of native plants and alter the activity of soil organisms, raising the possibility that secondary compounds in garlic mustard contribute to its overall success as an invader. Although it remains unclear exactly how these secondary compounds penetrate into the soil, their presence appears to affect surrounding plants. Prati and Bossdorf found that the germination rate of a native woodland herb, rough avens, was significantly reduced when grown in soils that had been previously occupied by garlic mustard. To test for the specific effects of root exudates (substances slowly released by roots), they mixed experimental soil samples with activated carbon, a material that binds organic compounds in soil and thereby decreases their activity. They found that more seeds germinated in soils with activated carbon than in soils without activated carbon, suggesting that organic compounds released in the exudates of garlic mustard had a negative effect on the seed germination of native species.

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

elevating
 increasing
 rearing
 improving
 introducing

Select one answer choice.

Passage 161

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

Question 16 is based on this passage.

All the music from fourteenth-century Europe for which written scores survive is so complex and is written in such difficult notation that it could have been played only by musicians whose lives were dedicated solely to such performance. Yet fourteenth-century European accounts, which in this respect probably give accurate portrayals of their times, describe many members of the nobility who excelled not only in musical performance, but also in dancing, poetry, and painting.

The statements given, if true, most strongly support which of the following?

- Some members of the nobility in fourteenth-century Europe abandoned other activities in order to become professional musicians.
- There were styles of music performed in the fourteenth century for which no written scores survive.
- Professional musicians in fourteenth-century Europe had more highly developed skills than do the most skilled professional musicians today.
- The fourteenth-century European accounts that describe members of the nobility as excelling in musical performance do not specify the amount of time these members devoted to music.
- Professional musicians in fourteenth-century Europe did not perform for gatherings of members of the nobility.

Select one answer choice.

Passage 162

Section 4 of 6 | Question 17 of 20

00:15:59 ⏳ Hide Time

Question 17 is based on this passage.

Sensations of nausea in people are accompanied by higher-than-normal blood levels of a particular hormone, vasopressin. Therefore, either nausea triggers the production of vasopressin or abnormally high levels of vasopressin cause nausea.

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

- Sensations of nausea are never present when vasopressin is at low levels.
- High levels of vasopressin have no effect on the body other than to cause sensations of nausea.
- Sensations of nausea and high levels of vasopressin do not have a common cause that makes them occur together.
- Mild nausea causes the release of small quantities of vasopressin, and high levels of vasopressin cause intense nausea.
- People differ in the blood level of vasopressin that is normal for them.

A1号GRE

A1_GRE

Passage 163

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:46 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

For several years in the early twentieth century, wage-earning women in California had advocated an eight-hour law for women workers as an extension of labor's long-term efforts to achieve this goal through organizing workers. Women's involvement in reducing their working hours arose internally within the affiliated women's organizations of the labor movement, particularly the Women's Union Label League (WULL), and won the support of numerous middle-class women's clubs and organizations as well. Delegations of San Francisco working women testified twice before the state legislature, where their assertive presentations about harsh working conditions won them significant public support, especially when contrasted to the hardhearted stance of the opposition (primarily employers of women). Louise LaRue of the waitresses' union pointed out that "the average waitress walks ten miles a day, and the Government will not allow an army mule to walk more than thirteen miles in the same time." Workers could also be scientific in collecting data: the waitresses had used pedometers to gather this information. The women took advantage of the hearings to proudly emphasize cases in which they had reduced their hours and improved their working conditions and wages through their own unions.

In contrast to the eight-hour law for women, which passed in 1911, the women's minimum-wage measure passed in 1913 over the strident objections of the powerful California labor establishment and was thus perceived by labor as imposed by progressive reformers [social reformers associated with the Progressive movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century]. From labor's perspective, there were important differences between hours and wage legislation. The former established fixed standards and vested enforcement responsibility in the state labor commissioner, who was usually

The passage suggests which of the following about the "progressive reformers"?

- They had been central to the passage of California's eight-hour law for women in 1911.
- They frequently supported labor's efforts to improve working conditions through organizing workers.
- They considered legislation governing working hours to be less advantageous to workers than was minimum-wage legislation.
- They supported the positions taken by women workers more than they did the positions of male trade unionists.
- They were regarded by some in the labor movement as responsible for the creation of a potentially intrusive government agency.

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:29:41 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

For several years in the early twentieth century, wage-earning women in California had advocated an eight-hour law for women workers as an extension of labor's long-term efforts to achieve this goal through organizing workers. Women's involvement in reducing their working hours arose internally within the affiliated women's organizations of the labor movement, particularly the Women's Union Label League (WULL), and won the support of numerous middle-class women's clubs and organizations as well. Delegations of San Francisco working women testified twice before the state legislature, where their assertive presentations about harsh working conditions won them significant public support, especially when contrasted to the hardhearted stance of the opposition (primarily employers of women). Louise LaRue of the waitresses' union pointed out that "the average waitress walks ten miles a day, and the Government will not allow an army mule to walk more than thirteen miles in the same time." Workers could also be scientific in collecting data: the waitresses had used pedometers to gather this information. The women took advantage of the hearings to proudly emphasize cases in which they had reduced their hours and improved their working conditions and wages through their own unions.

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The author quotes Louise LaRue primarily to

- characterize the leadership of a group
- illustrate a point about a rhetorical strategy
- establish a contrast that will be examined later in the passage
- point to a paradox inherent in a political position
- challenge an assumption about an organization

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:29:37 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

wages through their own unions.

In contrast to the eight-hour law for women, which passed in 1911, the women's minimum-wage measure passed in 1913 over the strident objections of the powerful California labor establishment and was thus perceived by labor as imposed by progressive reformers [social reformers associated with the Progressive movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century]. From labor's perspective, there were important differences between hours and wage legislation. The former established fixed standards and vested enforcement responsibility in the state labor commissioner, who was usually responsive to labor interests. The latter created a novel form of government agency, the independent commission, with the power to determine the wage standards, which it then administered. Minimum-wage legislation for women roused the opposition of many of the state's male trade unionists, who feared that it would encourage excessive government intrusion into the collective bargaining process and weaken all labor organizations. In California, organized labor originally had four major points of objection to the minimum-wage law for women that it would create maximum-wage ceilings, increase unemployment by speeding up production and eliminating less productive workers, obviate the need for organization among women, and, most significantly, place women at the mercy of unsympathetic future administrations and excessively powerful appointed officials who were not accountable to the electorate. In theory, commissions were neutral, objective bodies. In reality, their appointments often reflected the difficulty of trying to balance labor, management, and public interests. In this context, it is not so surprising that the measure elicited a spirited reaction from working-class women, who already had their own activist traditions.

The author quotes Louise LaRue primarily to

- characterize the leadership of a group
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- establish a contrast that will be examined later in the passage
- point to a paradox inherent in a political position
- challenge an assumption about an organization

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:29:33 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

For several years in the early twentieth century, wage-earning women in California had advocated an eight-hour law for women workers as an extension of labor's long-term efforts to achieve this goal through organizing workers. Women's involvement in reducing their working hours arose internally within the affiliated women's organizations of the labor movement, particularly the Women's Union Label League (WULL), and won the support of numerous middle-class women's clubs and organizations as well. Delegations of San Francisco working women testified twice before the state legislature, where their assertive presentations about harsh working conditions won them significant public support, especially when contrasted to the hardhearted stance of the opposition (primarily employers of women). Louise LaRue of the waitresses' union pointed out that "the average waitress walks ten miles a day, and the Government will not allow an army mule to walk more than thirteen miles in the same time." Workers could also be scientific in collecting data: the waitresses had used pedometers to gather this information. The women took advantage of the hearings to proudly emphasize cases in which they had reduced their hours and improved their working conditions and wages through their own unions.

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The passage attributes the difference between labor's view of the eight-hour law and its view of the minimum-wage law in part to differences between

- labor's priorities in 1911 and its priorities in 1913
- the authorities responsible for enforcing the laws
- the groups of workers who would be affected by the laws
- attitudes toward poor working conditions and attitudes toward inadequate compensation
- the specific labor organizations that were most influential in propagating those views

Select one answer choice.

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

In contrast to the eight-hour law for women, which passed in 1911, the women's minimum-wage measure passed in 1913 over the strident objections of the powerful California labor establishment and was thus perceived by labor as imposed by progressive reformers [social reformers associated with the Progressive movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century]. From labor's perspective, there were important differences between hours and wage legislation. The former established fixed standards and vested enforcement responsibility in the state labor commissioner, who was usually responsive to labor interests. The latter created a novel form of government agency, the independent commission, with the power to determine the wage standards, which it then administered. Minimum-wage legislation for women roused the opposition of many of the state's male trade unionists, who feared that it would encourage excessive government intrusion into the collective bargaining process and weaken all labor organizations. In California, organized labor originally had four major points of objection to the minimum-wage law for women: that it would create maximum-wage ceilings, increase unemployment by speeding up production and eliminating less productive workers, obviate the need for organization among women, and, most significantly, place women at the mercy of unsympathetic future administrations and excessively powerful appointed officials who were not accountable to the electorate. In theory, commissions were neutral, objective bodies. In reality, their appointments often reflected the difficulty of trying to balance labor, management, and public interests. In this context, it is not so surprising that the measure elicited a spirited reaction from working-class women, who already had their own activist traditions.

It can be inferred from the passage that the spirited reaction to the measure from working-class women was not surprising because

- the measure was perceived to reduce their control over their own working conditions
- their views on the measure were diametrically opposed to those of the state's male trade unionists
- they were assured of powerful support from other women's organizations
- a spirited reaction would be more effective in winning over the state labor commissioner to their position
- the measure set a lower minimum wage than what they had been campaigning for

Select one answer choice.

A1_GRE

Section 3 of 6 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:47 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

For several years in the early twentieth century, wage-earning women in California had advocated an eight-hour law for women workers as an extension of labor's long-term efforts to achieve this goal through organizing workers. Women's involvement in reducing their working hours arose internally within the affiliated women's organizations of the labor movement, particularly the Women's Union Label League (WULL), and won the support of numerous middle-class women's clubs and organizations as well. Delegations of San Francisco working women testified twice before the state legislature, where their assertive presentations about harsh working conditions won them significant public support, especially when contrasted to the hardhearted stance of the opposition (primarily employers of women). Louise LaRue of the waitresses' union pointed out that "the average waitress walks ten miles a day, and the Government will not allow an army mule to walk more than thirteen miles in the same time." Workers could also be scientific in collecting data: the waitresses had used pedometers to gather this information. The women took advantage of the hearings to proudly emphasize cases in which they had reduced their hours and improved their working conditions and wages through their own unions.

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The primary purpose of the passage is to

- point out certain disadvantages of labor laws that applied to women
- describe the arguments used by proponents and opponents of a particular law
- suggest that an interpretation of a historical phenomenon is misleading
- compare attitudes toward two pieces of legislation intended to benefit women
- account for a historical shift in the goals espoused by women workers

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:29:45 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

For several years in the early twentieth century, wage-earning women in California had advocated an eight-hour law for women workers as an extension of labor's long-term efforts to achieve this goal through organizing workers. Women's involvement in reducing their working hours arose internally within the affiliated women's organizations of the labor movement, particularly the Women's Union Label League (WULL), and won the support of numerous middle-class women's clubs and organizations as well. Delegations of San Francisco working women testified twice before the state legislature, where their assertive presentations about harsh working conditions won them significant public support, especially when contrasted to the hardhearted stance of the opposition (primarily employers of women). Louise LaRue of the waitresses' union pointed out that "the average waitress walks ten miles a day, and the Government will not allow an army mule to walk more than thirteen miles in the same time." Workers could also be scientific in collecting data: the waitresses had used pedometers to gather this information. The women took advantage of the hearings to proudly emphasize cases in which they had reduced their hours and improved their working conditions and wages through their own unions.

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According to the passage, an eight-hour law for women workers in California was

- endorsed by women's groups that were not part of the labor movement
- a divisive issue among members of the Women's Union Label League
- opposed by a majority of male trade unionists
- a cause that united women workers in a number of states
- not strenuously opposed by employers of women workers

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 10 of 20

00:29:37 ⏳ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

wages through their own unions. In contrast to the eight-hour law for women, which passed in 1911, the women's minimum-wage measure passed in 1913 over the strident objections of the powerful California labor establishment and was thus perceived by labor as imposed by progressive reformers [social reformers associated with the Progressive movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century]. From labor's perspective, there were important differences between hours and wage legislation. The former established fixed standards and vested enforcement responsibility in the state labor commissioner, who was usually responsive to labor interests. The latter created a novel form of government agency, the independent commission, with the power to determine the wage standards, which it then administered. Minimum-wage legislation for women roused the opposition of many of the state's male trade unionists, who feared that it would encourage excessive government intrusion into the collective bargaining process and weaken all labor organizations. In California, organized labor originally had four major points of objection to the minimum-wage law for women: that it would create maximum-wage ceilings, increase unemployment by speeding up production and eliminating less productive workers, obviate the need for organization among women, and, most significantly, place women at the mercy of unsympathetic future administrations and excessively powerful appointed officials who were not accountable to the electorate. In theory, commissions were neutral, objective bodies. In reality, their appointments often reflected the difficulty of trying to balance labor, management, and public interests. In this context, it is not so surprising that the measure elicited a spirited reaction from working-class women, who already had their own activist traditions.

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- opposed by a majority of male trade unionists
- a cause that united women workers in a number of states
- not strenuously opposed by employers of women workers

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 11 of 20

00:29:42 ⏳ Hide Time

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

For several years in the early twentieth century, wage-earning women in California had advocated an eight-hour law for women workers as an extension of labor's long-term efforts to achieve this goal through organizing workers. Women's involvement in reducing their working hours arose internally within the affiliated women's organizations of the labor movement, particularly the Women's Union Label League (WULL), and won the support of numerous middle-class women's clubs and organizations as well. Delegations of San Francisco working women testified twice before the state legislature, where their assertive presentations about harsh working conditions won them significant public support, especially when contrasted to the hardhearted stance of the opposition (primarily employers of women). Louise LaRue of the waitresses' union pointed out that "the average waitress walks ten miles a day, and the Government will not allow an army mule to walk more than thirteen miles in the same time." Workers could also be scientific in collecting data; the waitresses had used pedometers to gather this information. The women took advantage of the hearings to proudly emphasize cases in which they had reduced their hours and improved their working conditions and wages through their own unions.

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Which of the following can be inferred about the "San Francisco working women" who testified before the state legislature?

- Their efforts to achieve the goal at issue were initially stimulated by progressive reformers.
- Their leadership was dominated by members of the waitresses' union.
- Some of them had already made progress toward the goal at issue through the efforts of their unions.
- Their arguments relied almost entirely on emotional appeal rather than factual data.
- A few of them belonged both to labor unions and to middle-class women's clubs.

Select one answer choice.

Passage 164

Section 6 of 6 | Question 16 of 20

00:29:31 ⏱ Hide Time

Question 16 is based on this passage.

The Menkentown Business Herald dated June 4, 1965, carried an article about four dry cleaners in Menkentown and reported that in 1964 each of them took in a larger proportion of the total dollar amount spent by Menkentown residents at dry cleaners than it had in 1963. Assuming that the article is accurate and that during 1963 and 1964 no Menkentown resident patronized any dry cleaner outside of Menkentown, it follows that _____.

Which of the following most logically completes the argument given?

- the average cost of having an article of clothing dry-cleaned was higher in 1964 than in 1963
- total revenues received by Menkentown's dry cleaners increased between 1963 and 1964
- there were more than four dry cleaners in Menkentown in 1963
- the total number of dry cleaners in Menkentown increased during 1963
- some dry cleaners in Menkentown that were in operation in 1963 were not in operation in 1964

Select one answer choice.

Passage 165

Section 3 of 6 | Question 18 of 20

00:29:12 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

United States historians' interest in working-class suburban settlement before the Second World War has been growing due to research indicating that prewar working-class suburbanization was more widespread than had previously been thought. Until recently, however, prewar African American suburbanites received little scholarly attention. While much recent research has focused on urban African Americans and on African American suburbanization since 1960, scholars know little about African Americans who settled in suburbs before that time. Yet suburbs attracted a significant proportion of the huge numbers of African Americans who migrated from Southern states to the North and West between 1910 and 1940. Noting this gap in scholarship, Wiese recently conducted research on early African American suburbanites, particularly in suburban Evanston, Illinois. Wiese found that early African American suburbanites resembled African American urbanites in job skill levels and occupations, but enjoyed higher rates of home ownership despite incomes that were generally lower than those of urban African Americans. Wiese found evidence that Evanston's housing market, while not free of discrimination, offered African Americans more available land for homebuilding than did nearby urban Chicago, and that Evanston's African Americans were more able than their urban counterparts to obtain mortgages and construction loans.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- discuss some recent scholarship that addresses a previously neglected topic
- present recent findings that have changed the way scholars interpret a particular phenomenon
- identify several factors that contributed to a particular historical change
- explain why a particular issue has largely been neglected by researchers
- challenge an established view of a particular historical period

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:29:10 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

United States historians' interest in working-class suburban settlement before the Second World War has been growing due to research indicating that prewar working-class suburbanization was more widespread than had previously been thought. Until recently, however, prewar African American suburbanites received little scholarly attention. While much recent research has focused on urban African Americans and on African American suburbanization since 1960, scholars know little about African Americans who settled in suburbs before that time. Yet suburbs attracted a significant proportion of the huge numbers of African Americans who migrated from Southern states to the North and West between 1910 and 1940. Noting this gap in scholarship, Wiese recently conducted research on early African American suburbanites, particularly in suburban Evanston, Illinois. Wiese found that early African American suburbanites resembled African American urbanites in job skill levels and occupations, but enjoyed higher rates of home ownership despite incomes that were generally lower than those of urban African Americans. Wiese found evidence that Evanston's housing market, while not free of discrimination, offered African Americans more available land for homebuilding than did nearby urban Chicago, and that Evanston's African Americans were more able than their urban counterparts to obtain mortgages and construction loans.

According to the passage, Wiese's findings about early African American residents of Evanston, Illinois, indicated each of the following EXCEPT that they

- faced discrimination in their local housing market
- had more access than their urban counterparts to land for homebuilding
- were more likely than their urban counterparts to obtain mortgages
- were more likely than their urban counterparts to obtain construction loans
- generally had lower levels of job skills than their urban counterparts

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 20 of 20
Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

United States historians' interest in working-class suburban settlement before the Second World War has been growing due to research indicating that prewar working-class suburbanization was more widespread than had previously been thought. Until recently, however, prewar African American suburbanites received little scholarly attention. While much recent research has focused on urban African Americans and on African American suburbanization since 1960, scholars know little about African Americans who settled in suburbs before that time. Yet suburbs attracted a significant proportion of the huge numbers of African Americans who migrated from Southern states to the North and West between 1910 and 1940. Noting this gap in scholarship, Wiese recently conducted research on early African American suburbanites, particularly in suburban Evanston, Illinois. Wiese found that early African American suburbanites resembled African American urbanites in job skill levels and occupations, but enjoyed higher rates of home ownership despite incomes that were generally lower than those of urban African Americans. Wiese found evidence that Evanston's housing market, while not free of discrimination, offered African Americans more available land for homebuilding than did nearby urban Chicago, and that Evanston's African Americans were more able than their urban counterparts to obtain mortgages and construction loans.

00:29:08 ⏱ Hide Time

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

It calls attention to a trend that influenced the work of scholars prior to the Second World War.

It indicates why certain statistics may be misleading.

It explains why a particular gap in research has occurred.

It highlights the significance of a phenomenon largely overlooked by scholars.

It introduces information that Wiese overlooked in his study.

Select one answer choice.

另一场考试：

Section 3 of 6 | Question 18 of 20
Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

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00:29:20 ⏱ Hide Time

The passage suggests which of the following about the African American suburbanites studied by Wiese?

They generally experienced more housing discrimination than did African American urbanites.

They had access to a narrower range of occupational opportunities than did African American urbanites.

They tended to earn less money than did African American urbanites in comparable jobs.

They were less likely than African American urbanites to own their own homes.

They were less likely than African American urbanites to obtain construction loans.

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:29:18 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

United States historians' interest in working-class suburban settlement before the Second World War has been growing due to research indicating that prewar working-class suburbanization was more widespread than had previously been thought. Until recently, however, prewar African American suburbanites received little scholarly attention. While much recent research has focused on urban African Americans and on African American suburbanization since 1960, scholars know little about African Americans who settled in suburbs before that time. Yet suburbs attracted a significant proportion of the huge numbers of African Americans who migrated from Southern states to the North and West between 1910 and 1940. Noting this gap in scholarship, Wiese recently conducted research on early African American suburbanites, particularly in suburban Evanston, Illinois. Wiese found that early African American suburbanites resembled African American urbanites in job skill levels and occupations, but enjoyed higher rates of home ownership despite incomes that were generally lower than those of urban African Americans. Wiese found evidence that Evanston's housing market, while not free of discrimination, offered African Americans more available land for homebuilding than did nearby urban Chicago, and that Evanston's African Americans were more able than their urban counterparts to obtain mortgages and construction loans.

The author of the passage attributes historians' increasing interest in working-class suburbanization before the Second World War to which of the following?

- Evidence suggesting that home ownership among working-class African Americans of this period was greater than previously believed
- New information suggesting that previous scholarship underestimated the amount of working-class suburban settlement during this period
- Recent research findings about the numbers of African Americans who migrated from the South to the North and West between 1910 and 1940
- Revised estimates of the proportion of African Americans who could be considered to belong to the working class between 1910 and 1940
- Findings about the ratio of urban to suburban settlement among African Americans who migrated from the South to the North and West between 1910 and 1940

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:29:16 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

United States historians' interest in working-class suburban settlement before the Second World War has been growing due to research indicating that prewar working-class suburbanization was more widespread than had previously been thought. Until recently, however, prewar African American suburbanites received little scholarly attention. While much recent research has focused on urban African Americans and on African American suburbanization since 1960, scholars know little about African Americans who settled in suburbs before that time. Yet suburbs attracted a significant proportion of the huge numbers of African Americans who migrated from Southern states to the North and West between 1910 and 1940. Noting this gap in scholarship, Wiese recently conducted research on early African American suburbanites, particularly in suburban Evanston, Illinois. Wiese found that early African American suburbanites resembled African American urbanites in job skill levels and occupations, but enjoyed higher rates of home ownership despite incomes that were generally lower than those of urban African Americans. Wiese found evidence that Evanston's housing market, while not free of discrimination, offered African Americans more available land for homebuilding than did nearby urban Chicago, and that Evanston's African Americans were more able than their urban counterparts to obtain mortgages and construction loans.

The passage suggests which of the following about recent research on African American suburbanites?

- It has underrepresented their rates of home ownership.
- It has led to a reconsideration of research on African American urbanites.
- It has given relatively little attention to working-class African Americans.
- A great deal of it has focused on the period following 1960.
- A great deal of it has focused on African Americans who migrated to the North and West between 1910 and 1940.

Select one answer choice.

Passage 166

Section 4 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:29:48 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Robert Philip argues that the advent of recorded music has directed performance style into a search for greater precision and perfection, with a consequent loss of spontaneity and warmth. Various expressive devices once common in classical music have been almost outlawed, including portamento (sliding from one note to another on a stringed instrument), playing the piano with the hands not quite synchronized, and flexibility of tempo. Philip fully documents these changes. However, other forces independent of recording were also at work. For example, the freedom of tempo so valued by Philip was, in its time, both a necessary expedient and disastrously abused. Recording alone did not cause the reaction against it, although hearing a particularly unintelligent use of it on disc may have reinforced the prejudice.

A criticism of Philip implied by the passage is that he

- exaggerates the extent of a change in performance style
- attributes a change in performance style to a single cause
- ignores unintelligent uses of certain performance techniques
- values performance techniques that have lost their effectiveness
- limits his discussion of performance style to classical music

Section 4 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:29:46 ⏹ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

Robert Philip argues that the advent of recorded music has directed performance style into a search for greater precision and perfection, with a consequent loss of spontaneity and warmth. Various expressive devices once common in classical music have been almost outlawed, including portamento (sliding from one note to another on a stringed instrument), playing the piano with the hands not quite synchronized, and flexibility of tempo. Philip fully documents these changes. However, other forces independent of recording were also at work. For example, the freedom of tempo so valued by Philip was, in its time, both a necessary expedient and disastrously abused. Recording alone did not cause the reaction against it, although hearing a particularly unintelligent use of it on disc may have reinforced the prejudice.

The author would most likely agree with which of the following statements about the “devices”?

- Increases in the technical proficiency of performers have made their use superfluous.
- They are not useful tools for musical expressivity.
- The advent of recorded music had little or no effect on their popularity.
- Their use cannot usually be detected in a recording, even when they were used in the recorded performance.
- At least some of them have been used inappropriately in the past.

17. According to the passage, Philip argues that recorded music has had which of the following effect on classical music performances?

- A. It has caused certain important musical techniques to be devalued.
- B. It has allowed performers to experiment more with tempo.
- C. It has brought a greater emphasis on technical accuracy to performances.

Passage 167

Section 6 of 6 | Question 19 of 20

00:17:06 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

Margaret Bayard Smith's 1836 biographical sketch of Dolley Madison extensively quotes a letter Madison allegedly wrote to her sister in 1814 detailing her last hours in the White House before it was burned by invading troops. Madison, who gave Smith a copy of the letter, provided conflicting accounts of the original document's whereabouts. It is possible that in 1814 Madison wrote the letter Smith quoted, or one very similar: other authenticated documents she later wrote agree with its account. More likely, Madison may have edited or embellished the original letter for publication. In contrast to her typically slapdash style, the letter given to Smith unfolds like a novel, in uncharacteristically formal and flowery language. The text also includes details unnecessary in a letter between sisters, though useful to general readers.

The author of the passage mentions "other authenticated documents" primarily in order to

- corroborate Smith's account of how she came into possession of a copy of Madison's letter
- point out the contrast between the verifiability of the copy of the letter Madison gave Smith and other documents Madison wrote
- show that Madison did not usually give conflicting accounts of the whereabouts of documents she had produced
- suggest that the account in the copy of the letter Madison gave to Smith is consistent with the account in the original letter
- provide evidence that supports the passage's characterization of Madison's usual writing style

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Select one answer choice.

Section 6 of 6 | Question 20 of 20

00:16:40 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

Margaret Bayard Smith's 1836 biographical sketch of Dolley Madison extensively quotes a letter Madison allegedly wrote to her sister in 1814 detailing her last hours in the White House before it was burned by invading troops. Madison, who gave Smith a copy of the letter, provided conflicting accounts of the original document's whereabouts. It is possible that in 1814 Madison wrote the letter Smith quoted, or one very similar: other authenticated documents she later wrote agree with its account. More likely, Madison may have edited or embellished the original letter for publication. In contrast to her typically slapdash style, the letter given to Smith unfolds like a novel, in uncharacteristically formal and flowery language. The text also includes details unnecessary in a letter between sisters, though useful to general readers.

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

It can be inferred that the author of the passage finds which of the following factors relevant in evaluating the letter Madison gave to Smith?

- Inconsistencies in Madison's statements about the original letter
- The writing style of the letter that Madison gave to Smith
- The apparent intended audience of the letter that Madison gave to Smith

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Select one or more answer choices.

Passage 168

Section 3 of 6 | Question 17 of 20

00:29:21 ⏱ Hide Time

Question 17 is based on this passage.

The 1996 recruitment brochure from a college reported that course enrollments over the ten academic years ending August 31, 1996, averaged 59.4 students per course. The college's 1997 brochure reported that course enrollments over the ten academic years ending August 31, 1997, averaged 59.4 students per course but also reported that average course enrollment for the 1996–1997 academic year was well below that level. Therefore, at least one of these three pieces of information is erroneous.

The argument given is flawed because it overlooks the possibility that

- the total enrollment of the college increased over the ten academic years ending August 31, 1996
- competing colleges have experienced very little change in their average course enrollment
- mistakes were present in the data on which the 1996 brochure was based but were corrected by the time that the 1997 brochure was written
- the number of courses offered in the 1995–1996 academic year was greater than the number offered in the 1996–1997 academic year
- average course enrollment in the first of the ten academic years ending August 31, 1996, was lower than the average over the other nine years

Select one answer choice.

Passage 169

Section 3 of 6 | Question 7 of 20

00:29:49 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

For South Korea's Gyeongbu highway to be a symbol of industrialization and modernization, the view from the road mattered. Before the highway opened, farming villages were compelled to replace traditional grass roofs with modern-looking tiled roofs—at least on the side facing the highway. Farmers were encouraged to harvest their barley and plant rice, to furnish verdant scenery. The desire to create magnificent scenery may have affected the design of the highway itself. One journalist guessed that, despite the general principle that a highway should follow the shortest path, it had been designed to detour through an area with access to Gyeongju, a historic capital and tourist destination, and a distant view of Ulsan, a rising industrial city.

The passage suggests that compared to rice, barley is

- less visually appealing in the landscape
- less tolerant of nearby highway traffic
- less modern in its cultural implications
- more difficult to grow successfully
- more profitable for farmers

Select one answer choice.

Section 3 of 6 | Question 8 of 20

00:29:47 ⏱ Hide Time

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage.

For South Korea's Gyeongbu highway to be a symbol of industrialization and modernization, the view from the road mattered. Before the highway opened, farming villages were compelled to replace traditional grass roofs with modern-looking tiled roofs—at least on the side facing the highway. Farmers were encouraged to harvest their barley and plant rice, to furnish verdant scenery. The desire to create magnificent scenery may have affected the design of the highway itself. One journalist guessed that, despite the general principle that a highway should follow the shortest path, it had been designed to detour through an area with access to Gyeongju, a historic capital and tourist destination, and a distant view of Ulsan, a rising industrial city.

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

The passage suggests that the Gyeongbu highway was in part designed to

- help farming villages embrace modernization
- facilitate tourism to certain traditional South Korean sites
- draw attention to modern aspects of South Korean society

Select one or more answer choices.

Passage 170

祝福同学们都能考到如下分数：

