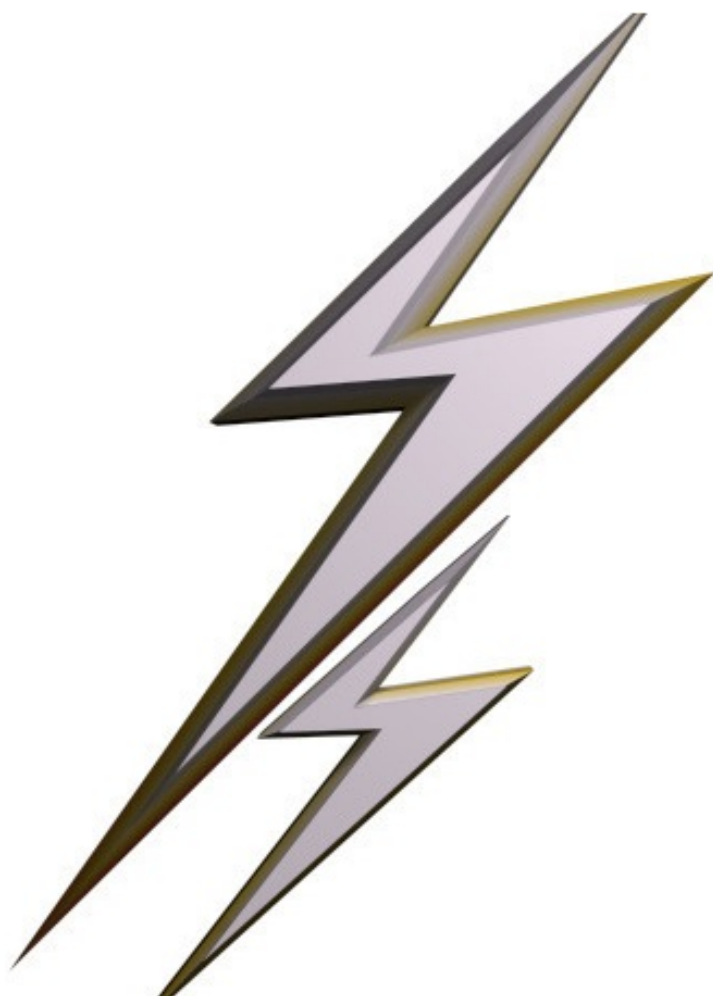


# 老肖新GRE阅读真题220篇

(线上班内部绝密真题备考资料)

主编：老肖



逍客教育（逍客GRE）诚意出品

### 2018 SHELKER GRE 课程规划（网络直播班）

班型	325班A计划	325班S计划	330班精英计划	1对1计划	3对1精英计划	
价格	¥ 4998	¥ 5998	¥ 7998	¥ 498/课时	¥ 998/课时	GRE+TOEFL连报9折优惠
课时	20天60小时直播 微信1对1答疑	30天90小时直播 微信1对1答疑	持续至考前	私人最优化订制	私人最优化订制	
师资安排	老肖, River, Young	老肖, River, Young	老肖, River, Young	老肖亲选优质师资	老肖, River, Young	老肖: Verbal 170 River: Verbal 167 Young: 数学Sub 910
解题体系	老肖原创删减思维体系（填空 - 逻辑删减法；词汇 - 广义辨析法；阅读 - 三段论）					
讲义题目	近期真题	近期真题	近期真题	近期真题	近期真题	
录播安排	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
作业安排监督	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
结课配套真题集	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
课后1V1答疑	限讲义内容	限讲义内容	全真题答疑	全真题答疑	全真题答疑	
作文批改	4篇	6篇	8篇	赠送：1篇/2课时	赠送：1篇/1课时	
词汇考核	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

### 2018 SHELKER TOEFL 课程规划（网络视频班）

班型	110班A计划	110班B计划	110班A+B计划	3V1直播订制	
价格	¥ 3998	¥ 3998	¥ 6998	¥ 998/课时	GRE+TOEFL连报9折优惠
课时	30天（双数月开班）	30天（单数月开班）	60天（每月开班）	私人最优化订制	
师资安排	老白, Scarlett	老白, Scarlett	老白, Scarlett	陈以、老白、Scarlett	陈以: TOEFL 119 老白: TOEFL 118 Scarlett: TOEFL 118
录播安排	✓	✓	✓	✓	
讲义题目	近期真题+TPO	近期真题+TPO	近期真题+TPO	近期真题+TPO	
课后主讲1V1答疑	限讲义内容	限讲义内容	限讲义内容	全程答疑	

# 17年近期高分学员

## General Test Scores

Test Date	Verbal Reasoning		Quantitative Reasoning		Analytical Writing	
	Scaled Score	Percentile	Scaled Score	Percentile	Score	Percentile
July 13, 2017	162	91	170	97	4.0	60

## General Test Scores

Test Date	Verbal Reasoning		Quantitative Reasoning		Analytical Writing	
	Scaled Score	Percentile	Scaled Score	Percentile	Score	Percentile
July 9, 2017	161	88	168	94	3.5	42

## General Test Scores

Test Date	Verbal Reasoning		Quantitative Reasoning		Analytical Writing	
	Scaled Score	Percentile	Scaled Score	Percentile	Score	Percentile
June 17, 2017	162	91	168	94	3.5	42

# 往期高分学员

## General Test Scores

Test Date	Verbal Reasoning		Quantitative Reasoning		Analytical Writing	
	Scaled Score	Percentile	Scaled Score	Percentile	Score	Percentile
December 18, 2016	165	95	170	97	4.0	59

Test	Test Date	Reading	Listening	Speaking	Writing	Total
TOEFL iBT	Sat Jan 07 08:50:17 EST 2017	29	29	26	28	112

Test	Test Date	Reading	Listening	Speaking	Writing	Total
TOEFL iBT	Sat Nov 19 08:48:29 EST 2016	28	29	27	27	111

## 2017 SHELKER 文书服务 规划

套餐	单篇任意 (PS、SOP、Essay、RL)	CV (简历)	个人全包 (PS+SOP+CV)	推荐全包 (3份RL)	ALL (PS+SOP+CV+3RL)	Beth ALL (PS+SOP+CV+3RL)
原价格	¥ 3000	¥ 2000	¥ 8000	¥ 9000	¥ 16000	¥ 32000
老生价格	¥ 2800	¥ 1800	¥ 7400	¥ 8400	¥ 14500	¥ 30000
师资安排	个人文书团（中国人撰写，思维更贴合）： 陈以（托福119；斯坦福博士） 老白（托福118；美国前国务卿奥尔布赖特学生；国会实习生负责人） Scarlett（托福118；哥大硕士；微软工程师） Alex（雅思8.5；哥大硕士）  RL文书团（Native Speaker+国内教授，多元化更契合）： 峰叔（学术翻译教授；中国翻译协会荣誉会员） Carter（Native Speaker；GRE AW 6.0） Lee（Native Speaker） Nanci Rivera（Native Speaker；就职于New York Fashion） Phillip Benevides（Native Speaker；DC Metro Newspapers编辑；The Baltimore Sun编辑）					Beth大神  Gigi女神（澳洲15年生活经历；澳大利亚总理翻译；福布斯论坛同传；悉尼大学医学院博士）

## 2017 SHELKER 留学申请 规划（硕士）

服务项目	半包申请	全包申请	全包全程申请
价格	面议	面议	面议
服务内容	1、时间规划 2、选校选专业 3、背景提升建议 4、网申 5、面试 6、签证 7、后期	1、时间规划 2、选校选专业 3、背景提升建议 4、文书撰写 5、网申 6、面试 7、签证 8、后期	1、时间规划 2、选校选专业 3、背景提升建议 4、GRE辅导培训 5、TOEFL辅导培训 6、文书撰写 7、网申 8、面试 9、签证 10、后期
我们的承诺	打破传统中介累加收费模式，除以上费用外不再收取任何形式的费用！ （高额的排名费、加校费、加专业费、奖学金抽成费）		

**Passage1**

Recently an unusually high number of dolphins have been found dead of infectious diseases, and most of these had abnormally high tissue concentrations of certain compounds that, even in low concentrations, reduce dolphins' resistance to infection. The only source of these compounds in the dolphins' environment is boat paint. Therefore, since dolphins rid their bodies of the compounds rapidly once exposure ceases, their mortality rate should decline rapidly if such boat paints are banned.

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

- A. The levels of the compounds typically used in boat paints today are lower than they were in boat paints manufactured a decade ago.
- B. In high concentrations, the compounds are toxic to many types of marine animals.
- C. The compounds break down into harmless substances after a few months of exposure to water or air.
- D. High tissue levels of the compounds have recently been found in some marine animals, but there is no record of any of those animals dying in unusually large numbers recently.
- E. The compounds do not leach out of the boat paint if the paint is applied exactly in accordance with the manufacturer's directions.



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**Passage2**

While the influence of British magazines in shaping public opinion predates the nineteenth century, it was during the 1800s that mass distribution became possible and an explosion in periodical readership occurred, vastly increasing magazines' opinion-shaping powers. The role of magazines as arbiters of nineteenth-century taste is seen in their depictions of the London theater. The magazines **accorded** some legitimacy to East End working-class theaters that mirrored the format of the fashionable West End theaters serving middle- and upper-class audiences. However, the magazines also depicted music halls—which competed for patronage with all theaters—as places where crass entertainment corrupted spectators' taste and morals. Finally, they suggested that popular demand for substandard fare created a market unfriendly to higher expressions of dramatic art.

16. The author of the passage attributes the influence of British periodicals in shaping public opinion in the nineteenth century in part to

- A. a growing public interest in reading opinion pieces
- B. an increase in the relative number of readers from the middle and upper classes
- C. changes in the way in which magazines were distributed
- D. magazines' increased coverage of theater and popular entertainment
- E. changes in magazine format that attracted a wider readership

17. The author of the passage mentions East End working-class theaters primarily in order to

- A. illustrate a point about the ability of magazines to sway public opinion
- B. contrast the kinds of entertainment presented in East End and West End theaters
- C. make a point about how spectators' tastes influenced the offerings at different kinds of theaters
- D. explain how magazines chose which kinds of entertainment to cover
- E. identify factors that helped make certain theaters fashionable

18. In the context in which it appears, "accorded" most nearly means

- A. reconciled
- B. revealed
- C. granted
- D. verified
- E. maintained



**Passage3**

A portrait type that appeared with relentless frequency in eighteenth-century England is the familiar image of a gentleman poised with one hand inside his partially unbuttoned waistcoat. Standard interpretations of this portrait posture offer observations of correspondence—demonstrating either that it mirrors actual social behavior or that it borrows from classical statuary. Such explanations, however, illuminate neither the source of this curious convention nor the reason for its popularity. **It is true that in real life the “hand-in” was a common stance for elite men.** Still, there were other ways of comporting the body that did not become winning portrait formulas. And even if the “hand-in” portrait does resemble certain classical statues, what accounts for the adoption of this particular pose?

19. In the context of the passage as a whole, the primary function of highlighted sentence is to

- A. emphasize the influence of a particular social class on the conventions of eighteenth-century English portraiture
- B. account for the origin of a particular type of behavior frequently represented in eighteenth-century English portraiture
- C. acknowledge a historical basis for two competing hypotheses about a particular portrait type
- D. question the relevance of certain evidence frequently cited in support of an explanation for a particular portrait type
- E. concede that one explanation for the prevalence of a particular portrait type has a basis in fact

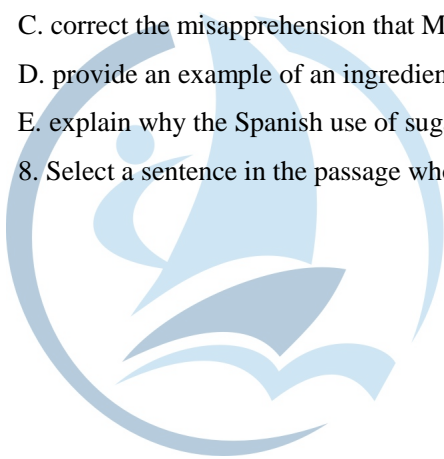
20. Which of the following might provide an explanation for the popularity of hand-in portraits that would satisfy the author of the passage?

- A. An eighteenth-century English etiquette manual discussing the social implications of the “hand-in” stance
- B. A comprehensive catalogue of eighteenth-century English portraits that showed what proportion of portraits depicted gentlemen in the “hand-in” stance
- C. A passage from an eighteenth-century English novel in which a gentleman considers what stance to adopt when his portrait is painted

**Passage4. While chocolate was**

While chocolate was highly esteemed in Mesoamerica, where it originated, its adoption in Europe was initially slow. There is a common belief that Europeans needed to “transform” chocolate to make it appetizing. However, while Spaniards did put sugar, which was unknown to indigenous Americans, into chocolate beverages, this additive was not completely innovative. Mesoamericans were already sweetening chocolate with honey, and the step from honey to sugar—increasingly more available than honey because of expanding sugar plantations in the Americas—is a small one. Likewise, although Spaniards adjusted Mesoamerican recipes by using European spices, the spices chosen suggest an attempt to replicate harder-to-find native flavors. There is no indication the Spaniards deliberately tried to change the original flavor of chocolate.

7. The author of the passage refers to the use of honey primarily to
- A. identify the origins of an additive previously untried by Europeans
  - B. present an example of a product that was unknown to Europeans
  - C. correct the misapprehension that Mesoamericans used a sweetener that was not available in Europe
  - D. provide an example of an ingredient that was in the process of being displaced by a substitute
  - E. explain why the Spanish use of sugar in chocolate was not a sign of a need to transform chocolate
8. Select a sentence in the passage whose function is to present a misconception that the passage challenges?



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**Passage5. Historian F. W. Maitland**

Historian F. W. Maitland observed that legal documents are the best—indeed, often the only—available evidence about the economic and social history of a given period. Why, then, has it taken so long for historians to focus systematically on the civil (noncriminal) law of early modern (sixteenth- to eighteenth-century) England? Maitland offered one reason: the subject requires researchers to “master an extremely formal system of pleading and procedure.” Yet the complexities that confront those who would study such materials are not wholly different from those recently surmounted by historians of criminal law in England during the same period. Another possible explanation for historians’ neglect of the subject is their widespread assumption that most people in early modern England had little contact with civil law. If that were so, the history of legal matters would be of little relevance to general historical scholarship. But recent research suggests that civil litigation during the period involved artisans, merchants, professionals, shopkeepers, and farmers, and not merely a narrow, propertied, male elite. Moreover, the later sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries saw an extraordinary explosion in civil litigation by both women and men, making this the most litigious era in English history on a per capita basis.

10. The passage suggests that the history of criminal law in early modern England differs from the history of civil law during that same period in that the history of criminal law

- A. is of more intellectual interest to historians and their readers
- B. has been studied more thoroughly by historians
- C. is more relevant to general social history
- D. involves the study of a larger proportion of the population
- E. does not require the mastery of an extremely formal system of procedures

11. The author of the passage mentions the occupations of those involved in civil litigation in early modern England most likely in order to

- A. suggest that most historians’ assumptions about the participants in the civil legal system during that period are probably correct
- B. support the theory that more people participated in the civil legal system than the criminal legal system in England during that period
- C. counter the claim that legal issues reveal more about a country’s ordinary citizens than about its elite
- D. illustrate the wide range of people who used the civil legal system in England during that period
- E. suggest that recent data on people who participated in early modern England’s legal system may not be correct

12. The author of the passage suggests which of the following about the “widespread assumption”?

- A. Because it is true, the history of civil law is of as much interest to historians focusing on general social history as to those specializing in legal history.
- B. Because it is inaccurate, the history of civil law in early modern England should enrich the general historical scholarship of that period.
- C. It is based on inaccurate data about the propertied male elite of early modern England.
- D. It does not provide a plausible explanation for historians’ failure to study the civil law of early modern England.
- E. It is based on an analogy with criminal law in early modern England.

**Passage6. Extensive housing construction**

Extensive housing construction is underway in Pataska Forest, the habitat of a large population of deer. Because deer feed at the edges of forests, these deer will be attracted to the spaces alongside the new roads being cut through Pataska Forest to serve the new residential areas. Consequently, once the housing is occupied, the annual number of the forest's deer hit by cars will be much higher than before construction started.

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

- A. The number of deer hit by commercial vehicles will not increase significantly when the housing is occupied.
- B. Deer will be as attracted to the forest edge around new houses as to the forest edge alongside roads.
- C. In years past, the annual number of deer that have been hit by cars on existing roads through Pataska Forest has been very low.
- D. The development will leave sufficient forest to sustain a significant population of deer.
- E. No deer hunting will be allowed in Pataska Forest when the housing is occupied.



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**Passage7. Biologists generally agree**

Biologists generally agree that birds and dinosaurs are somehow related to one another. The agreement ends there. Hypotheses regarding dinosaurian and avian evolution are unusually diverse—and often at odds with one another. Confusion consequently reigns over a broad spectrum of unanswered questions dealing with avian origins and the biology of dinosaurs and early birds. **This confusion has been exacerbated by a paucity of serious attempts to synthesize and evaluate available data on the details of avian and dinosaurian evolution.** Too often, the job of summarizing current knowledge of these subjects has fallen to well-meaning but naive lay authors or reporters. Consequently, both the public and the scientific community have often been misled by widespread dissemination of **sensational** but weakly founded hypotheses.

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

17. The passage suggests that which of the following could help remedy the problem described in the highlighted sentence?

- A. An article written by a biologist for the general public summarizing current theories about avian and dinosaurian evolution
- B. A close examination of available data on avian and dinosaurian evolution
- C. A new hypothesis regarding the connection between avian and dinosaurian evolution

18. In the context in which it appears, “sensational” most nearly means

- A. dramatic
- B. false
- C. excellent
- D. eminent
- E. horrifying

**Passage8. Among academics involved**

Among academics involved in the study of Northern Renaissance prints (reproducible graphic artworks), an **orthodox position** can be said to have emerged. This position regards Renaissance prints as **passive** representations of their time—documents that reliably record contemporary events, opinions, and beliefs—and therefore as an important means of accessing the popular contemporary consciousness. In contrast, pioneering studies such as those by Scribner and Moxey take a strikingly different approach, according to which Northern Renaissance prints were purposeful, active, and important shaping forces in the communities that produced them. Scribner, for example, contends that religious and political prints of the German Reformation (ca.1517-1555) functioned as popular propaganda: tools in a vigorous campaign aimed at altering people's behavior, attitudes, and beliefs.

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

19. The passage suggests that an adherent to the “orthodox position” would agree with which of the following statements?

- A. Northern Renaissance prints should be regarded as passive representations of their time.
- B. Northern Renaissance prints were part of a campaign aimed at altering contemporary thinking.
- C. Northern Renaissance prints provide reliable records of contemporary events, opinions, and beliefs.

20. Replacement of the word “passive” which of the following words results in the least change in meaning for the passage?

- A. disinterested
- B. submissive
- C. flaccid
- D. supine
- E. unreceptive

**Passage9. Geese can often be seen**

Geese can often be seen grazing in coastal salt marshes. Unfortunately, their intense grazing removes the grassy covering, exposing marsh sediment; this increases evaporation, which in turn increases salt concentration in marsh sediments. Because of this increased concentration, regrowth of plants is minimal, leading to increased erosion, which leads to a decrease in the fertile topsoil, leading to even less regrowth. In time, the salt marsh becomes a mudflat. This process challenges one of the most widely held beliefs about the dynamics of salt-marsh ecosystems: supposedly, consumers such as geese do not play a large role in controlling the productivity of marsh systems. Rather, **the standard view** claims, marshes are controlled by bottom-up factors, such as nutrients and physical factors.

7. The author discusses “the standard view” most likely in order to identify a view that

- A. explains the occurrence of the chain of events described in the passage
- B. provide? a summary of the chain of events described in the passage
- C. is called into question by the chain of events described in the passage
- D. advocates reassessment of the widely held belief described in the passage
- E. is undermined by the widely held belief described in the passage

8. According to the passage, which of the following is a widely held belief about geese?

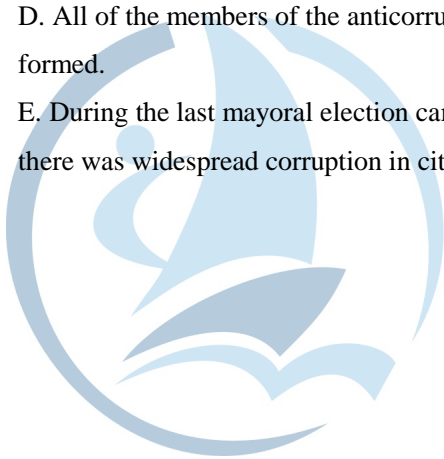
- A. They are not often seen grazing in coastal salt marshes.
- B. They are not the primary consumers in salt-marsh ecosystems.
- C. They play only a minor role in the productivity of salt-marsh ecosystems.
- D. They are the primary determinants of which resources will thrive in coastal salt marshes.
- E. They control the productivity of salt-marsh ecosystems through a bottom-up process.

**Passage 10. Last year, Mayor Stephens**

Last year, Mayor Stephens established a special law-enforcement task force with the avowed mission of eradicating corruption in city government. The mayor's handpicked task force has now begun prosecuting a dozen city officials. Since all of these officials were appointed by Mayor Bixby, Mayor Stephens' predecessor and longtime political foe, it is clear that those being prosecuted have been targeted because of their political affiliations.

17. Which of the following, if true, most weakens the editorial's argument?

- A. Complaints of official corruption in city government have decreased since the anticorruption task force began operating.
- B. Former mayor Bixby did not publicly oppose Mayor Stephens' establishment of the anticorruption task force.
- C. Almost all of the officials who have served in city government for any length of time are appointees of Mayor Bixby.
- D. All of the members of the anticorruption task force had other jobs in city government before the task force was formed.
- E. During the last mayoral election campaign, then-Mayor Bixby hotly disputed the current mayor's claim that there was widespread corruption in city government.



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**Passage 11. In the 1980s, neuroscientists**

In the 1980s, neuroscientists studying the brain processes underlying our sense of conscious will compared subjects' judgments regarding their subjective will to move (W) and actual movement (M) with objective electroencephalographic activity called readiness potential, or RP. As expected, W preceded M: subjects consciously perceived the intention to move as preceding a conscious experience of actually moving. This might seem to suggest an appropriate correspondence between the sequence of subjective experiences and the sequence of the underlying events in the brain. But researchers actually found a surprising **temporal** relation between subjective experience and objectively measured neural events: in direct contradiction of the classical conception of free will, neural preparation to move (RP) preceded conscious awareness of the intention to move (W) by hundreds of milliseconds.

18. Based on information contained in the passage, which of the following chains of events would most closely conform to the classical conception of free will?

- A. W followed by RP followed by M
- B. RP followed by W followed by M
- C. M followed by W followed by RP
- D. RP followed by M followed by W
- E. RP followed by W and M simultaneously

19. In the context in which it appears, "temporal" most nearly means

- A. secular
- B. mundane
- C. numerical
- D. physiological
- E. chronological

20. The author of the passage mentions the classical conception of free will primarily in order to

- A. argue that earlier theories regarding certain brain processes were based on false assumptions
- B. suggest a possible flaw in the reasoning of neuroscientists conducting the study discussed in the passage
- C. provide a possible explanation for the unexpected results obtained by neuroscientists
- D. cast doubt on neuroscientists' conclusions regarding the temporal sequence of brain processes
- E. indicate the reason that the results of the neuroscientists' study were surprising



**Passage2. Computers cannot accurately**

Computers cannot accurately predict climate change unless the mathematical equations fed into them adequately capture the natural meteorological processes they are intended to simulate. Moreover, there are processes that influence climate, such as modifications in land use, that scientists do not know how to simulate. The failure to incorporate such a process into a computer climate model can lead the model astray because a small initial effect can initiate a feedback cycle: a perturbation in one variable modifies a second variable, which in turn **amplifies** the original disturbance. An increase in temperature, for example, can boost the moisture content of the atmosphere, which then causes further warming because water vapor is a greenhouse gas.

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

7. The passage mentions which of the following as adversely affecting the accuracy of computer predictions of climate change?

- A. Failure to allow for some of the processes that influence climate
- B. Mathematical equations that do not accurately reflect natural phenomena
- C. An overestimate of the role of feedback cycles

8. In the context in which it appears, “amplifies” most nearly means

- A. exacerbates
- B. explicates
- C. expatiates
- D. adds detail to
- E. makes louder

**Passage 13. The decrease in responsiveness**

The decrease in responsiveness that follows continuous stimulation (adaptation) is common to all sensory systems, including olfaction. With continued exposure to chronically present ambient odors, individuals' perception of odor intensity is greatly reduced. Moreover, these perceptual changes can be profound and durable. It is commonly reported that following extended absences from the odorous environment, reexposure may still fail to elicit perception at the original intensity.

Most **research on olfactory adaptation** examines relatively transient changes in stimulus detection or perceived intensity—rarely exceeding several hours and often less—but because olfactory adaptation can be produced with relatively short exposures, these durations are sufficient for investigating many parameters of the phenomenon. However, exposures to odors in natural environments often occur over far longer periods, and the resulting adaptations may differ qualitatively from short-term olfactory adaptation. For example, studies show that even brief periods of odorant stimulation produce transient reductions in receptors in the olfactory epithelium, a process termed **“receptor fatigue.”** Prolonged odor stimulation, however, could produce more long-lasting reductions in response, possibly involving structures higher in the central nervous system pathway.

9. According to the passage, the phenomenon of olfactory adaptation may cause individuals who are reexposed to an odorous environment after an extended absence to

- A. experience a heightened perception of the odor
- B. perceive the odor as being less intense than it was upon first exposure
- C. return to their original level of perception of the odor
- D. exhibit a decreased tolerance for the odorous environment
- E. experience the phenomenon of adaptation in other sensory systems

10. The passage asserts which of the following about the exposures involved in the “research on olfactory adaptation”?

- A. The exposures are of long enough duration for researchers to investigate many aspects of olfactory adaptation.
- B. The exposures have rarely consisted of reexposures following extended absences from the odorous environment.
- C. The exposures are intended to reproduce the relatively transient olfactory changes typical of exposures to odors in natural environments.
- D. Those exposures of relatively short duration are often insufficient to produce the phenomenon of receptor fatigue in study subjects.
- E. Those exposures lasting several hours produce reductions in receptors in the olfactory epithelium that are similar to the reductions caused by prolonged odor stimulation.

11. The author of the passage discusses “receptor fatigue” primarily in order to
- A. explain the physiological process through which long-lasting reductions in response are thought to be produced
  - B. provide an example of a process that subjects would probably not experience during a prolonged period of odorant stimulation
  - C. help illustrate how the information gathered from most olfactory research may not be sufficient to describe the effects of extended exposures to odors
  - D. show how studies of short-term olfactory adaptation have only accounted for the reductions in response that follow relatively brief absences from an odorous environment
  - E. qualify a statement about the severity and duration of the perceptual changes caused by exposure to chronically present ambient odors

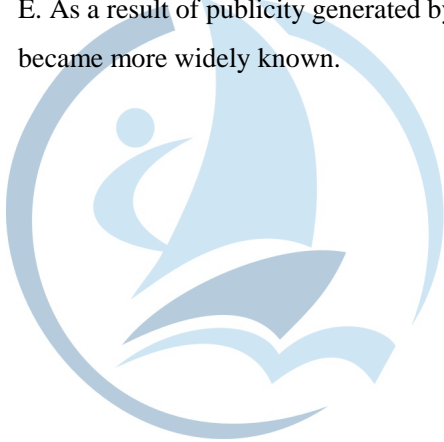


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**Passage 14. As an example of**

As an example of the devastation wrought on music publishers by the photocopier, one executive noted that for a recent choral festival with 1,200 singers, the festival's organizing committee purchased only 12 copies of the music published by her company that was performed as part of the festival.

12. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the support the example lends to the executive's contention that music publishers have been devastated by the photocopier?
- A. Only a third of the 1,200 singers were involved in performing the music published by the executive's company.
  - B. Half of the singers at the festival had already heard the music they were to perform before they began to practice for the festival.
  - C. Because of shortages in funding, the organizing committee of the choral festival required singers to purchase their own copies of the music performed at the festival.
  - D. Each copy of music that was performed at the festival was shared by two singers.
  - E. As a result of publicity generated by its performance at the festival, the type of music performed at the festival became more widely known.



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**Passage 15. According to the conventional view**

According to the conventional view, serfdom in nineteenth-century Russia inhibited economic growth. In this view Russian peasants' status as serfs kept them poor through burdensome taxes in cash, in labor, and in kind; through restrictions on mobility; and through various forms of coercion. Melton, however, argues that serfdom was perfectly compatible with economic growth, because many Russian serfs were able to get around landlords' rules and regulations. If serfs could pay for passports, they were usually granted permission to leave the estate. If they could pay the fine, they could establish a separate household; and if they had the resources, they could hire laborers to cultivate the communal lands, while they themselves engaged in trade or worked as migrant laborers in cities.

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

17. It can be inferred from the passage that the "rules and regulations" affecting serfdom in Russia involved
- A. responsibility for the work needed to accomplish certain defined tasks
  - B. restrictions on freedom of movement
  - C. limitations on the ability to set up an independent household

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

18. The highlighted sentence has which of the following functions in the passage?
- A. It provides support for an argument presented in the preceding sentence.
  - B. It provides evidence that helps undermine a view introduced in the first sentence.
  - C. It raises a question that the succeeding sentence will resolve.

**Passage 16. A tall tree can transport**

A tall tree can transport a hundred gallons of water a day from its roots deep underground to the treetop. Is this movement propelled by pulling the water from above or pushing it from below? The pull mechanism has long been favored by most scientists. First proposed in the late 1800s, the theory relies on a property of water not commonly associated with fluids: its tensile strength. Instead of making a clean break, water evaporating from treetops tugs on the remaining water molecules, with that tug extending from molecule to molecule all the way down to the roots. The tree itself does not actually push or pull; all the energy for lifting water comes from the sun's evaporative power.

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

19. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?

- A. The pull theory is not universally accepted by scientists.
- B. The pull theory depends on one of water's physical properties.
- C. The pull theory originated earlier than did the push theory.

20. The passage provides information on each of the following EXCEPT

- A. when the pull theory originated
- B. the amount of water a tall tree can transport
- C. the significance of water's tensile strength in the pull theory
- D. the role of the sun in the pull theory
- E. the mechanism underlying water's tensile strength

**Passage 17. Although vastly popular**

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

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

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

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

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



**Passage 18. Sportfishers introduced the**

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

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

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



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**Passage 19. Biologist know that some**

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

18. According to the passage, which of the following occurs as a result of cooling in the upper layers of the ocean?

- A. The concentration of oxygen in the air above the ocean's surface decreases.
- B. The concentration of DMS in the air above the ocean's surface increases.
- C. The nutrient supply at the surface of the ocean is replenished.
- D. Cloud formation increases over the ocean.
- E. Marine algae make more efficient use of nutrients.

19. Which of the following is most similar to the role played by marine algae in the global climate control system proposed by Lovelock?


- A. A fan that continually replaces stale air in a room with fresh air from outside.
- B. A thermostat that automatically controls an air-conditioning system.
- C. An insulating blanket that retains heat.
- D. A filter used to purify water.
- E. A dehumidifier that constantly removes moisture from the air in a room.

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

- A. Provide support for Lovelock's response to an objection mentioned in the passage.
- B. Suggest that the climatic effects of DMS production have been underestimated.
- C. Acknowledge that Lovelock's hypothesis is based in part on speculation.
- D. Demonstrate that DMS production alters the planet in more than one way.
- E. Assert that algae are the sole beneficiaries of DMS production.


**Passage20. Animal live longer when**

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

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

- A. Provide specific examples of organisms whose longevity does not increase in response to calorie restriction.
- B. Illustrate the probable means by which organisms placed on a calorie-restriction diet compensate for the reduction in available food-based level.
- C. Suggest the mechanism that is responsible for prolonging the life of organism whose calorie intake is significantly reduced.
- D. Give an example that explain why scientists' thinking about the physiological effects of calorie restriction changed.
- E. Distinguish the different ways that mammalian and non-mammalian metabolisms respond to significant reductions in calorie intake

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

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

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

**Passage 21. Many scholars have argued**

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

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

9. The primary purpose of the passage is to

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

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

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

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

11. In the passage, the mention of "Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee" serves primarily to

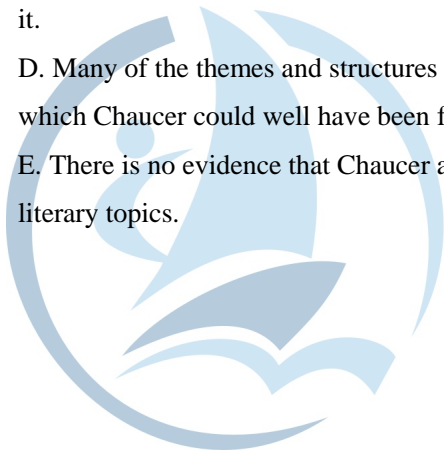
- A. suggest that some states were better than others at anticipating postwar economic needs
- B. identify evidence used to support a view held by scholars mentioned at the beginning of the passage
- C. suggest that federal investment in some kinds of manufacturing was excessive
- D. identify the states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

**Passage22. There are many structural**

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

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

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



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**Passage23. Although the passenger pigeons**

Although the passenger pigeons, now extinct, were abundant in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century America, archaeological studies at twelfth-century Cahokian sites in the present day United States examined household food trash and found that traces of passenger pigeon were quite rare. Given that the sites were close to a huge passenger pigeon roost documented by John James Audubon in the nineteenth century and that Cahokians consumed almost every other animal protein source available, the archaeologists conducting the studies concluded the passenger pigeon population had once been very limited before increasing dramatically in post-Columbian America. Other archaeologists have criticized those conclusions on the grounds that passenger pigeon bones would not be likely to be preserved. But all the archaeological projects found plenty of bird bones- and even tiny bones from fish.

17. The author of the passage mentions “tiny bones from fish” primarily in order to
- A. explain why traces of passenger pigeon are rare at Cahokian sites
  - B. support a claim about the wide variety of animal proteins in the Cahokian diet
  - C. provide evidence that confirms a theory about the extinction of the passenger pigeon
  - D. cast doubt on the conclusion reached by the archaeologists who conducted the studies discussed in the passage
  - E. counter an objection to an interpretation of the data obtained from Cahokian sites
18. Which of the following, if true, would most call into question the reasoning of “the archaeologists conducting the studies”?
- A. Audubon was unable to correctly identify twelfth-century Cahokian sites
  - B. Audubon made his observations before passenger pigeon populations began to decline.
  - C. Passenger pigeons would have been attracted to household food trash
  - D. Archaeologist have found passenger pigeon remains among food waste at eighteenth-century human settlements
  - E. Passenger pigeons tended not to roost at the same sites for very many generations

**Passage 24. A divide between aesthetic and**

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

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

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

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

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



**Passage 25. Late-eighteenth-century English**

Late-eighteenth-century English cultural authorities seemingly concurred that women readers should prefer history, seen as edifying, than fiction, which was considered as frivolous and reductive. Readers of Marry Ann Hanway's novel *Andrew Stewart, or the Northern Wanderer*, learning that its heroine delights in David Hume's and Edward Gibbon's histories, could conclude that 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 loves it more than she does the Gothic fiction Catherine prefers. But in both cases, the compliment of history is more double-edged than it might actually appear. Many readers have noticed a proto-feminist critique of history in Catherine's protest that she disfavors 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 largely seen as being less objectionable as 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.

9. The author's primary purpose is that

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

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

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

11. The highlighted sentence exemplifies which of the following?

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

12. The author mentions the “widespread doubts” in order to
- A. support a point about the scholarly merit of Hume’s writings
  - B. contrast Hume’s philosophical writing with his writing on historical subjects
  - C. suggest that Hanway did not understand the implicit controversy depicting her heroine as reading Hume
  - D. identify an ambiguity in Hanway’s depiction of the philosopher in *The Northern Wanderer*
  - E. illustrate a point about a way eighteenth-century fiction sometimes represented historians

**Passage26. Although initially symptomless**

Although initially symptomless, glaucoma can eventually cause blindness when not properly treated. Tests under laboratory conditions of the traditional treatment, daily administration of eyedrops, show it to be as effective in relieving the internal ocular pressure that causes glaucoma as is a new laser-surgical procedure. Yet glaucoma-related blindness occurs in a significantly smaller percentage of patients who have had the surgery than of patients for whom only the eyedrop treatment was prescribed.

17. Which of following, if true, most helps to explain the low rate glaucoma-related blindness among patients who had the surgery?

- A. Glaucoma-related blindness is no more common among patients who have had only the surgery than it is among patients who had the surgery after using the eyedrops
- B. Doctors rarely recommend the surgery for glaucoma patients who have already started the traditional course of treatment
- C. There is no known physiological cause of glaucoma other than increase in pressure inside the eye
- D. A significant percentage of the people for whom the eyedrop treatment has been prescribed fail to follow the prescribed daily regimen, because the eyedrops have unpleasant side effects.
- E. The eyedrops traditionally prescribed to treat glaucoma are normally prescribed to treat other disease of the eye.

**Passage27. Many theorists now doubt**

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

18. The author's primary purpose is to

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

19. The author of the passage mentions the "continuum" in order to

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

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

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

**Passage28. Human impacts on the natural**

Human impacts on the natural environment during the later part of the Holocene (beginning about 4,000 years ago) confound investigations into environmental change during the period because the signals produced by human- and climate-induced change are sometimes hard to separate. For instance, in the later Holocene, one indicator of increased aridity due to climate change is an increase in pollen from grasses, as forest gives way to grassland. Such a change in vegetation could alternatively be attributed to human impact in the form of agricultural development. Examples of such human impact from 4,000 years ago would be small-scale, however, since the broad ecosystem changes brought about by the widespread adoption of agricultural technologies occurred later.

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

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

8. According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding environmental changes 4,000 years ago?

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

**Passage29. Some archaeologists speculate**

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

9. The passage is primarily concerned with

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

10. The author of the passage implies that which of the following about 25,000 years ago?

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

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

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

**Passage30. Cotton grass, which grows**

Cotton grass, which grows only in arctic regions, has been the only summertime source of protein available to caribou. Caribou that do not get adequate amounts of protein in the summer are unable to reproduce the following year. Rising average temperatures in arctic regions, however, are causing cotton grass to disappear. Therefore, if the warming trend continues, caribou are likely to become extinct.

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

- A. cotton grass is the only one of the caribou's food source that is becoming scarce as temperatures rise in arctic regions.
- B. caribou that do not eat enough protein to reproduce do not live as long as caribou that do
- C. The warming trend in arctic regions will not enable other plants capable of providing protein to caribou to grow there.
- D. The caribou is the only animal that depends on cotton grass as a major source of food.
- E. If the warming trend continues and cotton grass disappears from arctic regions, then cotton grass will be extinct.



**Passage31. Unlike most Jane Austen**

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

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

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

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

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

## Passage 32. When Earth formed 4.6 billion

When Earth formed 4.6 billion years ago, the Sun burned only 70 percent as brightly as it does today. Yet geologic record contains no proof for widespread glaciation until 2.3 billion years ago. Sagan and Mullen proposed in the 1970s that ammonia, a greenhouse gas, warmed early Earth's atmosphere, but succeeding research showed that the Sun's ultraviolet rays quickly destroy ammonia in an oxygen-free environment, such as that of early Earth. Many scientists now attribute much of the warming of early Earth to oxygen-intolerant microbes—methanogens—that produce the greenhouse gas methane. The methanogen hypothesis could help to explain the first global ice age: 2.3 billion years ago, Earth's atmosphere began to fill with oxygen produced by other microbes—cyanobacteria—causing methanogens to decline rapidly.

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

- A. It refutes the possibility of a connection between two events previously believed to be related.
- B. It describes how a hypothesis might account for the timing of a phenomenon discussed earlier in the passage
- C. It presents evidence that casts doubt on a statement made in the first sentence of the passage
- D. It clarifies a distinction between two related hypotheses
- E. It introduces findings that challenge a dominant explanation for a particular phenomenon

8. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about methanogens?

- A. Methanogens must have appeared on Earth later than 2.3 billion years ago.
- B. Methanogens must have been much more prevalent in some regions of the early Earth than in others.
- C. Methanogens produce a greenhouse gas that is more susceptible to destruction by the Sun's ultraviolet rays than is ammonia.
- D. Methanogens could not have thrived in early Earth's atmosphere without the presence of ammonia.
- E. Methanogens would have had a less significant effect on early Earth's atmosphere if they had evolved after the appearance of cyanobacteria.

**Passage33. New methods developed**

New methods developed in genetic research have led taxonomists to revise their views on the evolutionary relationships between many species. Traditionally the relatedness of species has been ascertained by a close comparison of their anatomy. The new methods infer the closeness of any two species' relationship to each other directly from similarities between the species' genetic codes.

17. Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the information?

- A. The apparent degree of relatedness of some species, as determined by anatomical criteria, is not borne out by their degree of genetic similarity.
- B. When they know the differences between two species' genetic codes, taxonomists can infer what the observable anatomical differences between those species must be.
- C. The degree to which individuals of the same species are anatomically similar is determined more by their genetic codes than by such environmental factors as food supply.
- D. The traditional anatomical methods by which taxonomists investigated the relatedness of species are incapable of any further refinement.
- E. Without the use of genetic methods, taxonomists would never be able to obtain any accurate information about species' degrees of relatedness to one another.

**Passage34. Some historians question**

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

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

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

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

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

20. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the highlighted sentence?

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

**Passage35. Feminist scholars have tended**

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

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

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

8. The author of the passage suggests that the feminist scholars mentioned in the first sentence distort the meaning of certain nineteenth-century American women's choices by
- A. ascribing those choices to a particular attitude toward marriage
  - B. ignoring evidence about single women's motives for becoming writers or professionals
  - C. overestimating the number of nineteenth-century American women who were single by choice.

**Passage36. Many researchers attribute**

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

9. The primary purpose of the passage is to

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

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

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

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

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

**Passage37. People widely believed that**

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

16. Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

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



**Passage38. 1800 Thomas Dilworth's New Guide**

1800 Thomas Dilworth's New Guide to the English Dialogue was being widely used to teach reading in the United States. Dilworth's primer, unlike earlier ones, stressed the importance of children's understanding what they read. While it is in fact unlikely that children would have recognized all the vocabulary Dilworth used, that was at least his stated goal. Dilworth recognized that primers should enable children to decode words from print with the form of language they already knew: speech. In contrast, many **earlier authors** assumed that, just as introductory Latin texts taught children an unknown language, introductory English texts should teach English as if it, too, were an unknown language—such their esoteric choice of vocabulary, it in effect became unknown.

17. According to the passage, the “earlier authors” adopted a model for English instruction that

- A. mirrored the practice used in Latin instruction
- B. was originally formulated by Dilworth
- C. was less esoteric than that adopted by Dilworth
- D. stressed familiarity with the peculiarities of English spelling
- E. emphasized the importance of fluent and articulate speech

18. The author of the passage would probably agree with which of the following criticisms of English primers predating Dilworth's?

- A. Their Latinate grammatical terms poorly described the structures of English.
- B. They failed to make effective use of the knowledge of language a child already possessed.
- C. Their texts typically focused on subject matter that held little intrinsic interest for their readers.
- D. They neglected to teach the language in a sufficiently systematic way.
- E. They required a pedagogical method that few American teachers of the era possessed.

**Passage39. Prominent among theories**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Passage40. Many cultural anthropologists**

Many cultural anthropologists have come to reject the scientific framework of empiricism that dominated the field until the 1970s and now regard all scientific knowledge as socially constructed. They argue that information about cultures during the empiricist era typically came from anthropologists who brought with them a prepackaged set of conscious and unconscious biases. Cultural anthropology, according to the post-1970s critique, is unavoidably subjective, and the anthropologist should be explicit in acknowledging that fact. Anthropology should stop striving to build a better database about cultural behavior and should turn to developing a more humanistic interpretation of cultures. The new framework holds that it may be more enlightening to investigate the biases of earlier texts than to continue with empirical methodologies.

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

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

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

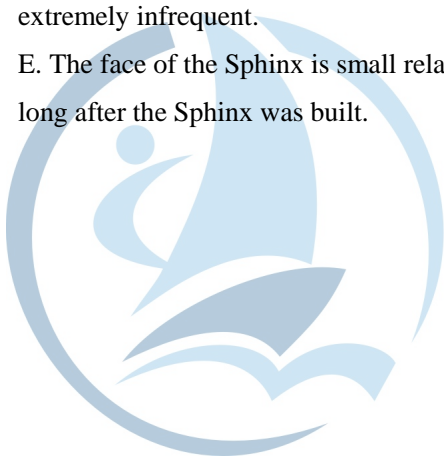
- A. build a better, less subjective database about cultural behavior
- B. strive to improve the empirical methodologies used until the 1970s
- C. reject the notion that scientific knowledge is socially constructed
- D. turn to examining older anthropological texts for unacknowledged biases
- E. integrate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

**Passage41. The Great Sphinx is a huge**

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

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

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



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**Passage 42. As of late 1980s, neither**

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

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

18. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with

- A. confirming a theory
- B. supporting a statement
- C. presenting new information
- D. predicting future discoveries
- E. comparing points of view

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

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

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

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

**Passage 43. Some researchers claim that**

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

7. Which of the following best describe the function of the highlighted sentence?

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

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

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

**Passage 44. Writing about nineteenth-century**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Passage 45. There have long been**

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

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

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

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

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

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



**Passage 46. The editors of the essay**

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

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

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

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

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

**Passage 47. Our study revealed that nest-guarding**

Our study indicated that nest-guarding long-tailed skinks [a species of lizard] homed [returned to their nests] more successfully when displaced shorter distances. There are two reasons why homing success rates reduced with growing displacement distance. One possibility is that females were merely displaced too far to find their way home. However, this is unlikely given that some individuals managed to find their way home from each distance we used. The second possibility deals with trade-offs between the risks related to making a long return trip and the benefits of returning. Animals should consume energy only when the associated costs are low. As reptiles increase the time spent moving, their daily energy expenditure increases significantly. The energetic costs of returning home and the chances that the eggs will have been preyed upon during the return trip both increase considerably as displacement distance increases. For instance, the 130 hours (ca 5.5 days) that female skinks spent returning from a distance of 300 meters is sufficient for an egg-eating snake to locate and prey upon the whole clutch. Nevertheless, females with larger clutches were more probable to home at distances more than 50 meters. For these females, the relative fitness benefits related to having more eggs successfully hatch may outweigh the energetic costs of returning to a nest site, even though the nest may have already been preyed upon.

9. The primary purpose of the passage is to

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

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

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

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

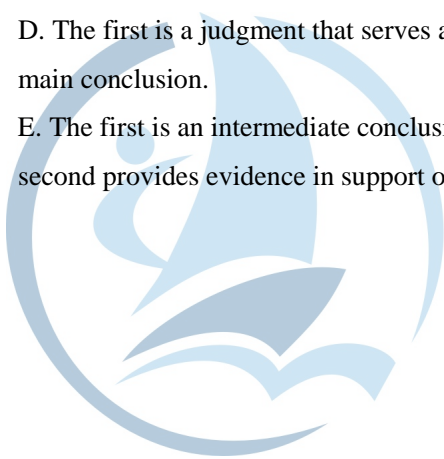
- A. They had relatively small clutches
- B. They were unable to find their way home
- C. They lacked sufficient energy to home successfully
- D. They had male long-tailed skinks guarding their clutches
- E. They detected evidence of egg-eating snakes in the vicinity of their nests.

**Passage48. Stylistic evidence and .**

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

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

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



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**Passage49. From 1910 to 1913, woman**

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

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

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

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

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

**Passage50. Some attine ants carry**

Some attine ants carry vegetation into their nests and add fungal material, thereby creating “gardens” in which fungal food for the ants grow. Because the ants play the behaviorally active role, it seems compelling to say that they cultivate and control the passive fungi. But even if that is true, the symbiotic association has existed for so long that cultivar traits may have evolved in the fungi that benefit the fungi but not necessarily the ants. Furthermore, many microorganisms have developed sophisticated mechanisms to **manipulate** the physiology and behavior of their symbiotic animals. It is not implausible, therefore, that the ants’ fungi have evolved chemical and physiological schemes that alter ant behavior to serve the fungus’ reproductive interests, possibly even compromising the reproductive interests of the ant hosts.

19. The passage points out which of the following in order to explain the appeal of the notion that some attine ants cultivate and control fungus?

- A. The ants play the behaviorally active role in the symbiotic relationship.
- B. The ants purposefully carry vegetation into their nests for their own consumption.
- C. Fungus is physiologically a passive substance.
- D. Other organisms are able to manipulate their symbiotic partners.
- E. The chemical and physiological properties of the fungus are subject to ant influence.

20. In the context in which it appears, the word “manipulate” most nearly means

- A. influence
- B. oversee
- C. coerce
- D. deceive
- E. outmaneuver

**Passage51. Columnist: Until very recently**

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

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

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

**Passage 52. Hotter and more massive**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**Passage53. In the 1920s, Gerstmann**

In the 1920s, Gerstmann described a set of problems found in people who have suffered damage to the brain's left parietal lobe, problems that contain being unable to comprehend arithmetic and having difficulty recognizing one's fingers. There is still no consensus on whether the symptoms Gerstmann noticed constitute a syndrome, but the parts of the brain used for storing facts about numbers and for representing the fingers are close to each other. Mental representations of numbers and of fingers may hence be functionally connected. A 2005 experiment had people perform some tasks requiring dexterity and others including matching pairs of numbers, while an area of their parietal lobes—the left angular gyrus—was stimulated by a magnetic field. Facility at both sets of tasks was jeopardized.

7. The author of the passage would most likely agree that the highlighted statement suggests

- A. a flaw in the experiment conducted in 2005
- B. a means by which dexterity might compensate for a loss of arithmetic ability
- C. an explanation for some of Gerstmann's observations
- D. an anomaly in some of Gerstmann's results
- E. a reason to doubt damage to the left parietal lobe as a causal factor in certain symptoms

8. The author of the passage describes the "2005 experiment" and its results primarily in order to

- A. establish the proximity between the part of the brain used for storing numerical information and the part used for representing the fingers
- B. illustrate the implications that Gerstmann's work may have for experimental research
- C. cast doubt on the idea that damage to the left parietal lobe causes the set of problems that Gerstmann described
- D. support a hypothesis about a significant association between parts of the brain related to fingers and to numbers
- E. suggest that the problems Gerstmann noted in relation to numbers and fingers have a different cause than the other problems associated with parietal lobe damage



**Passage 54. The “deindustrialization” thesis**

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

9. The purpose of the passage is to

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

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

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

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

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



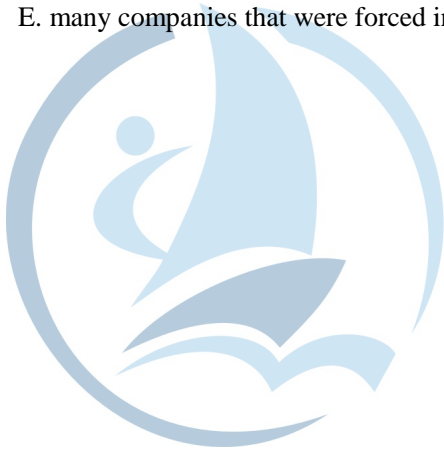
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**Passage55. The economy of Colonia**

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

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

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



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**Passage 56. Meggers argued that agriculture**

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

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

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

18. In the context of the passage the highlighted sentence serves to

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

**Passage 57. During the Pleistocene epoch**

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

19. The primary purpose of the passage is to

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

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

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

**Passage58. Most seismologists assume**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Passage59. Because of strong overall**

Because of strong overall stylistic similarities, prehistoric cave paintings in El Castillo, Spain and others in Altamira, Spain, were thought to date from the same period. Recent pigment analyses, however, established the Altamira paintings as by far the older and as about the same age as a third group of paintings done in a different overall style. Nevertheless, this case does not prove that stylistic similarities cannot be a reliable indicator of closeness in age, since .

17. Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

- A. experts who knew the results of the pigment analyses reexamined these paintings and found no previously unnoticed stylistic similarities between the Altamira paintings and the paintings in the third group
- B. there are certain stylistic features that the Altamira paintings share with all known paintings of their period and do not share with the El Castillo paintings
- C. before dating by pigment analysis was widely practiced, stylistic similarities were the only means of determining whether two prehistoric cave paintings dated from the same period
- D. determining the age of a prehistoric cave painting simply by reference to the age of the pigments used in that painting substitutes technology for artistic judgment
- E. there are experts who maintain that the results of the recent pigment analyses leave the striking stylistic similarities between the El Castillo paintings and the Altamira paintings unexplained

**Passage 60.** The revival of mural painting

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

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

18. The primary purpose of the passage is to

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

19. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the "cultural centers" is true?

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



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

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



**Passage 61. Where Carlos Bulosan aimed**

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.

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

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

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

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

**Passage 62. Most mammals reach sexual**

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

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

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

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

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

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



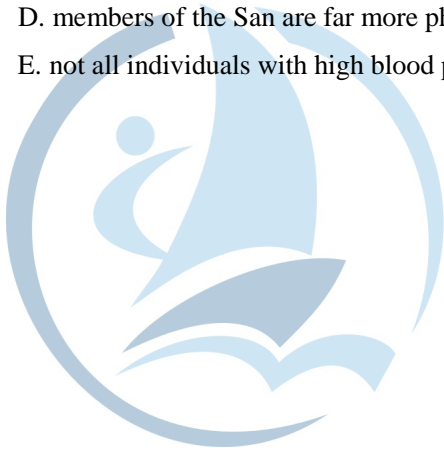
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**Passage63. Members of the San**

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

16. Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

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



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**Passage64. In the early twentieth century**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Passage65. Benjamin Franklin is portrayed**

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

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

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

2. Emerson is mentioned in the passage primarily to

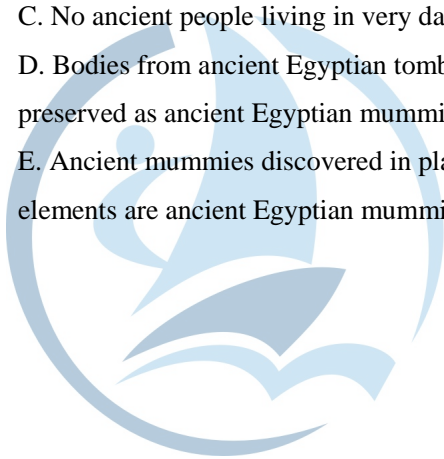
- A. identify the origin of a particular understanding of franklin
- B. elaborate on a view of franklin that the author takes issue with
- C. point to a controversial claim about Franklin’s historical legacy
- E. introduce the question of who Franklin’s main scientific influences were
- F. suggests that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

**Passage66. Although several ancient**

Although several ancient cultures practiced mummification, mummies from ancient Egypt are generally more wellpreserved than mummies of similar antiquity from other cultures. One possible explanation for this difference is that the mummification techniques or materials used by ancient Egyptians were better than those of other cultures. A second, more likely, explanation is that the extremely dry climate of ancient Egypt was largely responsible, given that dryness promotes the preservation of organic remains generally.

3. Which of the following provide the most support for the argument?

- A. The materials used by ancient Egyptians for mummification were not used by any other ancient culture that practiced mummification.
- B. Some ancient Egyptian mummies are better preserved than other ancient Egyptian mummies from around the same time.
- C. No ancient people living in very damp areas practiced mummification.
- D. Bodies from ancient Egyptian tombs dating from before the practice of mummification began are almost as well preserved as ancient Egyptian mummies.
- E. Ancient mummies discovered in places other than Egypt have typically not been as well protected from the elements as ancient Egyptian mummies were.



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**Passage 67. Analyzing levels of proportional**

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

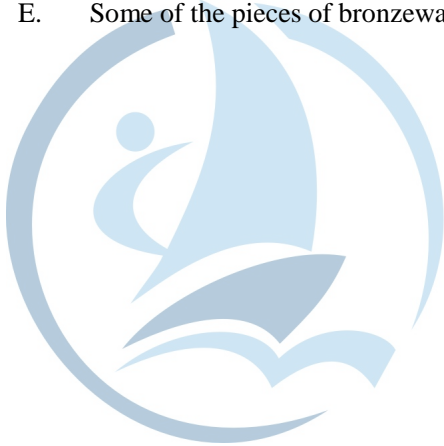
1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. Summarize a demographic trend over time
  - B. Present findings on a demographic group
  - C. Analyze the demographic composition of a type of job
  - D. Explain the need for particular social research
  - E. Argue for the implementation of a social policy
2. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as whole?
  - A. It hypothesizes a phenomenon that might explain a point made in the preceding sentence.
  - B. It provides evidence that undermines the assertion made in the first sentence.
  - C. It offers a projection regarding the development of a trend mentioned earlier in the passage.
  - D. It presents an interpretation of a discrepancy noted earlier in the passage.
  - E. It proposed an implementation of a policy mentioned in the preceding sentence.
3. The passage suggests which of the following regarding "access to managerial positions" for disadvantaged groups?
  - A. This access is only significant when the percentage of disadvantaged group members in managerial positions mirrors the percent of that group in the general public.
  - B. This access is largely the result of policy decisions made in response to the interests of those groups.
  - C. This access has meaning apart from any policy benefits it confer on those groups.
  - D. This access often creates increased access to nonmanagerial positions for those groups
  - E. The extent of this access tends to be similar across different disadvantaged groups

**Passage68. The Minoan civilization flourished**

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

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

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



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**Passage69. When selecting a nest, the**

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

2. The author of the passage considers “current speeds” in order to
- A. Identify a factor that undermines the significance of nest stone size for female river blennies.
  - B. Indicate one possible advantage of river blenny nest that do not face southeast.
  - C. Eliminate a possible explanation for a nest orientation tendency among female river blennies.
  - D. Indicate why female river blennies are sensitive to both size and orientation of possible nests.
  - E. Suggest a reason why many female blennies prefer southeast-facing nests.
3. In the context in which it appears, “sensitive to” most nearly means
- A. irritated by
  - B. altered by
  - C. impressionable regarding
  - D. vulnerable to
  - E. significant to

**Passage70. A critical consensus**

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 description, arresting images, and subtle characterization. And for all her exacting sense of fact, McCarthy's greatest contribution was to blur the distinctions between different kinds of prose writing, to show how fiction could be opened up to the thinking mind and how essays could profit from the techniques of fiction.

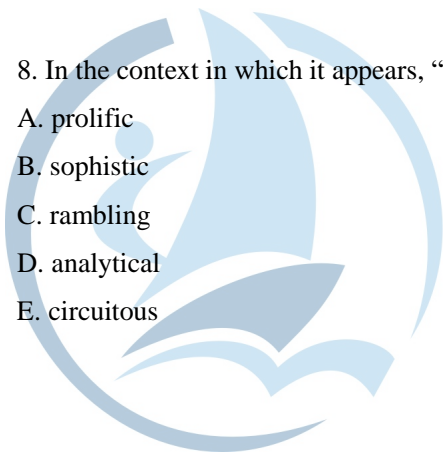
**For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

7. The author of the passage suggests that Mary McCarthy's writing is characterized by

- A. the use in her essays of devices more typical in works of fiction
- B. a narrowing of the differences between narrative and expository
- C. careful attention to factual accuracy

8. In the context in which it appears, "discursive" most nearly means

- A. prolific
- B. sophistic
- C. rambling
- D. analytical
- E. circuitous



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**Passage71. In mountainous regions**

In mountainous regions, the timberline is the highest altitude at which trees grow. In the Rocky Mountains, the current timberline is at the altitude above which growing season temperatures remain cooler than 10 degrees centigrade. Fossilized remains of trees that grew 10,000 years ago have been found 100 meters above the current Rocky Mountain timberline. Clearly, therefore, the climate of the Rocky Mountains is cooler now than it was 10,000 years ago.

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

- A. In the past 10,000 years, the only trees to have grown above today's timberline are the trees whose fossilized remains have been found.
- B. No trees grew 10,000 years ago at altitudes higher than the ones at which fossilized tree remains have been found.
- C. The fossils are not of species of trees that were able to tolerate cooler growing temperatures than are the species that currently grow near the timberline.
- D. The Rocky Mountains have not eroded significantly over the past 10,000 years.
- E. The climate of the Rocky Mountains has never been significantly warmer than during the lifetime of the trees whose fossilized remains have been found.

**Passage72. According to Hill and Spicer**

According to Hill and Spicer, the term “nation-state” is a misnomer, since the ideal model of a monolingual, culturally homogeneous state has never existed, not even among Europeans, who invented the nation-state concept and introduced it to the rest of the world. Modern European states, they argue, emerged after the Renaissance through the rise of nations (i.e., specific ethnic groups) to positions of political and economic dominance over a number of other ethnic groups within the bounded political territories. The term “nation-state”, Hill and Spicer argue, obscures the internal cultural and linguistic diversity of states that could more accurately be called “conquest states.” The resurgence of multiple ethnic groups within a single state, Hill says, is not “potentially threatening to the sovereign jurisdiction of the state,” as Urban and Sherzer suggest; rather, the assertion of cultural differences threatens to reveal ethnocentric beliefs and practices upon which conquest states were historically founded and thus to open up the possibility for a “nations-state” in which conquered ethnic groups enjoy equal rights with the conquering ethnic group but do not face the threat of persecution or cultural assimilation into the dominant ethnic group.

18. The primary purpose of the passage is to

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

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

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

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

- A. coalitions of distinct ethnic groups with similar concerns
- B. Distinct ethnic groups
- C. Culturally homogeneous states
- D. Linguistically diverse states
- E. Territorially bounded states

**Passage73. Although Elizabeth Stuart**

Although Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' novel *Doctor Zay* (1882) dominates critical discussion of Phelps' interest in woman doctors, preceding it were many little-known writings by Phelps. These writings underscored the achievements of already established women doctors, the imperative of medically educating and training women in the face of pernicious resistance, and the medical woman's symbolic value as an agent of healing in post-Civil War America. An exploration of this largely overlooked early prose demonstrates that Phelps played an instrumental role in legitimizing the American medical woman during a crucial earlier period when the number of women doctors in the United States increased substantially, but the woman doctor remained perhaps the most controversial new presence on the nation's occupational landscape.

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

7. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would be likely to agree with which of the following statements about Phelps' writing?

- A. While Phelps' earlier works did a great deal toward legitimizing the figure of the American woman doctor, her novel *Doctor Zay* did not.
- B. Critics have tended to underestimate the impact Phelps' earlier work had in helping to legitimize the figure of the American woman doctor during an important period.
- C. The substantial increase in the number of woman doctors in post-Civil War America was a more significant factor than was Phelps' writing in helping to legitimize woman doctors in post-Civil War America.

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

The passage provides information on which of the following?

- A. The public response to the emergence of women doctors during Phelps' lifetime
- B. How Phelps' earlier works advanced the cause of American women doctors
- C. The relative fame of *Doctor Zay* in comparison with Phelps' other writings



**Passage 74. MacArthur and Wilson suggested**

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

9. The primary purpose of the passage is to

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

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

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

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

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

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

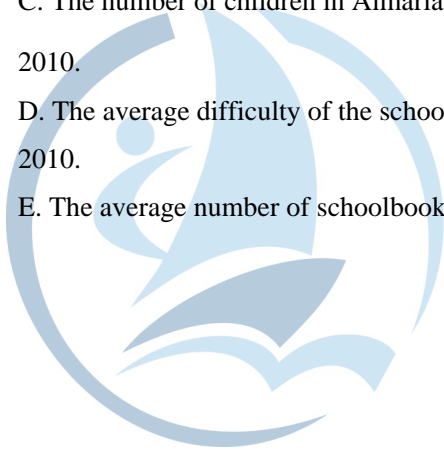


**Passage75. Although the percentage of**

Although the percentage of first graders in Almaria who were excellent readers varied little between 1995 and 2010, the percentage of first graders who had considerable difficulty reading their schoolbooks increased markedly during that period. This evidence strongly indicates that the average reading ability of first graders decreased between 1995 and 2010.

16. Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest additional support for the argument?

- A. The number of hours devoted to reading activities in first-grade classrooms in Almaria did not vary significantly, on average, between 1995 and 2010.
- B. The percentage of first graders in Almaria who had difficulty solving arithmetic problems did not increase as much between 1995 and 2010 as did the percentage of first graders who had reading difficulties.
- C. The number of children in Almaria who were enrolled as first graders decreased steadily between 1995 and 2010.
- D. The average difficulty of the schoolbooks used in first-grade classrooms in Almaria decreased between 1995 and 2010.
- E. The average number of schoolbooks used in first-grade classrooms in Almaria increased between 1995 and 2010.



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**Passage76. In 1919 Britain experienced**

In 1919 Britain experienced its largest ever reduction in industrial working hours, to 48 per week. In Dowie's view the 48-hour week played a central role in Britain's poor economic performance during the 1920s. Dowie argued that the reduction, together with rapid wage growth, drove up prices. However, Greasley and Oxley found that the First World War (1914-1918) constituted a more powerful negative macroeconomic shock to Britain's competitiveness. And Scott argues that Dowie's thesis ignores considerable evidence that hourly productivity improves when hours are reduced from a high base level. Crucially, Dowie's thesis does not acknowledge that hours were reduced to around 48 hours a week for industrial workers in most industrialized nations at this time so far—undermining any potential impact of reduced hours on industrial productivity relative to other nations.

17. Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest support for Scott's argument?

- A. Companies have generally found that part-time employees are less productive than full-time ones.
- B. When the total number of hours worked at a company increases owing to the addition of more employees, the usual result is improved productivity at the company.
- C. When the total hours worked by all employees per week in two companies are equivalent, hourly productivity tends to be equivalent as well.
- D. Companies whose employees usually work a high number of hours tend to have greater total costs than do similar companies whose employees work fewer hours.
- E. Companies have found that total output per employee is not necessarily changed by reductions in the number of hours worked per employee.

18. It can be inferred from the passage that in the view of Greasley and Oxley

- A. a reduced workweek was ultimately beneficial to employees
- B. the economic effects of the reduction in working hours in 1919 were brief
- C. Britain became less economically competitive in the 1920s
- D. reduced working hours were the primary cause of the economic changes observed by Dowie
- E. the changes in economic performance in Britain in the 1920s were unforeseen

**Passage77. A bird's plumage, while**

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

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

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

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

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

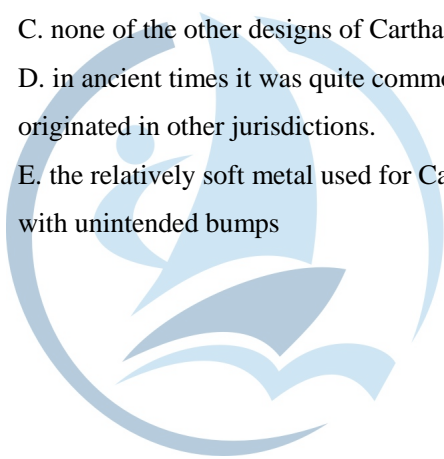
- A. They are more similar to humans' underlying body parts than most people assume.
- B. They are more predictable in their workings than are the underlying body parts of humans.
- C. Their smooth and graceful actions belie how complicated they actually are.
- D. They work in much different ways than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

**Passage78. A hoard of coins recently**

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

16. Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

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



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**Passage79. An influential early view**

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

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

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

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

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

**Passage80. The finding that there**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Passage 81. Although recent years**

Although recent years have seen substantial reductions in noxious pollutants from individual motor vehicles, the number of such vehicles has been steadily increasing. Consequently, more than 100 cities in the United States still have levels of carbon monoxide, particulate matter, and ozone (generated by photochemical reactions with hydrocarbons from vehicle exhaust) that exceed legally established limits. There is a growing realization that the only effective way to achieve further reductions in vehicle emissions—short of a massive shift away from the private automobile—is to replace conventional diesel fuel and gasoline with cleaner-burning fuels such as compressed natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, ethanol, or methanol.

All of these alternatives are carbon-based fuels whose molecules are smaller and simpler than those of gasoline. These molecules burn more cleanly than gasoline, in part because they have fewer, if any, carbon-carbon bonds, and the hydrocarbons they do emit are less likely to generate ozone. The combustion of larger molecules, which have multiple carbon-carbon bonds, involves a more complex series of reactions. These reactions increase the probability of incomplete combustion and are more likely to release uncombusted and photochemically active hydrocarbon compounds into the atmosphere. On the other hand, alternative fuels do have drawbacks. Compressed natural gas would require that vehicles have a set of heavy fuel tanks—a serious liability in terms of performance and fuel efficiency—and liquefied petroleum gas faces fundamental limits on supply.

Ethanol and methanol, on the other hand, have important advantages over other carbon-based alternative fuels: they have a higher energy content per volume and would require minimal changes in the existing network for distributing motor fuel. Ethanol is commonly used as a gasoline supplement, but it is currently about twice as expensive as methanol, the low cost of which is one of its attractive features. Methanol's most attractive feature, however, is that it can reduce by about 90 percent the vehicle emissions that form ozone, the most serious urban air pollutant.

Like any alternative fuel, methanol has its critics. Yet much of the criticism is based on the use of “gasoline clone” vehicles that do not incorporate even the simplest design improvements that are made possible with the use of methanol. It is true, for example, that a given volume of methanol provides only about one-half of the energy that gasoline and diesel fuel do; other things being equal, the fuel tank would have to be somewhat larger and heavier. However, since methanol-fueled vehicles could be designed to be much more efficient than “gasoline clone” vehicles fueled with methanol, they would need comparatively less fuel. Vehicles incorporating only the simplest of the engine improvements that methanol makes feasible would still contribute to an immediate lessening of urban air pollution.

8. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) countering a flawed argument that dismisses a possible solution to a problem
- (B) reconciling contradictory points of view about the nature of a problem
- (C) identifying the strengths of possible solutions to a problem
- (D) discussing a problem and arguing in favor of one solution to it
- (E) outlining a plan of action to solve a problem and discussing the obstacles blocking that plan



9. According to the passage, incomplete combustion is more likely to occur with gasoline than with an alternative fuel because

- (A) the combustion of gasoline releases photochemically active hydrocarbons
- (B) the combustion of gasoline involves an intricate series of reactions
- (C) gasoline molecules have a simple molecular structure
- (D) gasoline is composed of small molecules.
- (E) gasoline is a carbon-based fuel

10. which of the following most closely parallels the situation described in the first sentence of the passage?

- (A) Although a town reduces its public services in order to avoid a tax increase, the town's tax rate exceeds that of other towns in the surrounding area.
- (B) Although a state passes strict laws to limit the type of toxic material that can be disposed of in public landfills, illegal dumping continues to increase.
- (C) Although a town's citizens reduce their individual use of water, the town's water supplies continue to dwindle because of a steady increase in the total population of the town.
- (D) Although a country attempts to increase the sale of domestic goods by adding a tax to the price of imported goods, the sale of imported goods within the country continues to increase.
- (E) Although a country reduces the speed limit on its national highways, the number of fatalities caused by automobile accidents continues to increase.

11. It can be inferred from the passage that a vehicle specifically designed to use methanol for fuel would

- (A) be somewhat lighter in total body weight than a conventional vehicle fueled with gasoline
- (B) be more expensive to operate than a conventional vehicle fueled with gasoline
- (C) have a larger and more powerful engine than a conventional vehicle fueled with gasoline
- (D) have a larger and heavier fuel tank than a "gasoline clone" vehicle fueled with methanol
- (E) average more miles per gallon than a "gasoline clone" vehicle fueled with methanol



**Passage82.The work of English**

The work of English writer Aphra Behn (1640-1689) changed markedly during the 1680s, as she turned from writing plays to writing prose narratives. According to literary critic Rachel Camell, most scholars view this change as primarily motivated by financial considerations: earning a living by writing for the theatre became more difficult in the 1680s, so Behn tried various other types of prose genres in the hope of finding another lucrative medium. In fact, a long epistolary scandal novel that she wrote in the mid-1680s sold quite well. Yet, as Camell notes, Behn did not repeat this approach in her other prose works; instead, she turned to writing shorter, more serious novels, even though only about half of these were published during her lifetime. Camell argues that Behn, whose stage productions are primarily comedies, may have turned to an emerging literary form, the novel, in a conscious attempt to criticize, and subvert for her own ends, the conventions and ideology of a well-established form of her day, the dramatic tragedy.

Camell acknowledges that Behn admired the skill of such contemporary writers of dramatic tragedy as John Dryden, and that Behn's own comic stage productions displayed the same partisanship for the reigning Stuart monarchy that characterized most of the politically oriented dramatic tragedies of her day. However, Camell argues that Behn took issue with the way in which these writers and plays defined the nature of tragedy. As prescribed by Dryden, tragedy was supposed to concern a heroic man who is a public figure and who undergoes a fall that evokes pity from the audience. Camell points out that Behn's tragic novels focus instead on the plight of little-known women and the private world of the household; even in her few novels featuring male protagonists, Behn insists on the importance of the crimes these otherwise heroic figures commit in the domestic sphere. Moreover, according to Camell, Behn questioned the view promulgated by monarchist dramatic tragedies such as Dryden's: that the envisioned "public" political ideal—passive obedience to the nation's king—ought to be mirrored in the private sphere, with family members wholly obedient to a male head of household. Camell sees Behn's novels not only as rejecting the model of patriarchal and hierarchical family order, but also as warning that insisting on such a parallel can result in real tragedy befalling the members of the domestic sphere. According to Camell, Behn's choice of literary form underscores the differences between her own approach to crafting a tragic story and that taken in the dramatic tragedies, with their **artificial distinction** between the public and private spheres. Behn's novels engage in the political dialogue of her era by demonstrating that the good of the nation ultimately encompasses more than the good of the public figures who rule it.

9. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. tracing how Behn's view of the nature of tragedy changed over time
- B. explaining one author's view of Behn's contribution to the development of an emerging literary form
- C. differentiating between the early and the late literary works of Behn
- D. contrasting the approaches to tragedy taken by Behn and by Dryden
- E. presenting one scholar's explanation for a major development in Behn's literary career

10. The passage suggests that Camell sees Behn's novels featuring male protagonists as differing from dramatic tragedies such as Dryden's featuring male protagonists in that the former

- A. depict these characters as less than heroic in their public actions
- B. emphasize the consequences of these characters' actions in the private sphere
- C. insist on a parallel between the public and the private spheres
- D. are aimed at a predominantly female audience
- E. depict family members who disobey these protagonists

11. The passage suggests that Camell believes Behn held which of the following attitudes about the relationship between the private and public spheres?

- A. The private sphere is more appropriate than is the public sphere as the setting for plays about political events.
- B. The structure of the private sphere should not replicate the hierarchical order of the public sphere.
- C. Actions in the private sphere are more fundamental to ensuring the good of the nation than are actions in the public sphere.
- D. Crimes committed in the private sphere are likely to cause tragedy in the public sphere rather than vice versa.
- E. The private sphere is the mirror in which issues affecting the public sphere can most clearly be seen.

12. It can be inferred from the passage that the "artificial distinction" refers to the

- A. practice utilized in dramatic tragedies of providing different structural models for the public and the private spheres
- B. ideology of many dramatic tragedies that advocate passive obedience only in the private sphere and not in the public sphere
- C. convention that drama ought to concern events in the public sphere and that novels ought to concern events in the private sphere
- D. assumption made by the authors of conventional dramatic tragedies that legitimate tragic action occurs only in the public sphere
- E. approach taken by the dramatic tragedies in depicting male and female characters differently, depending on whether their roles were public or private

**Passage83. Despite winning several**

Despite winning several prestigious literary awards of the day, when it first appeared, Alice Walker's *The Color of Purple* generated critical unease over puzzling aspects of its compositions. In what, as one reviewer put it, was "clearly intended to be a realistic novel," many reviewers perceived violations of the conventions of the realistic novel form, pointing out variously that late in the book, the narrator protagonist Celie and her friends are propelled toward a happy ending with more velocity than credibility, that the letters from Nettie to her sister Celie intrude into the middle of the main action with little motivation or warrant, and that the device of Celie's letters to God is especially unrealistic inasmuch as it forgoes the concretizing details that traditionally have given the epistolary novel (that is, a novel composed of letters) its peculiar verisimilitude: the ruses to enable mailing letters, the cache, and especially the letters received in return.

Indeed, the violations of realistic convention are so flagrant that they might well call into question whether *The Color of Purple* is indeed intended to be a realistic novel, especially since there are indications that at least some of those aspects of the novel regarded by viewers as puzzling may constitute its links to modes of writing other than Anglo-European nineteenth-century realism. For example, Henry Louis Gates, Jr., has recently located the letters to God within an African American tradition deriving from slave narrative, a tradition in which the act of writing is linked to a powerful deity who "speaks" through scripture and bestows literacy as an act of grace. For Gates, the concern with finding a voice, which he sees as the defining feature of African American literature, links Celie's letters with certain narrative aspects of Zora Neale Hurston's 1937 novel *Their Eyes Were Watching God*, the acknowledged predecessor of *The Color of Purple*.

Gates's paradigm suggests how misleading it may be to assume that mainstream realist criteria are appropriate for evaluating *The Color of Purple*. But in his preoccupation with voice as a primary element unifying both the speaking subject and the text as a whole Gates does not elucidate many of the more conventional structural features of Walker's novel. For instance, while the letters from Nettie clearly illustrate Nettie's acquisition of her own voice, Gates's focus on "voice" sheds little light on the place that these letters occupy in the narrative or on why the plot takes this sudden jump into geographically and culturally removed surroundings. What is needed is an evaluative paradigm that, rather than obscuring such startling structural features (which may actually be explicitly intended to undermine traditional Anglo-European novelistic conventions), confronts them, thus illuminating the deliberately provocative ways in which *The Color of Purple* departs from the traditional models to which it has been compared.

9. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the letters from Nettie to Celie?

- A. They mark an unintended shift to geographically and culturally removed surroundings
- B. They may represent a conscious attempt to undermine certain novelistic conventions
- C. They are more closely connected to the main action of the novel than is at first apparent
- D. They owe more to the tradition of the slave narrative than do Celie's letters to God
- E. They illustrate the traditional concretizing details of the epistolary novel form

10. In the second paragraph, the author of the passage is primarily concerned with
- A. examining the ways in which *The Color of Purple* echoes its acknowledged predecessor, *Their Eyes Were Watching God*
  - B. providing an example of a critic who has adequately addressed the structural features of *The Color of Purple*
  - C. suggesting that literary models other than the nineteenth-century realistic novel may inform our understanding of *The Color of Purple*
  - D. demonstrating the ineffectiveness of a particularly scholarly attempt to suggest an alternative way of evaluating *The Color of Purple*
  - E. disputing the perceived notion that *The Color of Purple* departs from conventions of the realistic novel form
11. According to the passage, an evaluative paradigm that confronts the startling structural features of *The Color of Purple* would accomplish which of the following?
- A. It would adequately explain why many reviewers of this novel have discerned its connections to the realistic novel tradition
  - B. It would show the ways in which this novel differs from its reputed Anglo-European nineteenth-century models
  - C. It would explicate the overarching role of voice in this novel
  - D. It would address the ways in which this novel echoes the central themes of Hurston's *Their Eyes Are Watching God*
  - E. It would reveal ways in which these structural features serve to parody novelistic conventions
12. The author of the passage suggests that Gates is most like the reviewers mentioned in the first paragraph in which of the following ways?
- A. He points out discrepancies between *The Color of Purple* and other traditional epistolary novels
  - B. He sees the concern with finding a voice as central to both *The Color of Purple* and *Their Eyes Are Watching God*
  - C. He assumes that *The Color of Purple* is intended to be a novel primarily in the tradition of Anglo-American nineteenth-century realism
  - D. He does not address many of the unsettling structural features of *The Color of Purple*
  - E. He recognizes the departure of *The Color of Purple* from traditional Anglo-European realistic novel conventions.

**Passage84. Mary Barton, particularly**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. uncritical enthusiasm
- B. Unresolved ambivalence
- C. Qualified approval
- D. Resigned acceptance
- E. Mild irritation

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

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



**Passage85. “Blues is for singing,”**

“Blues is for singing,” writes folk musicologist Paul Oliver, and “is not a form of folk song that stands up particularly well when written down.” A poet who wants to write blues can attempt to avoid this problem by poeticizing the form—but literary blues tend to read like bad poetry rather than like refined folk song. For Oliver, the true spirit of the blues inevitably eludes the self-conscious imitator. However, Langston Hughes, the first writer to grapple with these difficulties of blue poetry, in fact succeeded in producing poems that capture the quality of genuine, performed blues while remaining effective as poems. In inventing blues poetry, Hughes solved two problems: first, how to write blues lyrics in such a way that they work on the printed page, and second, how to exploit the blues form poetically without losing all sense of authenticity.

There are many styles of blues, but the distinction of importance to Hughes is between the genres referred to as “folk blues” and “classic blues.” Folk blues and classic blues are distinguished from one another by differences in performers (local talents versus touring professionals), patronage (local community versus mass audience), creation (improvised versus composed), and transmission (oral versus written). It has been a commonplace among critics that Hughes adopted the classic blues as the primary model for his blues poetry, and that he writes his best blues poetry when he tries least to imitate the folk blues. In this view, Hughes’ attempts to imitate the folk blues are too self-conscious, too determined to romanticize the African American experience, too intent on reproducing what he takes to be the quaint humor and naïve simplicity of the folk blues to be successful.

But a more realistic view is that by conveying his perceptions as a folk artist ought to—through an accumulation of details over the span of his blues oeuvre, rather than by overloading each poem with quaintness and naivety—Hughes made his most important contributions to the genre. His blues poems are in fact closer stylistically to the folk blues on which he modeled them than to the cultivated classic blues. Arnold Rampersad has observed that virtually all of the poems in the 1927 collection in which Hughes essentially originated blues poetry fall deliberately within the “range of utterance” of common folk. This surely applies to “Young Gal’s Blues,” in which Hughes avoids the conventionally “poetic” language and images that the subjects of death and love sometimes elicit in his ordinary lyric poetry. To see what Hughes’ blues poetry might have been like if he had truly adopted the classic blues as his model, one need only look to “Golden Brown Blues,” a song lyric Hughes wrote for composer W.C. Handy. Its images, allusions, and diction are conspicuously remote from the common “range of utterance.”

9. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. describe the influence of folk and classic blues on blues poetry
- B. analyze the effect of African American culture on blues poetry
- C. demonstrate that the language used in Hughes’ blues poetry is colloquial
- D. defend Hughes’ blues poetry against criticism that it is derivative
- E. refute an accepted view of Hughes’ blues poetry style

10. The author of the passage uses the highlighted quotation primarily to
- A. indicate how blues poetry should be performed
  - B. highlight the difficulties faced by writers of blues poetry
  - C. support the idea that blues poetry is a genre doomed to fail
  - D. illustrate the obstacles that blues poetry is unable to overcome
  - E. suggest that written forms of blues are less authentic than sung blues
11. It can be inferred from the passage that, as compared with the language of “Golden Brown Blues,” the language of “Young Gal’s Blues” is
- A. more colloquial
  - B. more melodious
  - C. marked by more allusions
  - D. characterized by more conventional imagery
  - E. more typical of classic blues song lyrics
12. According to the passage, Hughes’ blues poetry and classic blues are similar in which of the following ways?
- A. Both are improvised
  - B. Both are written down
  - C. Both are intended for the same audience
  - D. Neither uses colloquial language
  - E. Neither is professionally performed



**Passage86. In the late nineteenth century**

In the late nineteenth century, art critics regarded seventeenth-century Dutch paintings as direct reflections of reality. The paintings were discussed as an index of the democracy of a society that chose to represent its class, action, and occupations exactly as they were, wide-ranging realism was seen as the great accomplishment of Dutch art. However, the achievement of more recent study of Dutch art has been the recovery of the fact that the “realistic” paintings are more than depictions of daily life. They are, of course, that too, but it has now become clear that such paintings are to be taken as symbolizing mortality, the transience of earthly life, and the power of God, and as message that range from the mildly moralizing to the firmly didactic. How explicit and consistent the symbolizing process was intended to be is a much thornier matter, but anyone who has more familiarity than a passing acquaintance with Dutch literature or with the kinds of images used in illustrated books (above all emblem books) will know how much less pervasive was the habit of investing ordinary objects than of investing scenes with meaning that go beyond their surface and outward appearance. In the mid-1960s, Eddy de Jongh published an extraordinary array of material----especially from the emblem books and vernacular literature-----that confirmed the unreliability of taking Dutch pictures at surface value alone.

The major difficulty, however, with the findings of critics such as de Jongh is that it is not easy to assess the multiplicity of levels in which Dutch viewers interpreted these pictures. De Jongh's followers typically regard the pictures as purely symbolic. Not every object within Dutch paintings need be interpreted in terms of the gloss given to its equivalent representation in the emblem books. Not every foot warmer is to be interpreted in terms of the foot warmer in Rowmer Visscher's *Sinnepoppen* of 1614, not every **bridle** is an emblem of restraint (though many were indeed just that). To maintain as Brown does, that the two children in Netscher's painting *A Lady Teaching a Child to Read* stand for industry and idleness” is to fail to understand that the painting has a variety of possible meanings, even though the picture undoubtedly carries unmistakable symbolic meanings, too. Modern Art historians may well find the discovery of parallels between a painting and a specific emblem exciting, they may, like seventeenth-century viewers, search for the double that lie behind many paintings. But seventeenth-century response can hardly be reduced to the level of formula. To suggest otherwise is to imply a laboriousness of mental process that may well characterize modern interpretations of seventeenth-century Dutch Art, but that was, for the most part, not characteristic in the seventeenth century.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with which of the following?
  - A. Reconciling two different points of view about how art reflects
  - B. Criticizing a traditional method of interpretation
  - C. Tracing the development of an innovative scholarly approach
  - D. Describing and evaluating a recent critical approach
  - E. Describing a long-standing controversy and how it was resolved

2. The author of the passage mentions bridles in the highlighted portion of the passage most likely in order to
- A. Suggest that restraint was only one of the many symbolic meanings attached to bridles
  - B. Provide an example of an everyday, physical object that was not endowed with symbolic meaning
  - C. Provide an example of an object that modern critics have endowed with symbolic meaning different from the meaning assigned it by seventeenth-century Dutch artists
  - D. Provide an example of an object with symbolic meaning that was not always used as a symbol
  - E. Provide an example of an everyday object that appears in a significant number of seventeenth-century Dutch paintings
3. Which of the following best describes the function of the last paragraph of the passage?
- A. It provides specific applications of the critical approach introduced in the preceding paragraph
  - B. It presents a caveat about the critical approach discussed in the preceding paragraph
  - C. It presents the research on which a theory presented in the preceding paragraph is based
  - D. It refutes a theory presented in the preceding paragraph and advocates a return to a more traditional approach
  - E. It provides further information about the unusual phenomenon described in the preceding paragraph
4. The passage suggests which of the following about emblem books in seventeenth-century Holland?
- A. They confirm that seventeenth century Dutch painting depict some objects and scenes rarely found in daily life.
  - B. They are more useful than vernacular literature in providing information about the symbolic content of seventeenth-century Dutch painting.
  - C. They have been misinterpreted by art critics, such as be Jongh, who claim seventeenth-century Dutch paintings contain symbolic meaning
  - D. They are not useful in interpreting seventeenth-century Dutch landscape painting.
  - E. They contain material that challenges the assumptions of the nineteenth-century critics about seventeenth-century Dutch painting.

**Passage 87. In February 1848 the people**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Passage 89**

Although, recent years have seen substantial reductions in noxious pollutants from individual motor vehicles, the number of such vehicles has been steadily increasing, consequently, more than 100 cities in the United States still have levels of carbon monoxide, particulate matter, and ozone (generated by photochemical reactions with hydrocarbons from vehicle exhaust) that exceed legally established limits. There is a growing realization that the only effective way to achieve further reductions in vehicle emissions—short of a massive shift away from the private automobile—is to replace conventional diesel fuel and gasoline with cleaner-burning fuels such as compressed natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, ethanol, or methanol.

All of these alternatives are carbon-based fuels whose molecules are smaller and simpler than those of gasoline. These molecules burn more cleanly than gasoline, in part because they have fewer, if any, carbon-carbon bonds, and the hydrocarbons they do emit are less likely to generate ozone. The combustion of larger molecules, which have multiple carbon-carbon bonds, involves a more complex series of reactions. These reactions increase the probability of incomplete combustion and are more likely to release uncombusted and photochemically active hydrocarbon compounds into the atmosphere. On the other hand, alternative fuels do have drawbacks. Compressed natural gas would require that vehicles have a set of heavy fuel tanks—a serious liability in terms of performance and fuel efficiency—and liquefied petroleum gas faces fundamental limits on supply.

Ethanol and methanol, on the other hand, have important advantages over other carbon-based alternative fuels: they have a higher energy content per volume and would require minimal changes in the existing network for distributing motor fuel. Ethanol is commonly used as a gasoline supplement, but it is currently about twice as expensive as methanol, the low cost of which is one of its attractive features. Methanol's most attractive feature, however, is that it can reduce by about 90 percent the vehicle emissions that form ozone, the most serious urban air pollutant.

Like any alternative fuel, methanol has its critics. Yet much of the criticism is based on the use of “gasoline clone” vehicles that do not incorporate even the simplest design improvements that are made possible with the use of methanol. It is true, for example, that a given volume of methanol provides only about one-half of the energy that gasoline and diesel fuel do; other things being equal, the fuel tank would have to be somewhat larger and heavier. However, since methanol-fueled vehicles could be designed to be much more efficient than “gasoline clone” vehicles fueled with methanol, they would need comparatively less fuel. Vehicles incorporating only the simplest of the engine improvements that methanol makes feasible would still contribute to an immediate lessening of urban air pollution.

1. According to the passage, incomplete combustion is more likely to occur with gasoline than with an alternative fuel because
- A. the combustion of gasoline releases photochemically active hydrocarbons
  - B. the combustion of gasoline involves an intricate series of reactions
  - C. gasoline molecules have a simple molecular structure
  - D. gasoline is composed of small molecules.
  - E. gasoline is a carbon-based fuel
2. Which of the following most closely parallels the situation described in the first sentence of the passage?
- A. Although a town reduces its public services in order to avoid a tax increase, the town's tax rate exceeds that of other towns in the surrounding area.
  - B. Although a state passes strict laws to limit the type of toxic material that can be disposed of in public landfills, illegal dumping continues to increase.
  - C. Although a town's citizens reduce their individual use of water, the town's water supplies continue to dwindle because of a steady increase in the total population of the town.
  - D. Although a country attempts to increase the sale of domestic goods by adding a tax to the price of imported goods, the sale of imported goods within the country continues to increase.
  - E. Although a country reduces the speed limit on its national highways, the number of fatalities caused by automobile accidents continues to increase.
3. It can be inferred from the passage that a vehicle specifically designed to use methanol for fuel would
- A. be somewhat lighter in total body weight than a conventional vehicle fueled with gasoline
  - B. be more expensive to operate than a conventional vehicle fueled with gasoline
  - C. have a larger and more powerful engine than a conventional vehicle fueled with gasoline
  - D. have a larger and heavier fuel tank than a "gasoline clone" vehicle fueled with methanol
  - E. average more miles per gallon than a "gasoline clone" vehicle fueled with methanol
4. The passage suggests which of the following about air pollution?
- A. Further attempts to reduce emissions from gasoline-fueled vehicles will not help lower urban air-pollution levels.
  - B. Attempts to reduce the pollutants that an individual gasoline-fueled vehicle emits have been largely unsuccessful.
  - C. Few serious attempts have been made to reduce the amount of pollutants emitted by gasoline-fueled vehicles.
  - D. Pollutants emitted by gasoline-fueled vehicles are not the most critical source of urban air pollution.
  - E. Reductions in pollutants emitted by individual vehicles have been offset by increases in pollution from sources other than gasoline-fueled vehicles.



**Passage 91**

Although social learning (the acquisition of specific behaviors by observing other individuals exhibiting those behaviors) is well documented among fish, few studies have investigated social learning within a developmental context in these taxa. Rather than investigating the development of a particular skill, Chapman, Ward, and Krause investigated the role of group density during development in later foraging success in laboratory-housed guppies. When raised with a small number of conspecifics (members of the same species), guppies were quicker to locate food by following a trained adult guppy than were guppies raised in large groups. This counterintuitive finding is explained by the fact that guppies reared in the high-density condition were less likely to shoal (swim in a group) with others and, therefore, were less likely to learn the benefits of social learning. Instead, fish reared in high-density situations may learn that conspecifics are to be viewed as competitors, rather than as potential sources of adaptive information. This finding suggests that at least for guppies, the early social environment may have an effect on the capacity for social learning, if not on the socially learned behaviors themselves.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. note a flaw in a scientific finding
- B. describe a particular scientific study
- C. present an interpretation of a findings
- D. note a difference between two scientific findings
- E. contrast two conditions in which a particular phenomenon has been observed

2. Regarding research on fish, it can be inferred from the passage that

- A. research studies of the acquisition of important skills by fish have only recently begun to document the role of conspecifics in the learning process
- B. research on social learning in guppies suggests that guppies differ in important ways from most other fish in the means by which they learn particular skills
- C. research on social learning in fish has generally focused on the acquisition of skills other than foraging
- D. research has established that social learning occurs in some fish species without investigating the development context in which it occurs.
- E. research to investigate social learning has been done more extensively on fish than on other aquatic animals.

3. Which of the following can be inferred about the study by Chapman, Ward, and Krause?

- A. It was initially designed to investigate something other than social learning
- B. It required researchers to observe individual guppies at multiple points in their life spans.
- C. It pointed to the possibility that population density may have little to do with guppies' social learning
- D. It required the observation of guppies under conditions that closely mimicked the conditions of guppies in the wild.
- E. It indicated that guppies gain adaptive information from being reared with a relatively large number of conspecifics

**Passage 92**

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

1. Select the sentence that suggests a possible reason why Hurston wrote the version of *Mules and Men* that was published in 1935.
2. The passage suggests that Hurston may have done which of the following in preparing her original version?
  - A. Discussed her mode of presentation with her publisher before writing the first draft, in order to reduce the possibility of misunderstanding.
  - B. Shortened her presentation of the stories to the bare minimum in order to be able to present more folklore material.
  - C. Put it aside for several decades in order to maximize its potential audience when it was published.
  - D. Reluctantly agreed to reshape it in order to take out various elements with which her publisher had been dissatisfied.
  - E. Chose not to include editorial commentary, in order to present the stories on their own terms.



**Passage 93**

A decrease in face-to-face social contact can precipitate depression. Time spent using the Internet cannot be spent in face-to-face social contact, so psychologists have speculated that sharply increasing Internet use can cause depression. Studies of regular Internet users have found a significantly higher incidence of depression among those who had recently doubled the amount of time they spent using the Internet than among those whose use had not increased. Hence, the psychologists' speculation is correct.

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

- A. In general, the reason that the people in the studies had doubled their Internet use was not that they had earlier experienced a significant decrease in opportunities for face-to-face social contact.
- B. A sharp decrease in face-to-face social contact is the only change in daily activity that can lead to an increased incidence of depression
- C. Using the Internet presents no opportunities for people to increase the amount of face-to-face social contact they experienced in their daily lives.
- D. Regular Internet users who are depressed will experience an immediate improvement in mood if they sharply decrease the amount of time they spend on the Internet.
- E. Before they doubled the time they spent on the Internet, the people who did so were already more prone to depression than are regular Internet users in general.

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**Passage 94**

African American drama has, until recently, been rooted in the mimetic tradition of modern American naturalism. The most distinctive attribute of this tradition is the mechanistic, materialistic conception of humanity. Naturalism sees each individual as inextricably bound to the environment and depicts each person as someone controlled by, instead of controlling, concrete reality. As long as African American drama maintained naturalism as its dominant mode, it could only express the "plight of African American people. Its heroes might declare the madness of reality, but reality inevitably triumphed over them. The surrealistic plays of Adrienne Kennedy mark one of the first departures from naturalism by an African American dramatist. The overall goal of her work has been to depict the world of the soul and the spirit, not to mirror concrete reality. Within this framework, Kennedy has been able to portray African American minds and souls liberated from their connections to the external environment.

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

- A. African American drama has been primarily influenced by naturalism's emphasis on the materialistic.
- B. African American drama has traditionally acknowledged the relationship between the individual and the environment.
- C. African American drama, traditionally naturalistic, has been little influenced by dramatist Kennedy's spiritual and psychological approach to drama.
- D. The work of Kennedy suggests a shift away from a commitment to strict naturalism in African American drama.
- E. The work of Kennedy best exemplifies the current interest of African American artists in the spiritual and psychological worlds.

2. According to the passage, Kennedy is concerned with depicting the

- A. Internal rather than the external life of her characters
- B. Madness of reality rather than the effects of reality
- C. Effects of materialism on African American minds and souls
- D. Relationship between naturalism and the human spirit
- E. Effects that her characters have on the environment

3. Which of the following statements, if true, would most strengthen the author's assertion that Kennedy's work marks a serious departure from the tradition described in the first paragraph?

- A. Kennedy places the action in a real-life setting that is nevertheless unfamiliar to the average viewer or reader.
- B. Kennedy movingly portrays the lives and struggles of prominent African Americans in the United States.
- C. Kennedy uses characters found only in ancient African legends and mythology
- D. Kennedy provides insights into American mimetic tradition and dramatic convention
- E. Kennedy depicts the events in a style reminiscent of a television documentary

**Passage 95**

Although many hypotheses have been proposed to explain why some plant communities are more susceptible than others to invasion by nonnative species, results from field studies have been inconsistent and no consistency has yet emerged. However, a theory based on fluctuating resource availability could integrate most existing hypotheses and successfully resolve many of the **apparently conflicting and ambiguous results** of previous studies. The suggested theory is that a plant community becomes more susceptible to invasion whenever there is an increase in the amount of unused resources. The diversity in the range of resource-release mechanisms could partly explain the absence of consistent ecological correlates of invasibility. In particular, the theory predicts that there will be no necessary relationship between the species diversity of a plant community and its susceptibility to invasion, since near-complete exploitation can each occur in both species-rich and species-poor communities. Though Lonsdale found a positive association between species richness and invasion, this may arise from the tendency of diverse plant communities to be nutrient poor and therefore more responsive to the effects of human-caused influxes of nutrients.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. Assessing the empirical success of a theory
- B. Explaining why no consistent theoretical account of a phenomenon has been possible
- C. Advocating a potential solution to a theoretical impasse
- D. Deducing testable predictions from a proposed theory
- E. Describing the difficulties involved in explaining certain empirical results

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

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

3. According to the author, the theory based on fluctuating resource availability might resolve "apparently conflicting and ambiguous results" because
- A. It explains how a particular circumstance can produce disparate effects
  - B. It does not assume that all of the results are instances of the phenomenon that the theory is intended to explain
  - C. It predicts that seemingly minor variations in research methodology can have a dramatic effect on results
  - D. Its account is based on a statistical tendency rather than on the supposition that the results arise from a causal connection
  - E. It indicates why a similar outcome may be preceded by very different circumstances on different occasions



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Shelker Education

**Passage 96**

Although passenger pigeons, now extinct, were abundant in eighteenth-and nineteenth-century America, archaeological studies at twelfth-century Cahokian sites in the present-day United States examined household food trash and found that traces of passenger pigeon were quite rare. Given that the sites were close to a huge passenger pigeon roost documented by John James Audubon in the nineteenth century and that Cahokians consumed almost every other animal protein source available, the archaeologist conducting the studies concluded the passenger pigeon population had once been very limited before increasing dramatically in post-Columbian America. Other archaeologists have criticized those conclusions on the grounds that passenger pigeon bones would not be likely to be preserved. But all the archaeological projects found plenty of bird bones—and even some tiny bones from fish.

1. The author of the passage mentions tiny bones from fish primarily in order to
  - A. Explain why traces of passenger pigeon are rare at Cahokian sites
  - B. Support a claim about the wide variety of animal proteins in the Cahokian diet
  - C. Provide evidence that confirms a theory about the extinction of the passenger pigeon
  - D. Cast doubt on the conclusion reached by the archaeologists who conducted the studies discussed in the passage
  - E. Counter an objection to an interpretation of the data obtained from Cahokian sites
2. Which of the following, if true, would most call into question the reasoning of the archaeologists conducting the studies?
  - A. Audubon was unable to correctly identify twelfth-century Cahokian sites.
  - B. Audubon made his observations before passenger pigeon populations began to decline
  - C. Passenger pigeons would have been attracted to household food trash.
  - D. Archaeologists have found passenger pigeon remains among food waste at eighteenth-century human settlements.
  - E. Passenger pigeons tended not to roost at the same sites for very many generations.

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**Passage97.**

Although some **skeptics** points to Arctic places such as the high latitudes of Greenland, where temperatures seem to have fallen, a recent scientific report concludes that in recent decades average temperatures have increased faster in the Arctic than elsewhere. Scientists have long suspected that several factors lead to greater temperature swings at Earth's polar regions than elsewhere. First, most of the Arctic is covered in snow and ice, which are highly reflective; if snow and ice melt, the exposed soil, which absorbs heat, serves to accelerate warming. Second, the polar atmosphere is thin, so little energy is required to warm it. Third, less solar energy is lost in evaporation at the frigid poles than in the tropics.

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

1. The passage mentions which of the following as factors that might lead to large temperature swings in Earth's polar regions?

- A. The amount of energy lost due to evaporation at the poles
- B. Soil exposure due to melting snow
- C. The relatively thin atmosphere at the poles

2. In pointing to the apparent temperature change in the high latitudes of Greenland, the "skeptics" mentioned in the passage intend to raise as a question whether

- A. Greenland is less likely to experience extreme temperature changes than are other areas of the Arctic.
- B. Those more localized temperature drops might indicate an important trend not captured by the upward trend of average Arctic temperatures.
- C. There might be a reversal of the temperature trend in the high latitudes of Greenland.
- D. The factors that cause temperature change in the high latitudes of Greenland are different from those that affect the rest of the Arctic.
- E. Greenland has more ice and snow on the ground than do other areas of the Arctic.

**Passage98**

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. Argue against a theory universally accepted by historical researchers
- B. Call attention to an unusual approach to documenting a historical era
- C. Summarize research on a specific historical figure
- D. Counter a particular view about the work of a biographer
- E. Point out subtle differences among controversial historical reports

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

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

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

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



**Passage99. An alarming number of Mediterranean**

An alarming number of Mediterranean monk seals, an endangered species, have recently died. Postmortem analysis showed the presence of an as yet unidentified virus, as well as evidence of a known bacterial toxin. Seawater samples from the area where the seals died did contain unusually high concentrations of the toxic bacterium. Therefore, although both viruses and bacterial toxins can kill seals, it is more likely that these deaths were the result of the bacterial toxin.

8. Which of the following, if true, provides additional evidence to support the conclusion?
- A. Viruses are much more difficult to identify in postmortem analysis than bacteria are.
  - B. Mediterranean monk seals are the only species of seal in the area where the bacterium was found.
  - C. The bacterium is almost always present in the water in at least small concentrations.
  - D. Nearly all the recent deaths were among adult seals, but young seals are far more susceptible to viruses than are adult seals.
  - E. Several years ago, a large number of monk seals died in the same area as a result of exposure to a different bacterial toxin.



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**Passage 100**

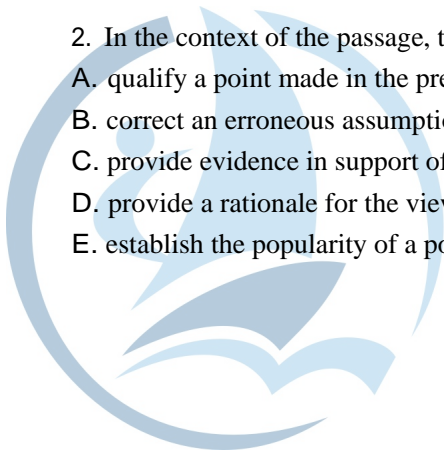
An Irish newspaper editorial encouraging women to participate in the non- importation movement launched in Ireland in 1779 appears consistent with a perception that the political use of the consumer boycott originated in North America and spread eastwards across the Atlantic to Ireland This is a view that most historians have concurred with For example, T H Breen argued that the consumer boycott was a brilliantly original American invention. **Breen did acknowledge that a few isolated boycotts may have taken place in other countries.** However, Mary ODowd argues that from the late seventeenth century, Irish political discourse advocated for the nonconsumption of imported goods and support for home manufactures by women in ways that were strikingly similar to those used later in North America.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. resolving a dispute
- B. advocating a course of action
- C. tracing the evolution of a practice
- D. citing competing views of an issue
- E. chronicling a series of events

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

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



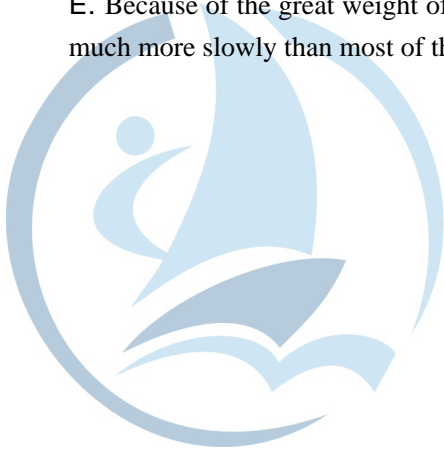
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**Passage 101**

A law has been proposed requiring the cargo boxes of trucks carrying gravel to be covered by a tarpaulin, because vehicles driving close behind open-topped gravel trucks can be damaged by gravel flying off these trucks. The law is unlikely to substantially reduce such damage, however: flying gravel is much less likely to come from the cargo box itself than from the grooves of the tires, in which gravel can become wedged during loading.

1. Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest support for the argument given?

- A. The drivers of vehicles behind a gravel truck are more likely to remain close behind the truck if the truck's cargo box is covered than if it is uncovered.
- B. Most trucks that carry gravel already carry tarpaulins that their drivers use to cover the cargo box when they are carrying sand, which can blow out of the cargo box in significant quantities.
- C. Of all the damage that occurs to vehicles on the highway, debris that flies off trucks is the cause of only a very small fraction.
- D. The proposed law allows open-topped trucks on the highway to have uncovered cargo boxes whenever their cargo boxes are empty.
- E. Because of the great weight of a load of gravel, the driver of a gravel truck is often driving much more slowly than most of the other vehicles on the road.



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**Passage 102**

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

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

1. The passage suggests which of the following about the “contradiction” mentioned in the highlighted sentence?
  - A. It was not generally addressed by critics before the 1970s.
  - B. It is apparent in only a small number of Fern’s writings.
  - C. It has troubled many feminist critics who study Fern.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that Tompkins would be most likely to agree with which of the following about the “critics” mentioned in the passage?
  - A. They accurately characterize the overall result Fern is aiming to achieve.
  - B. They are not as dismissive of Fern as some feminist critics have suggested.
  - C. They exaggerate the extent to which Fern intended her writing to serve a social purpose.
  - D. They wrongly assume that “sentimental” must be a pejorative term.
  - E. They fail to recognize that sentimental rhetoric plays to readers’ emotions

**Passage103.**

A plant-based automobile fuel has just become available in Ternlan. A car can be driven as far on a gallon of the new plant-based fuel as a car can be driven on a gallon of gasoline, but a gallon of the plant-based fuel both costs less and results in less pollution. Therefore, drivers in Ternland who switch to it will reduce the amount they spend on fuel in a year while causing less environmental damage.

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

- A. There is no expense associated with operating an automobile that is higher when the automobile uses the plant-based fuel than when it uses gasoline.
- B. Automobiles that have been operated using the plant-based fuel can no longer be operated using regular gasoline.
- C. The environmental damage attributable to automobiles is due almost entirely to the production and combustion of fuel automobiles use.
- D. The advantages of the plant-based fuel over gasoline will not lead those who switch to the plant-based fuel to do more driving.
- E. Most drivers in Ternland will switch from gasoline to the plant-based fuel.



**Passage 104**

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

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

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

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

**Passage 105**

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

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

1. The passage indicates that Peterson identifies which of the following as obstacles faced by the women included in her study?
- A. The attitudes of Black male intellectuals toward female intellectual work
  - B. The discriminatory attitudes faced by Black women in nineteenth-century America as a whole
  - C. Disagreements among Black women speakers and writers themselves about the impact of the Black intelligentsia

2. It can be inferred that Peterson's study and Foster's study are similar with respect to which of the following?
- A. The writers that each takes up for examination
  - B. The degree to which each has influenced other scholars
  - C. The assumptions that each brings to nineteenth-century African American literature
  - D. Their analysis of the nineteenth-century Black intelligentsia.
  - E. Their interpretation of nineteenth-century America's dominant culture

**Passage 106**

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

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

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

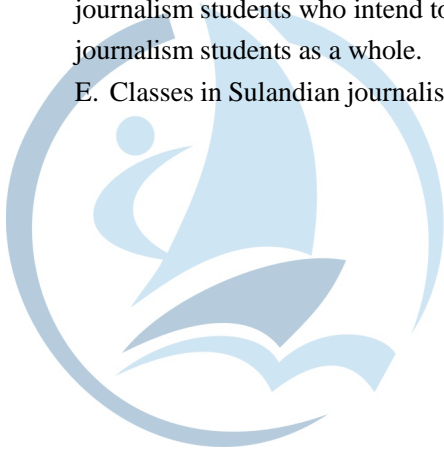
2. It can be inferred that the "theater critics" would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the theatrical productions?

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

**Passage107. Currently, Sulandian television journalists**

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

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



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**Passage 108**

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

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

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

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

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

**Passage 109(without highlighted parts)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

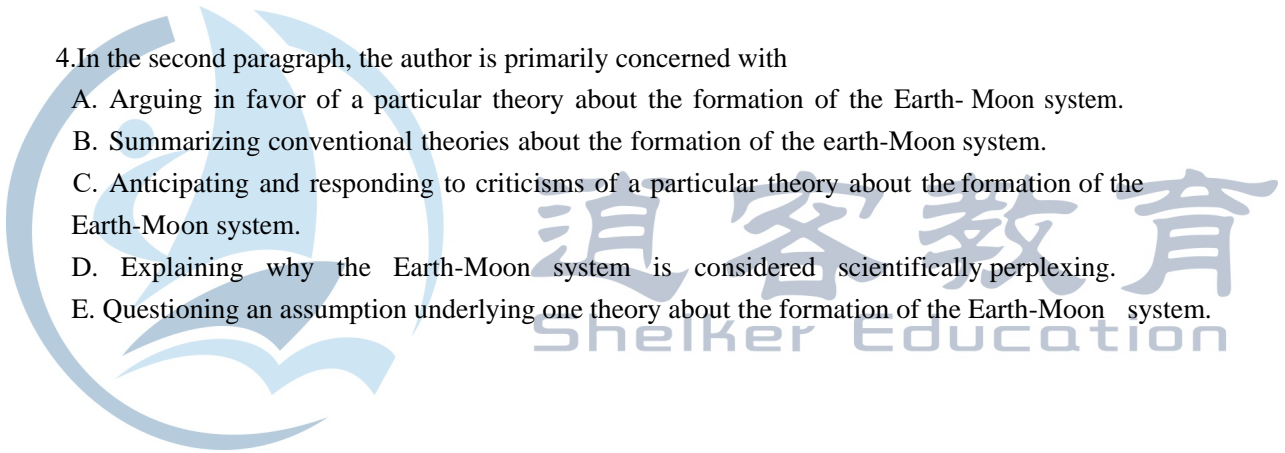
- A. Such models are conclusive with respect to certain anomalies within the solar system, but leave numerous other anomalies unexplained.
- B. Such models are more likely than are earlier models to account for the formation of multi-ring basins.
- C. Such models may be particularly useful in explaining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

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

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

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

- A. Arguing in favor of a particular theory about the formation of the Earth- Moon system.
- B. Summarizing conventional theories about the formation of the earth-Moon system.
- C. Anticipating and responding to criticisms of a particular theory about the formation of the Earth-Moon system.
- D. Explaining why the Earth-Moon system is considered scientifically perplexing.
- E. Questioning an assumption underlying one theory about the formation of the Earth-Moon system.



### Passage 110 the history of the transmission

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

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

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

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

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

- A. Tracing certain changes in the methods used to study the transmission of ancient Roman texts.
- B. Contrasting two types of evidence used in investigating the transmission of ancient Roman texts.
- C. Outlining certain difficulties associated with studying the transmission of ancient Roman texts.
- D. Advocating the use of one type of evidence about ancient Roman texts over the use of another type.
- E. Explaining the development and potential uses and drawbacks of stemmata in the study of ancient Roman texts.

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

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

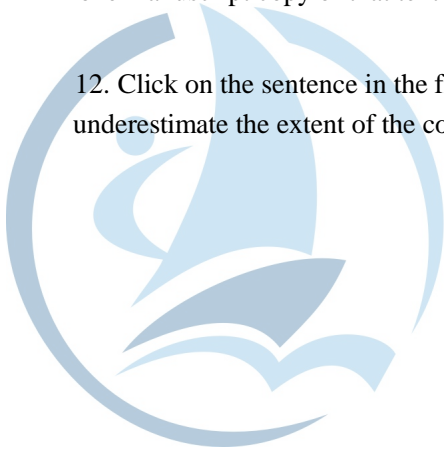
**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

11. In its discussion of external evidence, the passage suggests which of the following about manuscripts of

ancient Roman texts during the Middle Ages?

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

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



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**Passage111. In 1995 the Galileo spacecraft captured**

In 1995 the Galileo spacecraft captured data about Jupiter's atmosphere--namely, the absence of most of the predicted atmospheric water--that challenged prevailing theories about Jupiter's structure. The unexpectedness of this finding fits a larger pattern in which theories about planetary composition and dynamics have failed to predict the realities discovered through space exploration. Instead of "normal planets" whose composition could be predicted by theory, the planets populating our solar system are unique individuals whose chemical and tectonic identities were created through numerous contingent events. One implication of this is that although the universe undoubtedly holds other planetary systems, the duplication of the sequence that produced our solar system and the development of life on Earth is highly unlikely.

Recently **planetary scientists** have suggested that the external preconditions for the development of Earth's biosphere probably included four paramount contingencies. First, a climate conducive to life on Earth depends upon the extraordinarily narrow orbital parameters that define a continuously habitable zone where water can exist in a liquid state. If Earth's orbit were only 5 percent smaller than it is, temperatures during the early stages of Earth's history would have been high enough to vaporize the oceans. If the Earth-Sun distance were as little as 1 percent larger, runaway glaciation on Earth about 2 billion years ago would have caused the oceans to freeze and remain frozen to this day.

Second, Jupiter's enormous mass prevents most Sun-bound comets from penetrating the inner solar system. It has been estimated that without this shield, Earth would have experienced bombardment by comet-sized impactors a thousand times more frequently than has actually been recorded during geological time. Even if Earth's surface were not actually sterilized by this bombardment, it is unlikely that any but the most primitive life-forms could have survived. This suggests that only planetary systems containing both terrestrial planets like Earth and gas giants like Jupiter might be capable of sustaining complex life-forms.

Third, the gravitational shield of the giant outer planets, while highly efficient, must occasionally fail to protect Earth. Paradoxically, while the temperatures required for liquid water exist only in the inner solar system, the key building blocks of life, including water itself, occur primarily beyond the asteroid belt. Thus the evolution of life has depended on a frequency of cometary impacts sufficient to convey water, as well as carbon and nitrogen, from these distant regions of the solar system to Earth while stopping short of an impact magnitude that would destroy the atmosphere and oceans.

Finally, Earth's unique and massive satellite, the Moon, plays a crucial role in stabilizing the obliquity of Earth's rotational axis, this obliquity creates the terrestrial seasonality so important to the evolution and diversity of life. Mars, in contrast, has a wildly **oscillating tilt** and chaotic seasonality, while Venus, rotating slowly backward, has virtually no seasonality at all.



9. The passage is primarily concerned with
- A. Enumerating conditions that may have been necessary for a particular development
  - B. Outlining the conditions under which scientists may be able to predict certain events
  - C. Explaining how a particular finding affected scientists' understanding of a phenomenon
  - D. Suggesting reasons why a particular outcome was more likely to occur than other possible outcomes
  - E. Assessing the relative significance of factors that contributed to a particular occurrence
10. It can be inferred from the passage that the "planetary scientists" would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements concerning the development of complex life forms on Earth?
- A. It might have occurred earlier in Earth's history if cometary impacts had been less frequent than they were.
  - B. It could have occurred if Earth's orbit were 1 percent larger than it is but not if Earth's orbit were 5 percent smaller
  - C. It probably follows a pattern common on other terrestrial planets that occupy planetary systems containing gas giants.
  - D. Its dependence on the effect that Jupiter's gravitational shield has on Earth was difficult to recognize prior to 1995.
  - E. It has been contingent on conditions elsewhere in Earth's solar system as well as on conditions on Earth itself.
11. The author of the passage most likely mentions Mars "oscillating tilt" primarily in order to
- A. Provide evidence for a proposition about the potential effects of cometary impacts
  - B. Emphasize the absence from our solar system of "normal planets"
  - C. Contrast the rotational axis of Mars with that of Venus
  - D. Characterize the role of other planets in the solar system in earth's development
  - E. Emphasize the importance of the Moon to the development of life on Earth
12. The passage suggests each of the following about water on Earth except:
- A. It was conveyed to Earth by comets
  - B. It appeared on Earth earlier than did carbon and nitrogen
  - C. Its existence in a liquid state is contingent on Earth's orbital parameters
  - D. Much of it came from a part of the solar system where water cannot exist in a liquid state
  - E. It is unlikely that there would be much of it available to support life if the gravitational shield of the outer planets did not limit the frequency with which comets strike Earth

**Passage112. Received feminist wisdom has conceived**

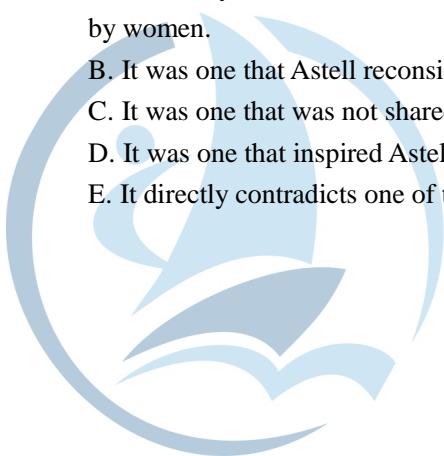
Received feminist wisdom has conceived of history as a male enclave devoid of woman subjects and practitioners, particularly before the twentieth century. As Ann For freedom put it in 1972, “From Herodots’ to Will Durant’s histories, the main characters, the main viewpoints and interests, have all been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

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

7. It can be inferred that Rosalind Miles refers to the “third millennium B.C.” primarily in order to
- A. Present an overview of what the practice of history once entailed
  - B. Suggest that the origins of historical study are much earlier than had been previously thought
  - C. Suggest why the third millennium B.C. Has received so much attention from historians
  - D. Establish a contrast between men and women in terms of how long they have been recording history
  - E. Indicate how significantly the practice of history has changed since the third millennium B.C.



8. It can be inferred from the passage that the term “herstory”
- A. Was popular mainly in the nineteenth century
  - B. Is an old term that feminist put to new uses
  - C. Is controversial within the feminist community
  - D. Is not especially useful to scholars
  - E. Was invented to help make a particular point
9. Mary Astell is discussed by the author as an example of an eighteenth-century feminist historian
- A. Who was representative of the intellectual interests of the woman historians of her time
  - B. Who inspired many practitioners of herstory in the twentieth century
  - C. Who shared with modern herstorians a mistaken assumption regarding the writing of history
  - D. Whose major work aroused much controversy at the time of its publication
  - E. Whose major work still has not received the attention from scholars that it deserves
10. The author implies which of the following about Astell’s “supposition”?
- A. It is likely to have arisen because of Astell’s unawareness of much of the historical work written by women.
  - B. It was one that Astell reconsidered after she wrote her own historical work.
  - C. It was one that was not shared by other feminist historians of Astell’s time.
  - D. It was one that inspired Astell to write her own historical work.
  - E. It directly contradicts one of the basic claims of herstory.



**Passage 113**

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

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

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

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

2. The passage suggests that “some Civil War historians” would probably agree with which of the following statements about Southern Unionists?

- A. Their economic circumstances were more significant than their social and cultural identities in determining their dissent from the Confederate cause.
- B. Their significant to historians lies mainly in what their actions reveal about the mainstream of Confederate nationalism from which they departed
- C. Their political allegiance must be understood in relation to specific local factors that affected their lives during the Civil War period
- D. They were more likely to be from areas outside the upper South and Appalachia than were supporter of the Confederate cause
- E. They were more likely to be from economically privileged groups than were supporters of the Confederate cause.

3. The passage suggests which of the following about histories of the Civil War written before 1930?

- A. Some took a fairly sympathetic view of Southern Unionists.
- B. Interest in these histories has been revived by the work of recent historians
- C. Most offered little analysis of the lives and motives of Southern Unionists.
- D. Many tended to group Southern Unionists into broad categories that obscured their differences
- E. Few accepted the idea that the South was politically unified during the Civil War

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

- A. It challenges a common misconception about the motives driving an influential group of Civil War historians.
- B. It describes a major contribution of the Civil War historians of the 1960s and 1970s that inspired the next generation of scholars.
- C. It calls attention to aspects of the Confederate cause that were alienating to those Southerners who remained loyal to the Union
- D. It identifies a tendency in Civil War scholarship that more recent scholarship has moved away from
- E. It explains how ideological and political aspects of the Confederacy loyalist Southerners to reject the Confederate cause

**Passage 114**

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

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

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

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
  - A. Criticizing adherents of a traditional view for overlooking important data
  - B. Reconciling two different explanations for the same phenomenon
  - C. Describing a reformulation of a traditional interpretation
  - D. Advocating a traditional approach to a controversial subject
  - E. Suggesting that a new interpretation is based on faulty assumptions

2. The author would be most likely to agree with which of the following about Gerteis' formulation of the "Growth interpretation?"

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

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

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

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

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

**Passage 115**

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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## Passage116.

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

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

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



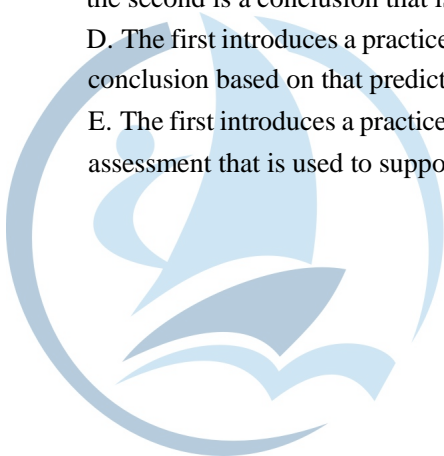
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**Passage117. Cuts that need to be held closed**

Cuts that need to be held closed in order to heal properly have generally been held closed with stitches. However, pressure to reduce medical costs is mounting. Consequently, it is likely that a newly developed adhesive will become the routine method of holding most types of cuts closed. The new adhesive holds most types of cuts closed as well as stitches do, and the cost of applying it is comparable to that of closing cuts with stitches. But whereas stitches must generally be removed by medical personnel after the cut has healed, the adhesive simply wears off. Thus, for any cut that the adhesive can hold closed as well as stitches can, it is more economical to use the adhesive.

9. In the argument given, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?
- A. The first is a claim that the argument disputes; the second provides evidence against that disputed claim.
- B. The first is a claim that is used as supporting evidence for the main conclusion of the argument; the second is that main conclusion.
- C. The first is a claim that is used as supporting evidence for the main conclusion of the argument; the second is a conclusion that is drawn in order to support that main conclusion.
- D. The first introduces a practice about which the argument makes a prediction, the second is a conclusion based on that prediction.
- E. The first introduces a practice about which the argument makes a prediction; the second is an assessment that is used to support that prediction.



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**Passage119**

Based on evidence from tree rings, pollen samples and other records, scientists have for a long time assumed that interglacials—warm interludes between ice ages---were as mild and uniform as the Holocene, the present interglacial, has been for all of its 8,000 to 10,000 years. But new research in Greenland has put this assumption into question.

Researchers on two teams, the Greenland Ice-Core Project (GRIP) and the Greenland Ice Sheet Project 2 (GISP2), have analyzed two different cylinders of ice, each about two miles in depth, pulled up from the Greenland ice sheet. Such ice cores trap gases, bits of dust, and other chemicals that were present in the snow that fell over Greenland for thousands of years and then became compressed into ice. By studying these components, scientists have obtained a detailed archive of many aspects of climate, including air temperatures, snowfall, and concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

Findings from the upper sections of the cores have confirmed what scientists already knew climate during the last ice age fluctuated rapidly. But scientists were astonished by findings from the lower sections of the GRIP core, which provided a close look at an interglacial period other than our own, the Eemian interglacial, a period that lasted from 135,000 to 115,000 years ago. Data from GRIP seem to indicate that the Eemian climate swung at least as wildly as the climate of ice age periods.

Researchers' clues to the Eemian climate come from measurements of the ratios of two slightly different types of oxygen, isotopes oxygen-16 and oxygen-18, preserved in the GRIP core. These ratios register the fluctuations of air temperatures over the seasons and years. When the air was warm, vapor containing the heavier isotope, oxygen-18, condensed and formed precipitation, in the form of snow, more readily than did vapor containing oxygen-16. Thus, snow that fell during warmer periods contains proportionally more oxygen-18 than snow deposited during cold spells. Evidence of rapid climate shifts was also drawn from other sources, such as measurements of amounts of dust and calcium ions in the ice layers during cold periods: winds were strong, causing calcium-rich dust from loess deposits, which are composed of loose surface sediment, to blow across the ice sheet. Thus, differing amounts of dust in the layers also indicate changing climatic conditions.

However, finds from the lower section of GISP 2 do not confirm those of GRIP. The wild climate swings shown by GRIP in the last interglacial are not seen in the GISP2 core. According to a GISP 2 scientist, the weight of flowing glacial ice above has stressed the lower sections of both cores. This may have deformed the lower ice, disrupting its annual layers and thereby causing the discrepancy between the records. Still, some climatologists believe GRIP's record may be the more reliable of the two. It was drilled closer to a location called the ice divide, where stresses would have been lower, they say.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
  - A. refuting certain scientific theories about Earth's climatic history
  - B. outlining new findings concerning Earth's climate during ice ages
  - C. discussing new research that may challenge a long-held scientific assumption about Earth's climatic history
  - D. describing the climatic changes that occurred when Earth moved from an ice age into an interglacial period
  - E. reconciling conflicting evidence concerning climatic changes.

2. Which of the following describes research that is most clearly analogous to the testing done by GRIP scientists?
- A. Scientists studying the formation of the Sahara desert measure the rate of topsoil erosion in the region
  - B. Scientists seeking to determine the age of a particular fossil measure the percentage of its carbon atoms that have decayed
  - C. Scientists researching vision in flies measure and compare the amounts of vitamin A found in the retinas of several fly species.
  - D. Scientists investigating the development of life on Earth measure and compare the amount of oxygen used by various organisms along the evolutionary scale.
  - E. Scientists plotting the fluctuations in rainfall in the early rain forests measure the presence of certain gases trapped in tree rings of older trees.
3. According to the passage, which of the following is the most accurate statement of what scientists believed, prior to the GRIP findings, about Earth's climate?
- A. Over the course of Earth's history, interglacials have become progressively milder
  - B. Earth's overall climate has been generally mild since the planet's formation
  - C. During both interglacials and ice ages, Earth's climate has fluctuated violently.
  - D. During ice ages, Earth's climate has been highly variable, whereas during interglacials it has been mild and stable.
  - E. During interglacials, Earth's climate has been highly variable, whereas during ice ages it has been uniformly cold and icy.
4. The passage suggests that which of the following is most likely to have been true of the oxygen-16 and oxygen-18 isotopes found in the lower sections of the GRIP core?
- A. There was significantly more isotope oxygen-18 than isotope oxygen-16 in the ice layers.
  - B. There was significantly more isotope oxygen-16 than isotope oxygen-18 in the ice layers.
  - C. Ratios of isotopes oxygen-18 and oxygen-16 varied in the ice layers.
  - D. Layers containing isotope oxygen-18 placed stress on the layers containing isotope oxygen-16, possibly distorting them.
  - E. Isotope oxygen-16, being lighter, was located mainly in the upper layers, whereas oxygen-18 had settled into the lower layers.

**Passage120**

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. explain the original function of life insurance agents
  - B. evaluate the effectiveness of early life insurance agents
  - C. describe how life insurance was first introduced
  - D. illustrate how the life insurance agency system changed over time
  - E. compare the strategies used by life insurance in cities and in small towns
2. The author suggests which of the following about “city neighborhoods”?
  - A. They were places where family histories were difficult to establish
  - B. They were places where unhealthy behaviors had been successfully addressed
  - C. They were locations that were well suited for recruiting insurance agents
  - D. They offered a high degree of transparency about a resident's personal history and character
  - E. They offered potentially fruitful markets for the life insurance industry

**Passage121**

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

1. The author of the passage implies which of the following about the release of water from glacial Lake Agassiz?
  - A. The notion that the release occurred has been challenged by more recent findings.
  - B. The release probably occurred much earlier than scientists have generally assumed.
  - C. The release would not have been sufficient to cause any temperature change in the North Atlantic.
  - D. The timing of the release is such that it probably did not trigger the onset of the Younger Dryas.
  - E. The release was probably unrelated to the global warming trend that was taking place.
2. The passage is primarily concerned with
  - A. presenting evidence that undermines an explanation
  - B. explaining the nature of a climatological phenomenon
  - C. questioning the timing of a particular event
  - D. discussing a new explanation for a phenomenon
  - E. suggesting revisions to a popular theory

**Passage122**

One reason researchers have long believed that Mars never enjoyed an extensive period of warm and wet climate is that much of the surface not covered by wind-borne dust appear to be composed of unweathered material. **If water flowed for an extended period, researchers reasoned, it should have altered and weathered the volcanic minerals, creating clays or other oxidized, hydrated phases (minerals that incorporate water molecules in their crystal structure).**

It turns out, though, that the scientists were not looking closely enough. New high-resolution mapping data and close-up surface studies have revealed clays and other hydrated minerals in many regions. The clay deposits are scattered all over, in ancient volcanic surfaces and heavily cratered highland regions, some of which have apparently been exposed by erosion only recently.

1. According to the passage, scientists are able to discover weathered material on the Martian surface because they have benefited from which of the following?
- A. A new method to analyze volcanic craters created on the Martian surface.
  - B. An improved ability to detect hydrated materials on the Martian surface
  - C. A more sophisticated understanding of the effect of wind-borne dust on the Martian surface
  - D. A decision to look for water primarily in heavily cratered highland regions.
  - E. A better understanding of how erosion might affect clay deposits.

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

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would agree with which of the following statements regarding the reasoning discussed in the highlighted sentence?
- A. It provides the basis for an explanation of why water on Mars has been difficult to find until recently.
  - B. It correctly identifies a consequence of water flowing on the Martian surface.
  - C. It depends on a false assumption about how water and volcanic materials interact on Mars.

**Passage123**

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

1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?
  - A. It undermines the assumption that human activity has had a significant impact on Earth's climate
  - B. It supports the assumption that Earth's temperatures have risen appreciably over the past 100 years
  - C. It questions the assumption that greenhouse gases have had a warming effect on Earth's climate
  - D. It challenges the assumption that human activity began to affect Earth's climate after the advent of industrialization
  - E. It supports the assumption that greenhouse gases are a direct by-product of industrial activities
2. The author mentions "natural trends" most likely in order to
  - A. propose a possible explanation for why current temperatures in North America and Europe are not as low as they might otherwise be
  - B. explain why levels of methane in Earth's atmosphere began to rise approximately 5,000 years ago
  - C. suggest that Earth's climate would have become even warmer without the advent of human agricultural activities
  - D. identify factors that may have contributed to the rise of greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere approximately 8,000 years ago and again some 3,000 years later
  - E. support the claim that human activity may have played a role in the rise in CO<sub>2</sub> and methane levels in the atmosphere thousands of years ago.



**Passage124**

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

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



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**Passage125**

A primary value in early twentieth-century Modernist architectural theory was that of “truth to materials”, that is, it was essential that a building’s design express the “natural” character of the building materials. This emphasis would have puzzled the architects of the Italian Renaissance (sixteenth century), a period widely regarded as the apex of architectural achievement, for Renaissance architects’ designs were determined only minimally by the materials employed. The diversity of Italy’s natural resources provided Renaissance architects with a wide variety of building materials. The builders of the Pitti Palace (1558-1570) used great blocks of Tuscan stone, just as Etruscans living in the same part of Italy had done some twenty centuries earlier. Had the Florentine Renaissance builders aped the Etruscan style, it might be said that their materials determined their style, since Etruscan style matched the massive, stark, solid character of the stone. But these same materials, which so suited the massive Etruscan style, were effectively used by the Florentine Renaissance to create the most delicate and graceful of styles.

A similar example of identical materials used in contrasting styles characterizes the treatment of Roman travertine marble. When Baroque architects of seventeenth-century Rome desired a massive and solid monumental effect, they turned to travertine marble, whose “natural effect” is, indeed, that of spacious breadth and lofty, smoothly rounded surfaces. Yet during the Renaissance, this same material had been used against its “nature,” in the Florentine tradition of sharply carved detail. Italian Renaissance architecture was shaped less by the “nature” of the materials at hand than by the artistic milieu of Renaissance Italy, which included painting and sculpture as well as architecture. While Roman travertine marble may have lent itself to fine carving, the Florentine passion for fine detail is no less marked in Florentine Renaissance painting than in Florentine Renaissance architecture. Similarly, in the next century, the emphasis on shading and corporeal density in Baroque painting mirrored the use of Roman travertine marble in Baroque architecture to create broad shadow and powerful masses.

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

1. The passage is primarily concerned with

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

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes that which of the following is true of painting and architecture of the Baroque era?
- A. Both emphasize the “natural” use of materials
  - B. Both are derived from the Florentine Renaissance style
  - C. Both have been overlooked by twentieth-century Modernists.
  - D. They have certain visual features in common.
  - E. They illustrate the degeneration of a style.
3. The author’s mention of Florentine painting serves in the context of the passage to support which of the following assertions?
- A. The constraints that operate in architecture are different from those that operate in painting
  - B. Florentine architectural style was not determined by the nature of the available marble.
  - C. The Florentine Renaissance period was a period in which the other arts achieved the same distinction as did architecture
  - D. Technical advances in all of the arts of the Florentine Renaissance determined the stylistic qualities of those arts.
  - E. Native preferences of style do not manifest themselves in the same ways in different arts
4. The passage suggests which of the following about the cited “scholars”?
- A. They believe that a decadent phase is characteristic of any significant artistic movement.
  - B. They reject the popular view of the Renaissance as the apex of architectural achievement
  - C. They believe that a vigorous and healthy architecture would not usually employ false surfaces or imitation building materials.
  - D. They represent the mainstream in critical and historical thought about the Florentine Renaissance
  - E. They have focused on such technical matters as the cost of building materials rather than on artistic concerns

**Passage126**

Archaeologists studying Bonito phase (ca. A.D. 900-1140) Native American ceramics from Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, observed that many pots had been altered after firing to revise their decorative designs--usually, intricate geometric patterns painted in black on white slipped surfaces. In some cases, a new design was imposed over an earlier one; less often, the original design was simply covered with white slip. Crown and Wills doubt that the alterations were made to correct design errors. Many Chaco pots with design errors were left unaltered. Furthermore, when errors were corrected, revisions were made prior to firing --either by painting directly over the error or by scraping off designs and applying new slip and paint, which is a less time-consuming method than repainting and refiring flawed pots.

1. The author of the passage mentions Crown and Wills primarily in order to
  - A. Distinguish among different factors that might have caused Chaco potters to alter their pots' decorative designs.
  - B. Introduce new evidence related to the question of why Chaco potters altered their pots' decorative designs.
  - C. Show how one potential explanation for the alteration of Chaco pots has been discounted.
  - D. Present a hypothesis about why Chaco pots were altered to revise their decorative designs.
  - E. Explain how archaeologists discerned the method by which Chaco pots were originally decorated.
2. According to the passage, which of the following is true of Bonito phase Chaco pots?
  - A. Relatively few of them have original designs concealed beneath white surfaces.
  - B. Relatively few of them were altered after firing.
  - C. Many of their alterations increased the intricacy of their painted designs.
  - D. Many of them have some flaw in their shape or structure.
  - E. Many of them were altered more than once.

**Passage127**

Architectural morphology is the study of how shifting cultural and environmental conditions produce changes in an architectural form. When applied to the mission churches of New Mexico exemplifying seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Spanish colonial architecture in what is now the southwestern United States, architectural morphology reveals much about how Native American culture transformed the traditional European church architecture of the Spanish missionaries who hoped to convert Native Americans to Christianity

Many studies of these mission churches have carefully documented the history and design of their unique architectural form, most attribute the churches' radical departure from their sixteenth-century European predecessors to local climate and a less-mechanized building technology. Certainly, the limitations imposed by manual labor and the locally available materials of mud-brick and timber necessitated a divergence from the original European church model. However, the emergence of a church form suited to life in the Southwest was rooted in something more fundamental than material and technique. The new architecture resulted from cultural forces in both the Spanish colonial and indigenous Native American societies, each with competing ideas about form and space and different ways of conveying these ideas symbolically.

For example, the mission churches share certain spatial qualities with the indigenous kiva, a round, partly subterranean room used by many Southwest Native American communities for important rituals. Like the kiva it was intended to replace, the typical mission church had thick walls of adobe (sun-dried earth and straw), a beaten-earth floor, and one or two small windows. In deference to European custom, the ceilings of these churches were higher than those of the traditional kiva. However, with the limited lighting afforded by their few small windows, these churches still suggest the kiva's characteristically low, boxlike, earth-hugging interior. Thus, although pragmatic factors of construction may have contributed to the shape of the mission churches, as earlier studies suggest, the provision of a sacred space consistent with indigenous traditions may also have been an important consideration in their design.

The continued viability of the kiva itself in Spanish mission settlements has also been underestimated by historians. Freestanding kivas discovered in the ruins of European-style missionary communities have been explained by some historians as examples of "superposition." Under this theory, Christian domination over indigenous faiths is dramatized by surrounding the kiva with Christian buildings. However, as James Ivey points out, such superposition was unlikely, since historical records indicate that most Spanish missionaries, arriving in the Southwest with little or no military support, wisely adopted a somewhat conciliatory attitude toward the use of the kiva at least initially. This fact, and the careful, solitary placement of the kiva in the center of the mission-complex courtyards, suggests an intention to highlight the importance of the kiva rather than to diminish it.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. correct some misinterpretations about the development of an architectural form
- B. compare the traditional church architectures of two different cultures
- C. examine the influence of a religious architectural style on secular buildings
- D. explain the nature of the contrast between two different architectural styles
- E. trace the European roots of an architectural style used in the United States

2. The passage suggests that the indicated historians regarded the placement of kivas in the midst of Christian buildings as which of the following?

- A. Exemplary of an arrangement of religious buildings typical of a kind of Native American architecture common prior to the arrival of the Spanish
- B. Largely responsible for the evolution of a distinctive Spanish mission architectural style
- C. Indicative of the Spanish missionaries' desire to display an attitude of acceptance toward the kiva
- D. Symbolic of the controversy among Spanish missionaries in New Mexico regarding their treatment of the indigenous population
- E. Reflective of the Spanish missionaries' desire to diminish the kiva's importance

3. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the argument about the Spanish missionaries' attitude toward the kiva?

- A. The period of most intensive settlement by Spanish missionaries in the Southwest occurred before the period in which the mission churches of New Mexico were built,
- B. There are no traces of kivas in Spanish mission settlements that were protected by a large military presence.
- C. Little of the secular Spanish colonial architecture of the Southwest of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is predominantly European in style.
- D. Some Spanish missionary communities of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were attached to Spanish military installations
- E. New Mexico contains by far the largest concentration of Spanish mission-style church architecture in the United States

4. According to the passage, the building techniques prevailing in the Southwest during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries played a role in which of the following?

- A. Preventing missionaries in the Southwest from duplicating traditional European churches
- B. Influencing missionaries in the Southwest to incorporate a freestanding kiva into certain mission settlements
- C. Causing missionaries in the Southwest to limit the building of churches to New Mexico only
- D. Jeopardizing the viability of Spanish religious settlements throughout the Southwest
- E. Encouraging many missionaries in the Southwest to reexamine the continued viability of a highly ceremonial European religious tradition

**Passage128**

Astronomers have had difficulty accounting for certain planets discovered outside our solar system. They are called hot Jupiters because each is similar in mass to Jupiter, the largest solar-system planet, but orbits its parent star at a fraction of the distance at which **Earth**, let alone Jupiter, orbits the Sun. In the standard, solar-system-based theory of planetary formation, such as a massive planet could not form so close to a star. So most **attempts** to explain a hot Jupiter's existence envision it forming farther away, then migrating inward. According to one hypothesis, the planet's gravitational field tugs on the proto-planetary disk of dust and gas from which it formed. The disk exerts its own gravitational tug, and this interplay of forces robs the planet of momentum in its orbital path, forcing it to spiral in toward the star. According to another hypothesis, the planet's gravitational field is so strong that it creates a groove in the disk, partitioning it into inner and outer regions; the resulting gravitational interactions between the planet and these regions cause the planet to lose orbital momentum and spiral inward. Another question remains: what prevents the planet from continuing its spiral until it collides with the star?

1. The author of the passage mentions "Earth" primarily in order to
  - A. stress the massive size of a hot Jupiter
  - B. emphasize the proximity of a hot Jupiter to its parent star
  - C. imply that hot Jupiters are unlikely to harbor extraterrestrial life
  - D. point out differences between Earth and Jupiter with regard to their orbital distance from the Sun
  - E. illustrate how hot Jupiters might fit into the standard theory of planetary formation
2. Which of the following elements is part of one but not both of the hypotheses discussed in the passage?
  - A. An interplay of gravitational forces
  - B. A loss of orbital momentum
  - C. A protoplanetary disk composed of dust and gas
  - D. A protoplanetary disk divided into two regions.
3. It can be inferred from the passage that the "attempts" share which of the following goals?
  - A. To explain how a Jupiter-sized planet could form so close to its parent star.
  - B. To explain what prevents a hot Jupiter from colliding with its parent star.
  - C. To determine whether a hot Jupiter is formed from a protoplanetary disk of dust and gas.
  - D. To determine whether a hot Jupiter's gravitational field is strong enough to create a groove in its protoplanetary disk
  - E. To account for hot Jupiters in a way that is not inconsistent with the standard theory of planetary formation.



**Passage129**

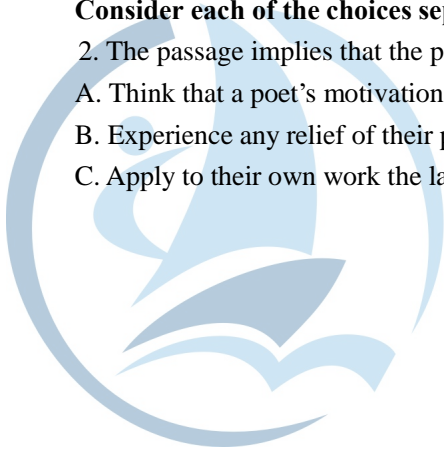
Because the subject matter was so personal, the work of several prominent mid-twentieth century poets has been termed “confessional” poetry. But confession is a bad metaphor for what those poets did. The motive for confession is penitential or therapeutic --by speaking openly about personal guilt and suffering, the poet hopes to make them easier to bear. But these poets always approached their writing as artists, and their motive was aesthetic. Writing from experiences like madness, despair, and lust, their aim was to make effective art, not to cure themselves. To treat their poems mainly as documents of personal experience is not just to diminish the poets’ achievement, but to ignore their unanimous disdain for the idea of confessional poetry.

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

1. The author of the passage suggests that applying the term “confessional” to the work of the poets discussed
  - A. Is mistaken in what it seems to imply about the poets’ motivation
  - B. Might seem superficially appropriate given the subject matter of the poems
  - C. Is an error arising from the absence of any other convenient term.

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

2. The passage implies that the poets discussed did NOT
  - A. Think that a poet’s motivation for writing was relevant in evaluating that poet’s work
  - B. Experience any relief of their personal suffering as a result of writing
  - C. Apply to their own work the label by which it has subsequently been known



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**Passage130**

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

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

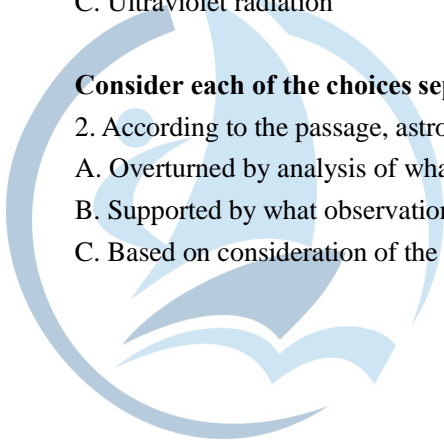
1. According to the passage, astronomers recognize which of the following as being liable to cause changes to comets?

- A. Cosmic rays
- B. Radioactive decay
- C. Ultraviolet radiation

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

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

- A. Overturned by analysis of what happens when comets approach the Sun
- B. Supported by what observations revealed about the composition of the outer planets
- C. Based on consideration of the conditions that prevail where comets are located



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**Passage131**

Biologists studying wild monkeys sometimes need the genetic material DNA from a particular monkey to determine the animal's parentage. Until recently, DNA could be extracted only from blood. Collecting a blood sample required tranquilizing the donor animal. Now DNA can be extracted from hair. Monkeys shed large quantities of hair in places where they sleep. Therefore, researchers will now be able to determine the parentage of individual monkeys from DNA without tranquilizing the monkeys.

1. Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?
- A. The places in which monkeys sleep are easily accessible to researchers
  - B. Information about a particular monkey's parentage is the only kind of information that can be determined from DNA that has been extracted from that monkey's hair.
  - C. For at least some samples of hair collected from monkey habitat it will be possible to associate hairs with the individual monkeys from which they came
  - D. Examining DNA is the only way to determine the parentage of wild monkeys
  - E. It will be necessary to obtain any hair samples used in determining a monkey's parentage from a place where the monkey has slept



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**Passage132**

Buell' study of village sketches (a type of fiction popular in the United States in the 1830s and 1840s) provides a valuable summary of sketches that portray the community as homogeneous and fixed, but it ignores those by women writers, which typically depicted the diversity that increasingly characterized actual village communities at that time. These women's geographical mobility was restricted (although women writers of the time were not uniformly circumscribed in this way), and their subject matter reflected this fact. Yet their texts were enriched by what Gilligan, writing in a different context, has called **the ability to attend to voices other than one's own**. To varying degrees, the women's sketches portray differences among community members: all stress differences among men and among women (particularly the latter) as well as differences between the sexes, and some also depict cultural diversity. These writers represent community as dynamic, as something that must be negotiated and renegotiated because of its members' divergent histories, positions, expectations, and beliefs.

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

1. According to the passage, village sketches written by women in the United States in the 1830s and 1840s typically reflected
  - A. The negotiations that characterized trade relationships between villages
  - B. The fact that these women did not often travel very far beyond their own village
  - C. The plurality of experiences and ideas that existed among the residents of a village
2. Select the sentence in the passage that contrasts how men and women depicted life in village communities.
3. The passage indicates that when Gilligan spoke of "the ability to attend to voices other than one's own," she
  - A. Did not consider that ability to be a desirable psychological characteristic
  - B. Did not believe that individuals differ greatly with respect to that ability
  - C. Was implying that that ability enhances a sense of belonging in communities
  - D. Was assuming that good writers are able to depict diverse characters
  - E. Was not discussing the women who wrote village sketches

### Passage133

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

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

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

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
  - A. Summarizing the major contributions of two influential writers
  - B. Describing and commenting on a group of literary works
  - C. Summarizing the major events of a period of literary history
  - D. Contrasting two types of literary works from the same era
  - E. Arguing for the adopting of several neglected literary works into university curriculums

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

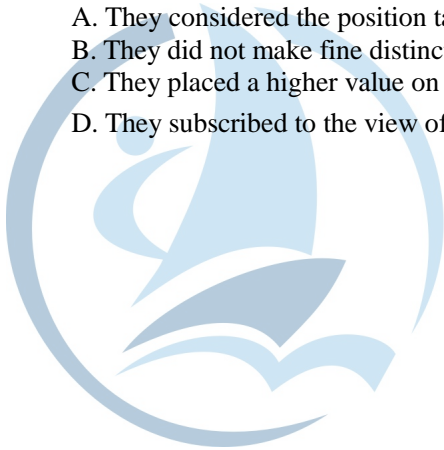
- A. Had more advanced artistic elements than many of its type
- B. Attracted an excessive amount of critical attention
- C. Was found to be inappropriately moralistic by many members of the clergy
- D. Was significant as an indicator of the genre's popularity
- E. Signaled the gradual decline of the size of the genre's audience

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

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

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

- A. They considered the position taken by the clergy in regard to woman's fiction self-serving.
- B. They did not make fine distinctions between different authors.
- C. They placed a higher value on plot than on social significance.
- D. They subscribed to the view of writers as purveyors of popular entertainment rather than as artists



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**Passage134**

Carolina Hospital notes that Cuban-American writers who write primarily in English are dismissed from anthologies and analyses of Cuban exile literature on that account. She argues that since these writers were born in Cuba and consider themselves Cuban writers, they should not be ignored, and maintains that they represent a new phase of Cubanness, one that is expressed in the language **comfortable** to its writers English. Moreover, another critic notes that the Spanish and English traditions of Cuban-American writing have different but equally viable functions. The English branch seeks to create a distinctive culture of Cuban roots in the United States, whereas the Spanish branch wishes to preserve a specifically Cuban culture while seeking affiliation with the canon of Latin American letters

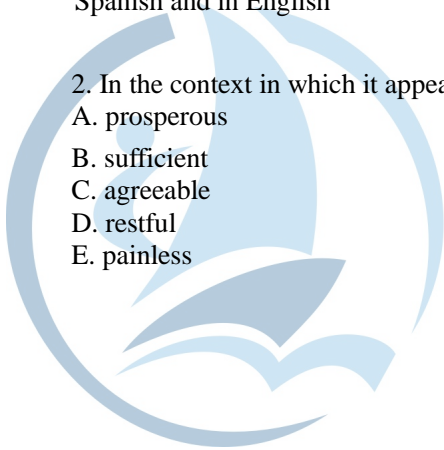
**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

1. Hospital, as presented in the passage, would probably agree with which of the following statements about Cuban-American writing?

- A. For Cuban-American writers, writing in English is not irreconcilable with Cuban identity.
- B. All Cuban-American writers are generally recognized as contributing to Cuban exile literature
- C. It is appropriate for anthologies of Cuban exile literature to include works written both in Spanish and in English

2. In the context in which it appears, “comfortable” most nearly means

- A. prosperous
- B. sufficient
- C. agreeable
- D. restful
- E. painless



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**Passage135**

Constant variations in the amount of sunlight available on Earth at any given location make energy storage a necessary design feature of terrestrial solar-energy systems. For systems transforming solar to thermal energy, the thermal energy may be stored in matter as either latent heat or sensible heat. Latent heat is absorbed or released whenever matter changes phase, as when matter changes from liquid to gas, for example, or from gas to liquid. Large heat capacities are associated with certain materials, like salts, but in any substance this storage is available only at the unique fixed temperature at which the particular phase transition occurs in that substance. Moreover, materials that have transitions at the temperatures that terrestrial solar-energy systems are likely to encounter are usually destructively corrosive at those temperatures. The storage of sensible heat, on the other hand, allows flexibility as to temperature, in addition, safe substances like water and most rocks have large sensible heat capacities.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to discuss which of the following?

- A. Reasons for the necessity for developing solar-energy systems
- B. Different ways of storing solar energy as heat
- C. New designs for devices that collect solar energy
- D. Procedures for transferring thermal energy between materials
- E. Differences between capacities of solids and liquids to store sensible heat

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

2. According to the passage, solar-energy systems located on Earth must store energy for which of the following reasons?

- A. At any given location on Earth, the amount of sunlight available frequently changes.
- B. The operation of such systems depends on devices that require a power source other than solar energy
- C. Demand for the energy produced by such systems varies in unpredictable ways

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

3. The author suggests that which of the following constitutes a potential disadvantage of using latent heat for energy storage?

- A. The circumstances under which phase transitions occur would limit the versatility of latent heat as a storage method.
- B. The supply of substances that possess the properties that are needed in a medium for latent heat storage is dwindling.
- C. The properties that are needed in a medium for latent heat storage are found in substances that have other, undesirable properties.

**Passage136**

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

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

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

- A. Decreased vitality in trees
- B. Defoliation of trees
- C. Changes in forest structure

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

- A. Why pests tend to target specific tree species
- B. Why pests can have long-term effects on entire ecosystems
- C. How pests contribute to shifts in forest species composition
- D. How pests are able to become established in an ecosystem
- E. How some tree species are able to withstand the effects of



**Passage137**

For centuries, oak was the wood of choice for European shipbuilders. However, toward the end of the eighteenth century, as British oak supplies grew scarce, shipbuilders there turned to teak and found in it an ideal substitute. Other woods expand and contract at different rates than oak, so repairs to oak ships done with those woods split or leak. Only teak matches oak's expansion coefficient and stays watertight. It is unmatched in its resistance to rot and pests, and its oils even protect nails against corrosion. Moreover, it was one of two important tropical hardwoods (with Central American mahogany) that dried light enough to float downriver--the only way to transport timber in quantity from the inland jungles where it grew.

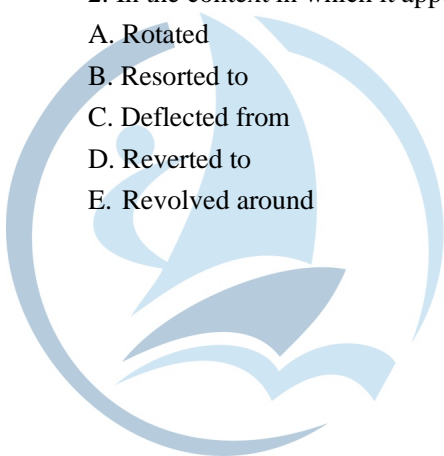
**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

1. It can be inferred from the passage that an advantage of teak over mahogany is that teak is:

- A. More compatible with the materials in existing ships.
- B. Less susceptible to rot and pests
- C. Available in greater quantities in inland jungles

2. In the context in which it appears, 'turned to' most nearly means

- A. Rotated
- B. Resorted to
- C. Deflected from
- D. Reverted to
- E. Revolved around



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**Passage138**

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

1. Which of the following most logically completes the argument given?
- A. relatively few of the biologists already employed by the space program have ever held university positions
  - B. there are more research biologists in industry than at universities
  - C. biologists are not the only scientists interested in research that could be furthered by the opportunity to conduct experiments in space
  - D. the space program employs only a small percentage of the research biologists employed by the government
  - E. much of the biological research currently funded by the government's space program is concerned with the biological effects of a weightless environment



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**Passage139**

From the 1880s to the 1930s, the textile industry in Japan employed over half of all workers, most of them in the three major branches of silk reeling, cotton spinning, and weaving. Because the branches were highly diverse--in scale, skill requirements, and technology--historians traditionally have analyzed them separately. However, the workforces of all three were drawn primarily from the same population: young, mostly rural women aged 10 to 25. Noting this commonality, Hunter argues that a consideration of the three branches of production together is long overdue: examining elements common to the different branches of textile production may, she asserts, permit the identification of gender-based factors that may have influenced the operation of the Japanese female labor market as a whole.

1. Which of the following does the passage cite as an explanation for historians' traditional analysis of the Japanese textile industry?
  - A. A common workforce population across all branches of textile manufacturing
  - B. Similarities in the skills required for silk reeling, cotton spinning, and weaving
  - C. The importance of the textile industry to the Japanese economy as a whole.
  - D. The high number of female factory workers employed within the textile industry
  - E. Differences in the technology used in the three major branches of textile production

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

2. It can be inferred that Hunter regards which of the following to be a shortcoming of historians' traditional analyses discussed in the passage?
  - A. Their failure to examine factors common to the three different branches of Japanese textile production
  - B. Their separation of the Japanese textile industry into three major branches based on differences in scale, skill requirements, and technology
  - C. Their failure to acknowledge the contribution made by rural women to the different branches of the textile industry

**Passage140**

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

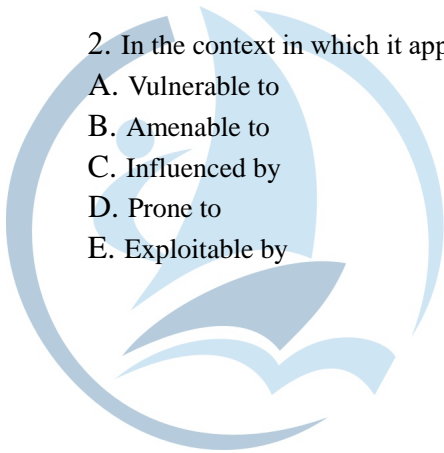
**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

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

- A. Picasso's art uses traditional symbolism in a way that Matisse's art does not.
- B. Picasso's art does not evoke as deep an emotional response as Matisse's art does.
- C. Picasso's art is guided less completely by intuition than Matisse's art is.

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

- A. Vulnerable to
- B. Amenable to
- C. Influenced by
- D. Prone to
- E. Exploitable by



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**Passage141**

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

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

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

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

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

**Passage142**

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

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

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

**Passage143**

There is mounting evidence that the frequency and magnitude of landsliding is changing in many parts of the world in response to climate change. This is not surprising, given that precipitation is one of the two external triggering mechanisms--the other being seismic activity--involved in the formation of landslides. Evidence from the past clearly indicates that cycles of elevated landslide activity have been followed by cycles of low activity, and that these are correlated with climate fluctuations over a variety of timescales.

What sets current changes in landslide activity apart is the likely influence of anthropogenic [i.e.,human-caused] factors, either acting alone or in concert with climate, which can further modify the process of landsliding and the nature of ecosystem responses. Among these factors, deforestation and land-use change have the potential to influence the frequency and magnitude of landsliding because of their direct effects on vegetation attributes that influence slope stability. The extent and conditions under which mountain ecosystems are resilient to these changes--that is, the amount of disturbance they can absorb before changing into states with different structure and function--are not known. Addressing this issue is crucial for the long-term conservation of mountainscapes.

18. The author of the passage cites "evidence from the past" in order to

- A. Support a partial explanation
- B. Concede a potential objection
- C. Dismiss an apparent counterexample
- D. Highlight a scientific consensus
- E. Account for a historical anomaly

19. The passage makes which of the following claims?

- A. A rise in precipitation resulting from human factors has increased the frequency and magnitude of landsliding.
- B. Human factors have led to greater changes in landsliding activity than have cyclical climate fluctuations.
- C. Decreases in landsliding activity have historically been accompanied by changes in climate.
- D. Slope stability is more influenced by seismic activity than it is by human factors.
- E. Changes in land-use patterns in mountain ecosystems are generally correlated with changes in climate.

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

20. The author of the passage suggests which of the following about the role of human factors in landsliding activity?

- A. Human factors can intensify or alter the effects of climate change on landsliding activity.
- B. It is likely that human factors affect landsliding activity more than climate change does.
- C. Until recently, human factors did not have much impact on landsliding activity.

**Passage144**

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

1. The passage is concerned primarily with

- A. Pointing out that a particular type of species extinction is rarely known to occur
- B. Proposing a possible explanation for conflicting data about a particular type of species extinction
- C. Resolving a debate about the frequency of a particular type of species extinction
- D. Comparing two theories regarding possible causes of a particular type of species extinction
- E. Refuting a proposed explanation for the increasingly rare occurrence of a particular type of species extinction

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

- A. Undermine a proposed explanation for the absence of any evidence for the occurrence of a particular phenomenon.
- B. Contrast the effect of introduced plant species in North America with the effect that introduced animal species have had.
- C. Suggest that North America's indigenous plants are a domain in which there has been ample scope for a particular effect to have occurred.
- D. Emphasize how much the ecology of North America has been affected over the past 400 years by the introduction of nonindigenous species
- E. Substantiate a claim about the overall effect that the introduction of nonindigenous species tends to have on indigenous populations.



**Passage145**

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

18. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. Discussing attitudes toward a particular focus for literary analysis
- B. Describing the limitations of two contemporary approaches to literary analysis
- C. Pointing out the similarities among seemingly contrasting approaches to literary analysis
- D. Defending the resurgence of a particular focus for literary analysis
- E. Defining a set of related terms employed in literary criticism

**Consider each of the choice separately and select all that apply.**

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

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

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

- A. Trust a writer with
- B. Applaud a writer for
- C. Believe a writer created
- D. Presume a writer had
- E. Accept a writer for



**Passage146**

The physicist Wallace Sabine pioneered the scientific study of architectural acoustics when he was asked in 1895 to fix a **university lecture hall** in which the echo of a speaker's words rendered them unintelligible. He found that the length of time it takes a sound's echo to decay is determined by the absorption of the sound's original energy by surrounding materials. By hanging panels of sound-absorbing felt on the walls, Sabine reduced the echo enough to make the hall usable. And the data he compiled yielded a mathematical formula for the relationship between a room's echo duration, its quantity and quality of sound-absorbing materials, and its spatial volume.

19. Which of the following can be inferred about the 'university lecture hall' mentioned in the passage?

- A. It was not originally designed to be used for lectures.
- B. It was more suitable for listening to music than for listening to the spoken word.
- C. Its walls had surfaces made of material with very poor sound-absorbing properties.
- D. Its poor acoustics resulted from its being designed to accommodate a large audience.
- E. It was constructed at a time when sound-absorbing building materials were not readily available.

20. The passage suggests that Sabine's work made which of the following possible for the first time?

- A. To make a room soundproof.
- B. To build an auditorium out of sound-absorbing materials.
- C. To construct an enclosed space in which sound would not echo.
- D. To design a building to meet predetermined specifications with regard to echo duration.
- E. To render any large room usable for public lectures and performances.

**Passage147**

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

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

9. The author mentions Medea primarily in order to

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

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

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

11. The author of the passage would most likely agree that if Seneca had in fact written the tragedies, then Seneca probably would have
- A. Used the plays as platforms for his philosophical ideas.
  - B. Referred to the plays in some of his other writings.
  - C. Been in danger of exile or execution for certain lines in the plays.
  - D. Avoided attaching his name to be the plays out of modesty.
  - E. Written the plays during the latter portion of his lifetime.



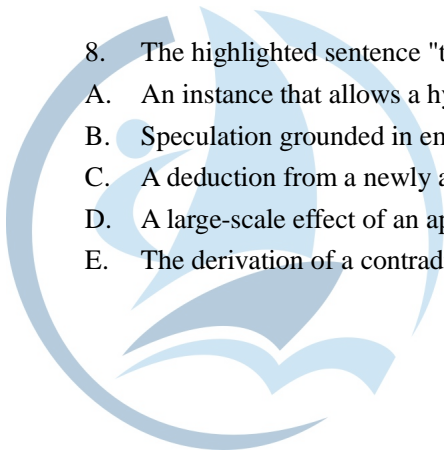
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**Passage148**

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

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

7. Life on Europa in the form suggested in the passage would be dependent on
- A. The protection Europa's icy crust gives against the harmful components of sunlight
  - B. The existence of water on Europa
  - C. The motion of Europa around Jupiter
8. The highlighted sentence "take Jupiter's moon Europa" serves to introduce
- A. An instance that allows a hypothesis to be tested
  - B. Speculation grounded in empirical discovery
  - C. A deduction from a newly advanced hypothesis
  - D. A large-scale effect of an apparently insignificant contingency
  - E. The derivation of a contradiction to refute a claim



**Passage149**

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

18. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. Correct a common misconception about a historical period
- B. Identify a feature of a historical period that has often been overlooked
- C. Challenge the validity of evidence used to support a claim
- D. Discuss certain challenges to a particular view
- E. Account for a particular feature of a historical period

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

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

- A. Elicited
- B. Recalled
- C. Cited
- D. Suggested
- E. Elaborated

**Passage150**

Soil communities are dependent on plants for organic matter. Plants provide organic matter for soil communities through the decomposition of leaf litter, by oozing nutrients from roots, or through other methods of deposition of organic compounds into the soil environment. As a result of these diverse methods by which plants supply resources, unique soil communities form under different plant species and under plant communities that differ in composition. If a nonnative plant species invades an aboveground community of flora and fauna, it can alter links between the native aboveground community and the belowground soil community. For example, an invading nonnative plant could alter the quantity of leaf litter production, which would alter nutrient contributions to the soil.

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

1. According to the passage, plants supply resources to soil communities by which of the following methods?
  - A. Some plants supply resources to soil communities by promoting diversity of aboveground flora and fauna.
  - B. Some plants supply resources to soil communities by oozing nutrients from their roots.
  - C. Some plants supply resources to soil communities by depositing leaf litter.

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

2. Which of the following statements about the connection between aboveground plants and belowground soil communities can be inferred from the passage?
  - A. Because of the nature of the link between above-and belowground communities, many soil communities are deficient in nutrients.
  - B. The extent to which soil communities are dependent on aboveground plants is extremely variable from one soil community to another.
  - C. Because different plants supply resources to soil communities in different ways, distinctive soil communities form under different plant communities.

**Passage151**

**Recent studies** of the Philippine fruit bat fauna have confirmed some previous hypotheses regarding bats on oceanic islands: for example, species richness [the number of different species in a particular area] and abundance are generally highest in the lowlands and decrease with increasing elevation. With few exceptions, each endemic species [species native to a particular place] is restricted to the modern islands that made up a single island during periods of low sea level, and genetic differentiation has been influenced by the ecology of the species and the current and past geographic and geological conditions. However, far more previous hypotheses have been overturned than supported. **Some endemic Philippine species use disturbed habitat as extensively as nonendemic species that are widespread in Southeast Asia.** Levels of genetic variation within all species are high, not low, and rather than showing evidence of an intrinsic vulnerability to extinction from natural causes, independent lineages of these bats have persisted in rather small areas for very long periods of time (often millions of years) in spite of frequent typhoons and volcanic eruptions. While colonization from outside areas has clearly contributed to the high species richness, speciation within the archipelago has contributed at least a quarter of the total species richness, including many of the most abundant species.

9. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. Draw on studies of the Philippine fruit bat in proposing a new theory regarding bats on oceanic islands
- B. Show how recent research on the Philippine fruit bat reflects debates about bats on oceanic islands.
- C. Argue for the relevance of certain new evidence pertaining to the Philippine fruit bat for the study of bats on oceanic islands
- D. Discuss recent investigations of the Philippines fruit bat in light of conventional wisdom regarding bats on oceanic islands
- E. Explain why the Philippine fruit bat is atypical among bats on oceanic islands in terms of genetic variation

10. The primary function of the highlighted text is to

- A. Identify a finding from the Philippine fruit bat studies that will have a significant impact on how oceanic bats generally are viewed
- B. Point out a hypothesis that has been the subject of considerable disagreement among researchers studying oceanic bats
- C. Present evidence that is difficult to reconcile with other recent findings regarding the Philippine fruit bat
- D. Illustrate a widely held view about oceanic bats generally that was confirmed by the Philippine fruit bat studies
- E. Identify a feature of the Philippine fruit bat that does not appear to apply to oceanic bats generally

11. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the “recent studies”?
- A. They point to the need for a significantly revised perspective on oceanic island bats generally.
  - B. They were undertaken with the assumption that Philippine fruit bats were somewhat atypical among oceanic bats.
  - C. They remain somewhat controversial among researchers because of the number of standard hypotheses that they tested.
  - D. They have largely confirmed what scientists thought about the Philippine fruit bat.
  - E. They suggest that bats on oceanic islands are more vulnerable to extinction than previously thought.



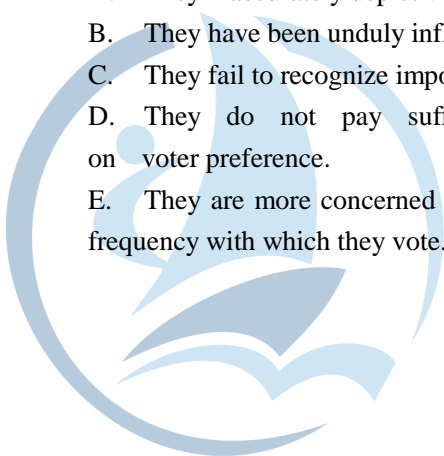
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**Passage152**

Recent studies of the gender gap in the history of United States politics tend to focus on candidate choice rather than on registration and turnout. This shift in focus away from gender inequality in political participation may be due to the finding in several studies of voting behavior in the United States that since 1980, differences in rates of registration and voting between men and women are not statistically significant after controlling for traditional predictors of participation. However, Fullerton and Stern argue that researchers have overlooked the substantial gender gap in registration and voting in the South. While the gender gap in participation virtually disappeared outside the South by the 1950s, substantial gender differences persisted in the South throughout the 1950s and 1960s, only beginning to decline in the 1970s.

7. Select the sentence in the passage that offers a possible explanation for a trend.
8. According to the passage, which of the following is true about recent studies of the gender gap in United States politics?
- A. They inaccurately depict voter preference in the South prior to 1980.
  - B. They have been unduly influenced by changes in voter preferences.
  - C. They fail to recognize important factors affecting levels of voter participation.
  - D. They do not pay sufficient attention to the effect regional differences have on voter preference.
  - E. They are more concerned with the choices that male and female voters make than with the frequency with which they vote.



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**Passage153**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Passage154**

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

1. It can be inferred that the author mentions Ellison's apprenticeship with Richmond Barthe primarily in order to
- A. Show that Ellison drew upon some aspects of the visual arts in developing his ideas for *Invisible Man*
  - B. Show that Ellison's claim for the superiority of language derive from his experience with other art forms
  - C. Establish that Ellison had experience with an art form that interested many leading figures of the 1930s Harlem arts scene
  - D. Suggest that in the 1930s the Harlem art scene provided an environment in which artists were likely to work in several media
  - E. Qualify Ellison's reservations about visual renderings of his work by showing that he was not indifferent to visual art
8. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the "tension"?
- A. It partly resulted from social injustices that Ellison worked to alleviate.
  - B. It came to Ellison's attention partly as a result of his experience with proposed film versions of *Invisible Man*.
  - C. Ellison thought that it could not be adequately represented by sculpture.
  - D. Ellison believed that it arose from contradictions within the United States' founding ideals.
  - E. Ellison felt that it was an issue that could not adequately be addressed through the depiction of fictional characters.

**Passage155**

Our terrestrial food supply comes from ecosystems transformed to produce a few comestible species through the removal of competitors, predators, and pests, but marine capture fisheries depend on the overall productivity of natural ecosystems. There is, however, increasing concern about the impact of fishing and other human activities on marine ecosystems, which are now far from pristine. One option for moving toward both biodiversity and terrestrial food supply goals is to produce greater yields from less land, thereby freeing land for conservation purposes. By contrast, the objective of maintaining or restoring the biodiversity of marine ecosystems may conflict with the objective of maintaining or increasing our food supply from the sea, since the level of fishing required to achieve the latter may compromise the former.

17. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. Examine the impact of certain research findings regarding changes to ecosystem biodiversity.
- B. Discuss a possible implication of a difference between terrestrial and marine food supply sources.
- C. Describe the consequences of a certain kind of interaction between terrestrial and marine ecosystems.
- D. Identify an area of ecosystem research in which there are significant uncertainties.
- E. Present evidence that undermines one side of a debate about biodiversity and supports the other.

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

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

**Passage156**

Much recent work has examined the claim that women encounter increasing obstacles relative to men as they move up the organizational ladder in business. This proposition, which we term the increasing-disadvantage model, is a core element of the popular glass ceiling metaphor. Despite continued widespread public acceptance of the glass ceiling idea and some consistent findings, most research to date has failed to support the increasing-disadvantage model. Indeed, several studies based on private-sector firms find that women's mobility prospects improve, rather than decline, as they climb upward in corporate hierarchies. In the public sector, researchers have found either no sex differences in mobility or a larger female disadvantage in lower grades.

Comparing cross-sectional national samples of workers, Baxter and Wright found no evidence in the United States, and only **limited evidence** in Sweden and Australia, that women's probability of being located in a higher versus a lower hierarchical level declined relative to men's at higher levels. Taken together, these findings suggest that the glass ceiling may be a myth. Women's scarcity in top organizational ranks may simply represent the cumulative effect of a constant-or even decreasing-disadvantage at successive hierarchical levels.

18. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. compare two explanations for a recurring problem
- B. summarize evidence relevant to a hypothesis
- C. point out inconsistencies in a set of findings
- D. account for the persistence of a point of view
- E. reconsider the origins an ongoing issue

19. Based on the passage, which of the following is true of the "limited evidence" from Sweden and Australia?

- A. It lends support to the increasing-disadvantage model
- B. It correlates with findings on women's mobility from most other countries.
- C. It suggests important cultural similarities between these countries.
- D. It points to a phenomenon not widely recognized in these countries.
- E. It helps explain the persistence of the glass ceiling

20. The author of the passage and those accepting the "proposition" would most likely agree with which of the following?

- A. Lower down on the organizational ladder, women tend to experience fewer disadvantages than they do at higher levels
- B. Women experience no more disadvantages in moving up the organizational ladder than do men
- C. The degree of disadvantage experienced by women remains constant as women move up the organizational ladder
- D. The obstacles to women's advancement vary significantly from country to country
- E. Women face some disadvantage at each stage of the organizational ladder

**Passage157**

In various writings from the 1940s on popular culture, George Orwell examined commercial texts such as comics and crime novels, seeking out political meanings that ran counter to what he considered an inherent tendency toward socialism in the English common people. The public, he concluded, was often being duped by a covert patrician conservatism, conveyed through commercial culture, that restrained the people's radical instincts. These works constituted some of Orwell's greatest writing, yet those who see him as a lone precursor to today's cultural studies, a field in which scholars examine the ideological implications of popular culture, are mistaken. A number of left-wing writers in the 1930s, many of them associated with the Communist Party, saw the need to take popular culture seriously.

7. The passage suggests which of the following about George Orwell?

- A. He regarded commercial texts as vehicles for the views of ordinary people.
- B. He regarded many commercial texts as having an insidious effect on readers.
- C. He considered commercial texts such as comics to be unworthy of serious analysis.
- D. He initiated a new direction in scholarship by taking popular culture seriously.
- E. He regarded commercial texts as inappropriate vehicles for political ideas.



**Passage158**

In *The Life of Charlotte Bronte* (1857), the first and most celebrated biography of novelist Charlotte Bronte, Elizabeth Gaskell promoted the long-persisting romantic view of Bronte as having no connection with the rest of English society at a time when industrialization was causing much turbulence, but as having sprung naturally, like so much purple heather, out of the English countryside. Gaskell also portrayed Bronte as irreproachably proper, incapable of “unladylike” feelings or dangerous views; this was at variance with the subversive spirit Matthew Arnold accurately discerned, albeit with distance, deep within Bronte’s fiction. While correcting many of Gaskell’s errors and omissions at last, even Winifred Gerin’s *Charlotte Bronte: The Evolution of Genius* (1967) failed to discard Gaskell’s viewpoint. Feminists have introduced new interpretations of Bronte’s life, but it is primarily Juliet Barker who takes into account the larger world that impinged on that life--the changing England in which old divisions of class and gender were under pressure.

9. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. Consider similarities in several studies of Charlotte Bronte’s life
- B. Defend a particular view of Charlotte Bronte’s life
- C. Discuss a change in perspective on Charlotte Bronte’s life
- D. Depict the social environment in which Charlotte Bronte lived
- E. Portray Charlotte Bronte as an early feminist writer

10. The passage suggest that Matthew Arnold disapproved of Charlotte Bronte’s fiction insofar as he believed that it

- A. Overly romanticized the English countryside
- B. Contained dangerous ideas buried within it
- C. Perpetuated outmoded social distinctions
- D. Failed to represent industrialized society realistically
- E. Reflected an excessive concern with propriety

11. The passage suggests that Gaskell’s biography of Charlotte Bronte advanced the idea that Bronte was:

- A. One of the most celebrated of the romantic novelists
- B. An outspoken advocate of social change
- C. Opposed to the industrialization of England
- D. Strongly influenced by the social upheaval of the times
- E. Chiefly the product of a rustic environment.



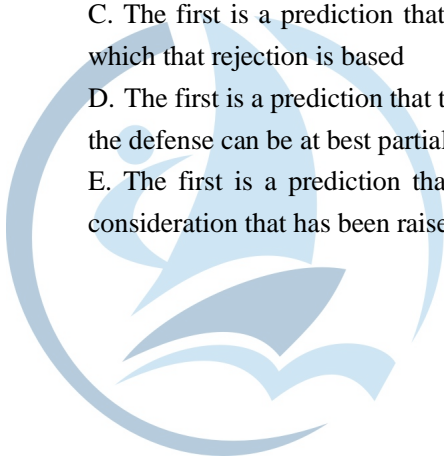
**Passage159**

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

It is true that more than 30 percent of the death certificates of Seligians who have died of that cancer have "construction" listed as the deceased's occupation. The cancer takes about 20 years after exposure to develop, however, and Seligians who have worked in construction commonly turn to less strenuous occupations as they age. Seligian death certificates indicate only the deceased's last occupation.

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

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





**Passage160**

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

17. The author of the passage mentions Johnson's 1762 pension award in order to
- A. Reveal that Johnson remained consistent in his rebuke of Lord Chesterfield well after 1755.
  - B. Provide evidence for a general trend in the latter half of the eighteenth century of private patronage's being replaced by state sponsorship
  - C. Situate the debate over the end of patronage within the wider realm of eighteenth-century economic history
  - D. Suggest that Johnson's letter to Chesterfield was noticed by the Crown only years after it was published
  - E. Emphasize that patronage still helped support Johnson's writing after his letter to Chesterfield.
18. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted phrase in the context of the passage as a whole?
- A. It points out the most obvious implications of Johnson's letter to his patron.
  - B. It suggests a motivation for Johnson's rejection of Chesterfield's patronage.
  - C. It provides information that qualifies the assertion that Johnson's letter sharply defined the end of a publishing era.
  - D. It provides a possible defense for Chesterfield's alleged neglect of Johnson.
  - E. It refutes the notion the patrons are found primarily among the nobility.

**Passage161**

Historically, more cold-adapted antelope species originating in Eurasia have migrated into Africa, where the climate is generally warmer, than have warm-adapted African species into Eurasia. A likely explanation for this involves the fact that intercontinental migrations require both a land bridge connecting the two continents and suitable habitat both on and across that land bridge. During periods of climatic cooling, such as the various ice ages, the land bridge is open for a long time (because sea level remains low) and is usable by cold-adapted species because cool habitats then extend across it. Thus during cooling most migrants would be expected to travel toward Africa, which is near the equator, since this is the direction dictated by habitat changes on a cooling Earth. In contrast, when the Earth is warm, the land bridge is reduced or gone because sea level is relatively high then. Only during the **short lag** between onset of global temperature change and sea level response can warm-adapted species migrate from the equator toward higher latitudes.

18. According to the passage, which of the following is true of an Eurasia-Africa land bridge during ice ages?

- A. It offers suitable habitats for cold-adapted species of antelope.
- B. It encourages migration from Africa to Eurasia of cold-adapted species of antelope.
- C. It allows the survival of warm-adapted species of antelope that might otherwise become extinct.
- D. It is more likely to exist early in an ice age than later in an ice age.
- E. The habitats it offers change more quickly than do those offered by land bridges during other periods.

19. The author of the passage implies that during the “short lag,” a land bridge between Africa and Eurasia would

- A. Be inhabited primarily by species of antelope originating in Eurasia
- B. Be characterized by areas of widely varying elevation above sea level
- C. Be inhabited by a wide diversity of antelope species
- D. Contain habitats that could sustain warm-adapted antelope species
- E. Contain habitats similar to habitats at much higher latitudes in Eurasia

20. According to the passage, which of the following best accounts for the apparent bias in antelope-migration direction?

- A. Warm-adapted antelope species are rarely able to tolerate cool habitats, whereas cold-adapted antelope species usually can tolerate warm habitats.
- B. During global warming periods, land bridges, when present, lack habitats suitable for sustaining warm-adapted antelope species.
- C. Under most climatic conditions, Africa offers a larger number of suitable antelope habitats than does Eurasia.
- D. Many more species of antelope have originated in Eurasia than have originated in Africa.
- E. Land bridges are more likely to exist when climate change favors migration to warmer climates than when climate change favors migration to cooler climates.

**Passage162**

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

18. The primary purpose of the passage is to

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

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

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

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

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



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**Passage163**

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

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

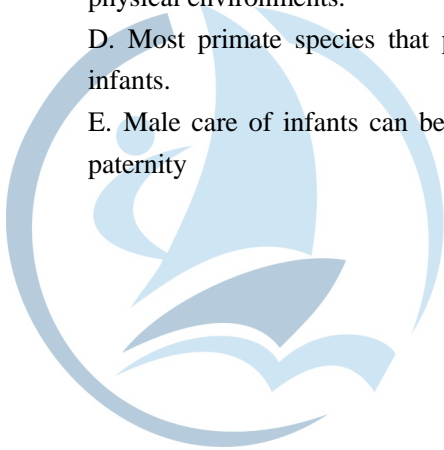
1. The author of the passage mentions the work of Hrdy primarily to
  - A. present an instance of untenable assumption
  - B. illustrate a consensus by citing a representative claim
  - C. provide evidence that challenges a belief
  - D. highlight a corollary of a widespread view
  - E. offer data that help resolve a debate
2. According to the passage, the evolutionary relationship between male care and monogamy is
  - A. incontestable
  - B. immutable
  - C. uncommon
  - D. immaterial
  - E. uncertain

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

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

4. Which of the following statements, if true, would pose the greatest challenge to "the alternative possibility"?

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



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## Passage164

The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, ratified in 1868, prohibits state governments from denying citizens the “equal protection of the laws.” Although precisely what the framers of the amendment meant by this equal protection clause remains unclear, all interpreters agree that the framers’ immediate objective was to provide a constitutional warrant for the Civil Rights Act of 1866, which guaranteed the citizenship of all persons born in the United States and subject to United States jurisdiction. This declaration, which was echoed in the text of the Fourteenth Amendment, was designed primarily to counter the Supreme Court’s ruling in *Dred Scott v. Sandford* that Black people in the United States could be denied citizenship. The act was vetoed by President Andrew Johnson, who argued that the Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished slavery, did not provide Congress with the authority to extend citizenship and equal protection to the freed slaves. Although Congress promptly overrode Johnson’s veto, supporters of the act sought to ensure its constitutional foundations with the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The broad language of the amendment strongly suggests that its framers were proposing to write into the Constitution not a laundry list of specific civil rights but a principle of equal citizenship that forbids organized society from treating any individual as a member of an inferior class. Yet for the first eight decades of the amendment’s existence, the Supreme Court’s interpretation of the amendment betrayed this ideal of equality. In the Civil Rights Cases of 1883, for example, the Court invented the “state action” limitation, which asserts that “private” decisions by owners of public accommodations and other commercial businesses to segregate their facilities are insulated from the reach of the Fourteenth Amendment’s guarantee of equal protection under the law.

After the Second World War, a judicial climate more hospitable to equal protection claims culminated in the Supreme Court’s ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education* that racially segregated schools violated the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Two doctrines embraced by the Supreme Court during this period extended the amendment’s reach. First, the Court required especially strict scrutiny of legislation that employed a “suspect classification,” meaning discrimination against a group on grounds that could be construed as racial. This doctrine has broadened the application of the Fourteenth Amendment to other, nonracial forms of discrimination, for while some justices have refused to find any legislative classification other than race to be constitutionally disfavored, most have been receptive to arguments that at least some nonracial discriminations, sexual discrimination in particular, are “suspect” and deserve this heightened scrutiny by the courts. Second, the Court relaxed the state action limitation on the Fourteenth Amendment, bringing new forms of private conduct within the amendment’s reach.



17. Which of the following best describes the main idea of the passage?
- A. By presenting a list of specific rights, framers of the Fourteenth Amendment were attempting to provide a constitutional basis for broad judicial protection of the principle of equal citizenship.
  - B. Only after the Supreme Court adopted the suspect classification approach to reviewing potentially discriminatory legislation was the applicability of the Fourteenth Amendment extended to include sexual discrimination.
  - C. Not until after the Second World War did the Supreme Court begin to interpret the Fourteenth Amendment in a manner consistent with the principle of equal citizenship that it expresses.
  - D. Interpreters of the Fourteenth Amendment have yet to reach consensus with regard to what its framers meant by the equal protection clause.
  - E. Although the reluctance of judges to extend the reach of the Fourteenth Amendment to nonracial discrimination has betrayed the principle of equal citizenship, the Supreme Court's use of the state action limitation to insulate private activity from the amendment's reach has been more harmful.
18. The passage suggests that the principal effect of the state action limitation was to
- A. allow some discriminatory practices to continue unimpeded by the Fourteenth Amendment
  - B. influence the Supreme Court's ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education*
  - C. provide expanded guidelines describing prohibited actions
  - D. prohibit states from enacting laws that violated the intent of the Civil Rights Act of 1866
  - E. shift to state governments the responsibility for enforcement of laws prohibiting discriminatory practices
19. The author's position regarding the intent of the framers of the Fourteenth Amendment would be most seriously undermined if which of the following were true?
- A. The framers had anticipated state action limitations as they are described in the passage.
  - B. The framers had merely sought to prevent discriminatory acts by federal officials.
  - C. The framers were concerned that the Civil Rights Act of 1866 would be overturned by the Supreme Court.
  - D. The framers were aware that the phrase "equal protection of the laws" had broad implications.
  - E. The framers believed that racial as well as non-racial forms of discrimination were unacceptable.
20. According to the passage, the original proponents of the Fourteenth Amendment were primarily concerned with
- A. detailing the rights afforded by the principle of equal citizenship
  - B. providing support in the Constitution for equal protection for all citizens of the United States
  - C. closing a loophole that could be used to deny individuals the right to sue for enforcement of their civil rights
  - D. asserting that the civil rights protected by the Constitution included nonracial discrimination as well as racial discrimination
  - E. granting state governments broader discretion in interpreting the Civil Rights Act of 1866



**Passage165**

Roughly 250 million years ago, in the worst series of mass extinctions in Earth's history, almost all species of life simply vanished. The traditionally held view has been that these extinctions occurred gradually, as changing environmental conditions—global cooling, global warming, dropping sea levels, or some combination of such factors—made life increasingly difficult during the last stages of the Permian period (284-245 million years ago). As Permian life-forms declined, they reached a fatal threshold and species succumbed to mass extinction. Supporters of the traditionalist view note that species begin disappearing from the fossil record well before the end of the Permian period. Yet, while such a pattern could have resulted from a slowly rising extinction rate, some scientists argue that just because a species disappears from the fossil record doesn't necessarily mean it became extinct at that point. Moreover, Paul Wignall and others have found sites where marine fossil deposits reached a peak of diversity at the very end of the Permian period. Thus, Wignall believes late-Permian marine life was thriving until it was decimated suddenly by some catastrophe.

Some geoscientists think that this catastrophe involved a meteor striking the earth. Michael Rampino, for instance, claims that a giant meteor crashed into Gondwanaland (the southern portion of the supercontinent Pangea, which covered about 30 percent of the globe in Permian times), setting off intense volcanism. Airborne soot and dirt from the impact blanketed Earth, inhibiting photosynthesis and triggering mass extinction of species. This view is widely disputed by traditionalists, however, Grant Young, for example, holds that the gradual breakup of the Pangean supercontinent triggered widespread climatic change and glaciation, causing the Permian mass extinctions to occur over millions of years. Glaciation, Young claims, has occurred throughout Earth's history, and there is evidence that it occurred toward the end of the Permian period. Yet Rampino and others question one of the traditionalists' basic assumptions: the periodic occurrence of glaciation throughout Earth's history. Crucial evidence includes the rock deposits known as tillites, because they resemble the unstratified drift produced by modern glaciers, geologists have long considered tillites to be signposts of glaciation. When trying to determine whether particular sedimentary layers represent tillite deposits, geologists look for stones with faceted shapes, scratched surfaces, and other features that presumably resulted from glacial action. The problem with ascribing all tillites to glaciation, however, is that tillite deposits are widespread in Precambrian sediments. Yet temperatures during the Precambrian (3.8 billion to 540 million years ago) are thought to have been warmer than those in today's nonglacial world. Thus, Rampino thinks that certain tillites were produced by meteor impacts, not glaciers. The first compelling evidence that meteor impacts might have produced tillites came from Moon rocks that showed the same features as earthly tillites. Since no one believes the Moon ever had glaciers, that leaves but one possible cause: impacts.

9. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- A. consider new applications for a traditional methodology
  - B. present a challenge to an established idea
  - C. question the purported severity of a particular phenomenon
  - D. discuss the implications of a controversial position
  - E. identify similarities underlying two contrasting arguments

10. According to the passage, the claim that all terrestrial tillites resulted from glacial action is undermined by the

- A. surface features of most terrestrial tillites
- B. resemblance that exists between terrestrial tillites and unstratified drift
- C. number of terrestrial tillites that date from the Precambrian period
- D. number of terrestrial tillites that date from the Permian period
- E. fact that most terrestrial tillites are found in sedimentary deposits

11. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would agree that the similarity between terrestrial tillites and certain Moon rocks is significant because this similarity

- A. suggest that it is unlikely that glaciers have produced tillites on Earth
- B. suggest that the rate of meteor impacts on the Moon is much higher than previously thought
- C. provides the first compelling evidence that the Moon has experienced meteor impacts
- D. supports Rampino's explanation regarding the origin of certain terrestrial tillites
- E. supports Young's claim, regarding the periodic occurrence of glaciers throughout Earth's history

12. The passage suggests that the supporters of the traditional view would be most likely to disagree with the "scientists" over which of the following regarding the fossil record during the Permian period?

- A. The number of species that disappeared from the fossil record during the Permian period
- B. The significance of a species disappearance from the fossil record during the Permian period
- C. The point in time at which species began disappearing from the fossil record during the Permian period
- D. The likelihood that the fossil record during the Permian period will be supplemented by new fossil discoveries
- E. The likelihood that the fossil record during the Permian period is as accurate as the fossil records of other periods

**Passage166**

Jane Austen's relationship to Romanticism has long been a **vexed** one. Although her dates (1775-1817) place her squarely within the period, she traditionally has been studied apart from the male poets whose work defined British Romanticism for most of the twentieth century. In the past her novels were thought to follow an Augustan mode at odds with the Romantic ethos. Even with the advent of **historicist and feminist criticism**, which challenged many previous characterizations of Austen as detached from the major social, political and aesthetic currents of her time, she continued to be distinguished from her male contemporaries. Jerome McCann, for example, insists that Austen does not espouse the Romantic ideology. Anne Mellor declares that Austen, along with other "leading women intellectual and writers of the day" "did not," participate in the Romantic "spirit of the age" but instead embraced an alternative ideology that Mellor labels "**feminine Romanticism**".

To be sure, some critics throughout the years have argued for Austen's affinities with one or more of the male Romantic poets. A special issue of the Wordsworth Circle (Autumn 1976) was devoted to exploring connections between Austen and her male contemporaries. Clifford Siskin in his historicist study of Romanticism argued that Austen does participate in the same major innovation, the naturalization of belief in a developing self, as characterizes Wordsworth's poetry and other key works from the period. Recently, three books have appeared (by Clara Tuite, William Galperin, and William Deresiewicz) that in various ways treat Austen as a Romantic writer and together signal a shift in the tendency to segregate the major novelist of the age from the major poets.

The present essay seeks to contribute to this goal of firmly integrating Austen within the Romantic movement and canon. It does so by pointing out affinities between Austen and a writer with whom she has not commonly been associated, John Keats. Most comparisons of Austen and the Romantic poets have focused on Wordsworth and Byron, whose works we know she read. Although Austen could not have read Keats's poems, which only began to appear in print during the last years of her life, and there is no evidence that Keats knew Austen's novels, a number of important similarities can be noted in these writers' works that provide further evidence to link Austen with the Romantic movement, especially the period of second-generation Romanticism when all of her novels were published.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. reconcile two competing positions in an ongoing critical debate
  - B. develop a counterargument against a recent interpretation of a writer's work
  - C. provide support for a new approach to a writer's work
  - D. illustrate the contradictions experienced by women writers during a certain period
  - E. explain a writer's detachment from the major intellectual currents of a period

2. The author of the passage describes Austen relationship to Romanticism as “vexed” mainly because

- A. her novels do not follow the Augustan mode to the extent the poetry of her contemporaries did
- B. her views seem to be at odds with those of male writers whose works defined British Romanticism.
- C. her novels were written during the Romantic period, yet she is not treated as a Romantic writer
- D. her novels are critical of the Romantic ideology, embracing instead an alternative ideology sometimes described as “feminine Romanticism”.
- E. she achieved recognition for her novels, whereas the Romantic era is better known for its poetry.

3. According to the passage, compared to critics trained in “historicist and feminist criticism,” earlier critics of Austen were

- A. more likely to represent her as isolated from the major intellectual currents of her period.
- B. more likely to represent her as departing from Augustan modes of thought
- C. more likely to find connections between her novels and Romantic poetry
- D. less likely to neglect the influence of Romantic ideology on her work
- E. less likely to notice affinities between Austen and her female counterparts.

4. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the concept of “feminine Romanticism”?

- A. It brought about Austen’s vexed relationship to Romanticism by implying that Austen embraced relatively few elements of the Romantic ideology
- B. It contributes to Austen’s vexed relationship to Romanticism by keeping her separate from the male writers whose poetry is central to the period
- C. It ameliorates Austen's vexed relationship to Romanticism by emphasizing affinities between her and other leading women intellectuals of the day
- D. It ameliorates Austen’s vexed relationship to Romanticism by capturing the notion of an alternative Romantic ideology that she espoused.
- E. It resolves Austen’s vexed relationship to Romanticism by demonstrating her affinity with Romantic ideology

### Passage167

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

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

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

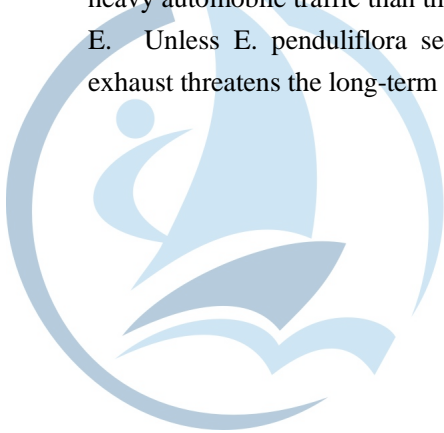


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**Passage168**

Normally, seeds of *Emmenathe penduliflora* stay dormant for years and germinate only when a fire burns through their habitat. Nitrogen dioxide in the smoke induces the seeds to germinate. Fires clear the brush, allowing germinating seeds to receive the sunlight they need to grow. The plants mature quickly, produce seeds, and then die. In areas with heavy automobile traffic, however, the seed germinates in the absence of fire, with automobile exhaust supplying the required nitrogen dioxide.

17. The information given, if accurate, most strongly supports which of the following hypotheses?
- A. Fires in the habitat of *E. penduliflora* do not entirely destroy the plant's seeds even in the places where the fires burn most intensely.
  - B. The nitrogen dioxide in automobile exhaust cannot harm plants of *E. penduliflora* after germination.
  - C. If human intervention decreases the number of fires in the habitat of *E. penduliflora*, automobile exhaust can replicate the conditions the plant requires in order to thrive.
  - D. Within the habitat of *E. penduliflora*, natural fires are significantly more frequent in areas with heavy automobile traffic than they are in other areas.
  - E. Unless *E. penduliflora* seeds that have germinated can survive in the shade, automobile exhaust threatens the long-term survival of the plant in areas with heavy automobile traffic.



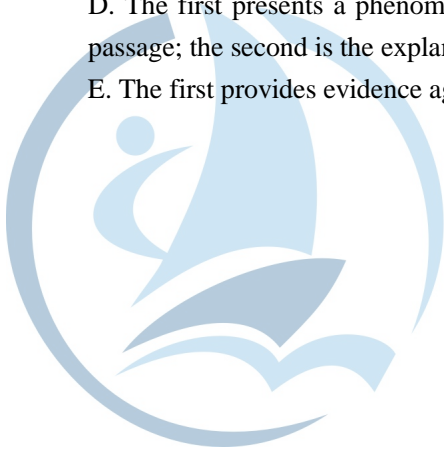
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**Passage169**

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.

8. In the passage, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?

- A. The first states observations 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 the 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.



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**Passage170**

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

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



**Passage171**

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

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

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



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**Passage172**

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

7. In the highlighted portion of the passage, the author assumes that
- A. Consumers' attitude toward the assortment of choices they are presented with depends almost exclusively on the size of the range
  - B. Consumers who have clear preferences make their choices more quickly than those whose preferences are relatively vague
  - C. Consumers' anticipation of meeting specific expectations directly affects their satisfaction with a selected option.
  - D. Consumers presented with an assortment of choices often adjust the preferences they had beforehand
  - E. Consumers presented with a larger assortment of choices often make their decisions too quickly.
8. Which of the following best describes the function of the first sentence in the author's argument as a whole?
- A. It states a premise on which the author's conclusion is based.
  - B. It provides information to support the inference made in the following sentence.
  - C. It introduces a concept that the author proves is illogical.
  - D. It summarizes a position that the author proceeds to dispute.
  - E. It presents the phenomenon the argument is intended to explain.

**Passage173**

If a supernova (the explosion of a massive star) triggered star formation from dense clouds of gas and dust, and if the most massive star to be formed from the cloud evolved into a supernova and triggered a new round of star formation, and so on, then a chain of star-forming regions would result. If many such chains were created in a differentially rotating galaxy, the distribution of stars would resemble the observed distribution in a spiral galaxy.

This line of reasoning underlies an exciting new theory of spiral-galaxy structure. A computer simulation based on this theory has reproduced the appearance of many spiral galaxies without assuming an underlying density wave, the hallmark of the most widely accepted theory of the large-scale structure of spiral galaxies. That theory maintains that a density wave of spiral form sweeps through the central plane of a galaxy, compressing clouds of gas and dust, which collapse into stars that form a spiral pattern.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. describe what results when a supernova triggers the creation of chains of star-forming regions
  - B. propose a modification in the most widely accepted theory of spiral-galaxy structure
  - C. compare and contrast the roles of clouds of gas and dust in two theories of spiral-galaxy structure
  - D. describe a new theory of spiral-galaxy structure and contrast it with the most widely accepted theory
  - E. describe a new theory of spiral-galaxy structure and discuss a reason why it is inferior to the most widely accepted theory
2. The passage implies that, according to the new theory of spiral-galaxy structure, a spiral galaxy can be created by supernovas when the supernovas are
  - A. producing an underlying density wave
  - B. affected by a density wave of spiral form
  - C. distributed in a spiral pattern
  - D. located in the central plane of a galaxy
  - E. located in a differentially rotating galaxy
3. Which of the following, if true, would most discredit the new theory as described in the passage?
  - A. The exact mechanism by which a star becomes a supernova is not yet completely known and may even differ for different stars.
  - B. Chains of star-forming regions like those postulated in the new theory have been observed in the vicinity of dense clouds of gas and dust.
  - C. The most massive stars formed from supernova explosions are unlikely to evolve into supernovas.
  - D. Computer simulations of supernovas provide a poor picture of what occurs just before a supernova explosion.
  - E. A density wave cannot compress clouds of gas and dust to a density high enough to create a star.

**Passage174**

Instances of “galactic cannibalism”—mergers in which large galaxies completely consume smaller ones—may be fairly common. Tidal forces produced by the Milky Way’s powerful gravity, for example, appear to be dismantling and engulfing a dwarf galaxy in the constellation Sagittarius, producing **large clumps and streamers of stars** connecting the two galaxies. Astronomers have also observed two dense clusters of stars and gas at the heart of the Andromeda galaxy, an apparent “double nucleus” that may contain the remnant of a cannibalized dwarf galaxy. But this twin-lobed appearance could also be created by two parts of a single nucleus bisected by a lane of dust. Scientists believe that only about 25 percent of such apparent double nuclei actually represent galactic cannibalism. Many of the rest result from the illusion of proximity that occurs when objects at different distances appear along the same line of sight; others consist of debris from galactic “collisions,” in which one galaxy has passed through another without merging, causing waves of new star formation.

18. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. Suggest that galactic cannibalism occurs more commonly than previously supposed
- B. Indicate the difficulty of determining whether galactic cannibalism has occurred in a given instance
- C. Demonstrate flaws in the evidence used to prove that galactic cannibalism actually occurs
- D. Outline the process by which galactic cannibalism takes place
- E. Present evidence that galactic cannibalism has occurred in a given instance

19. The “large clumps and streamers of stars” represent observational data cited by the author of the passage as an example of

- A. The star configuration typical of a dwarf galaxy
- B. Galactic cannibalism that is still in progress
- C. Waves of new star formation resulting from a galactic collision
- D. Debris from a galactic collision coalescing into a double nucleus
- E. Material connecting the two nuclei of a galaxy formed by galactic cannibalism

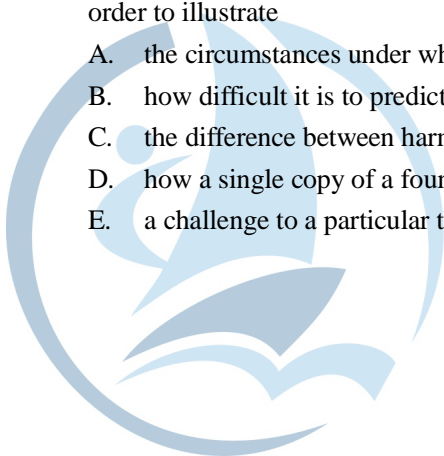
20. According to the passage, a true double nucleus may be produced by the

- A. Collision of two dwarf galaxies
- B. Incorporation of a dwarf galaxy into a larger galaxy
- C. Merging of two galaxies of approximately equal size
- D. Separation of a single nucleus into two parts by a lane of dust
- E. Waves of new star formation resulting from an instance of galactic cannibalism

**Passage175**

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

19. The passage indicates which of the following about founder mutations?
- A. Carriers of founder mutation may receive certain benefits from the mutated gene.
  - B. People who inherit founder mutations from both parents can become ill as a result.
  - C. Founder mutations are less likely than other mutations to be passed to offspring.
20. The author of the passage mentions the “hereditary hemochromatosis mutation” primarily in order to illustrate
- A. the circumstances under which a founder mutation fails to cause a disease
  - B. how difficult it is to predict the effects of founder mutations on carriers
  - C. the difference between harmful founder mutation and those that are beneficial
  - D. how a single copy of a founder mutation can benefit a carrier
  - E. a challenge to a particular theory about the transmission of founder mutations



**Passage176**

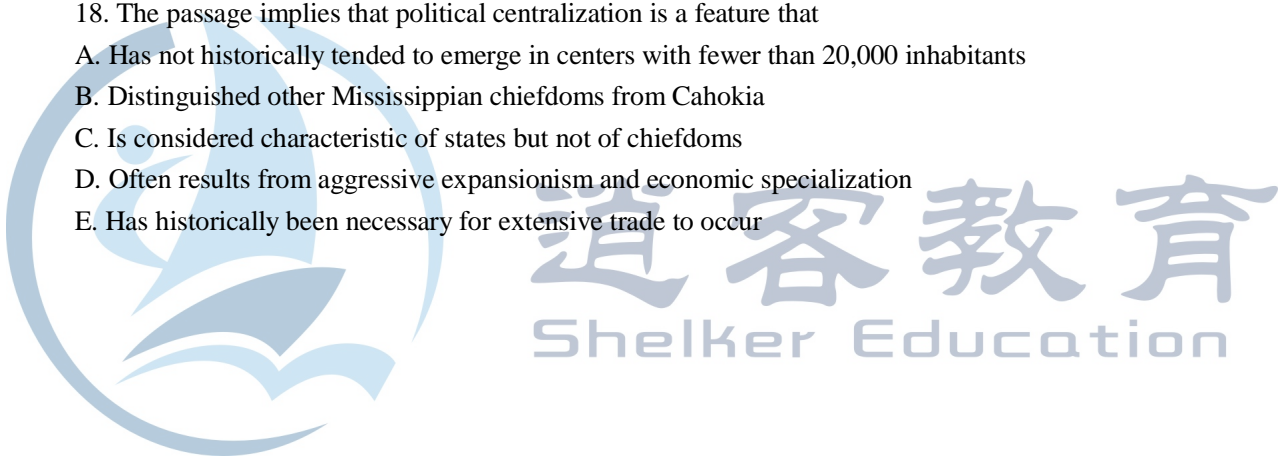
George Milner cites three primary problems with the labeling of Cahokia, the large archaeological site by the Mississippi River, as a state rather than a chiefdom. First, finds at Cahokia are essentially similar to find at other Mississippian chiefdoms, except that the amount of earth moved in building the mounds at Cahokia was greater than elsewhere. Second, fewer people lived at Cahokia than is commonly estimated (Milner estimates that there were only a few thousand inhabitants); therefore, extensive taxes, trade, and tribute were not necessary to support them. Finally, while there is evidence of extensive earth movement, craftwork, trade, and elites at Cahokia, this does not indicate that Cahokia was politically centralized, economically specialized, or aggressively expansionistic.

17. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. Underscore a characterization
- B. Outline a challenge
- C. Point out an ambiguity
- D. Discuss an oversimplification
- E. Define a category

18. The passage implies that political centralization is a feature that

- A. Has not historically tended to emerge in centers with fewer than 20,000 inhabitants
- B. Distinguished other Mississippian chiefdoms from Cahokia
- C. Is considered characteristic of states but not of chiefdoms
- D. Often results from aggressive expansionism and economic specialization
- E. Has historically been necessary for extensive trade to occur

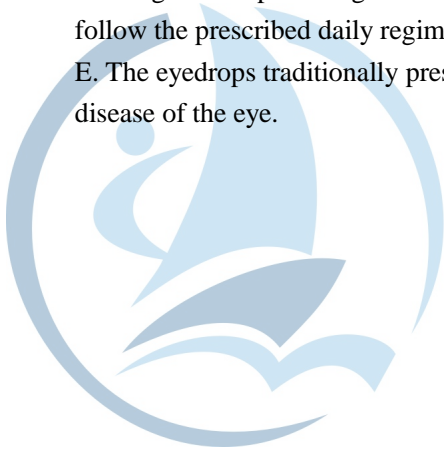


**Passage177**

Although originally symptomless, glaucoma can eventually cause blindness when not appropriately treated. Tests under laboratory conditions of the traditional treatment, daily administration of eyedrops, demonstrate it to be as effective in relieving the internal ocular pressure that causes glaucoma as is a new laser-surgical process. Yet glaucoma-related blindness occurs in a considerably smaller percentage of patients who have had the surgery than of patients for whom only the eyedrop treatment was prescribed.

16. Which of following, if true, most helps to explain the low rate glaucoma-related blindness among patients who had the surgery?

- A. Glaucoma-related blindness is no more common among patients who have had only the surgery than it is among patients who had the surgery after using the eyedrops
- B. Doctors seldom recommend the surgery for glaucoma patients who have already started the traditional course of treatment
- C. There is no known physiological cause of glaucoma other than increase in pressure inside the eye
- D. A significant percentage of the people for whom the eyedrop treatment has been prescribed fail to follow the prescribed daily regimen, because the eyedrops have unpleasant side effects.
- E. The eyedrops traditionally prescribed to treat glaucoma are usually prescribed to treat other disease of the eye.



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**Passage179**

Iridium, a hard, whitish metal similar to platinum, is extremely rare on Earth. Extremely high concentrations of iridium on Earth result from only two scenarios: massive volcanic eruptions that release iridium from deep within the Earth and meteorites that shower down on Earth from space. When scientists found concentrations of iridium 30 times higher than normal in rock stratum from 65 million years ago, they concluded that a massive meteor or comet hit the Earth and caused the massive extinction of the dinosaurs.

1. Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the scientist's conclusion?
- A. Volcanoes massive enough to generate high concentrations of iridium are very rare.
  - B. Massive volcanic eruptions occurred frequently 80 million years ago.
  - C. Most scientists support the hypothesis that a cosmic impact wiped out the dinosaurs.
  - D. The massive extinction that occurred 70 million years ago killed not only the dinosaurs but also 70 percent of all life on Earth.
  - E. A comet struck the earth some 120 million years ago, but no widespread extinction occurred.



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**Passage180**

Between 1970 and 1980, energy consumption by United States industry peaked and then declined, so that by 1980 total industrial use of energy was below the 1970 level even though total industrial output had grown substantially in the same period. Industry must have instituted highly effective energy conservation measures in those years to have achieved such impressive results.

1. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the conclusion of the argument?
  - A. Many industries switched to the greatest extent possible from high-priced oil to lower-priced alternatives throughout the 1970's.
  - B. Total residential energy consumption was higher in the United States in 1980 than it had been in 1970
  - C. Many industrial users of energy had paid little attention to energy conservation prior to 1970.
  - D. Industrial output grew less rapidly from 1970 to 1980 than it had from 1960 to 1970.
  - E. The industries whose production dropped sharply during the 1970's included a disproportionately large number of energy-intensive industries.



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**Passage181**

Recent studies of sediment in the North Atlantic's deep waters reveal possible cyclical patterns in the history of Earth's climate. The rock fragments in these sediments are too large to have been transported there by ocean currents; they must have reached their present locations by traveling in large icebergs that floated long distances from their point of origin before melting. Geologist Gerard Bond noticed that some of the sediment grains were stained with iron oxide, evidence that they originated in locales where glaciers had overrun outcrops of red sandstone. Bond's detailed analysis of deep-water sediment cores showed changes in the mix of sediment sources over time: the proportion of these red-stained grains fluctuated back and forth from lows of 5 percent to highs of about 17 percent, and these fluctuations occurred in a nearly regular 1,500-year cycle.

Bond hypothesized that the alternating cycles might be evidence of changes in ocean-water circulation and therefore in Earth's climate. He knew that the sources of the red-stained grains were generally closer to the North Pole than were the places yielding a high proportion of "clean" grains. At certain times, apparently, more icebergs from the Arctic Ocean in the far north were traveling south well into the North Atlantic before melting and shedding their sediment.

Ocean waters are constantly moving, and water temperature is both a cause and an effect of this movement. As water cools, it becomes denser and sinks to the ocean's bottom. During some periods, the bottom layer of the world's oceans comes from cold, dense water sinking in the far North Atlantic. This causes the warm surface waters of the Gulf Stream to be pulled northward. Bond realized that during such periods, the influx of these warm surface waters into northern regions could cause a large proportion of the icebergs that bear red grains to melt before traveling very far into the North Atlantic. But sometimes the ocean's dynamic changes, and waters from the Gulf Stream do not travel northward in this way. During these periods, surface waters in the North Atlantic would generally be colder, permitting icebergs bearing red-stained grains to travel farther south in the North Atlantic before melting and depositing their sediment.

The onset of the so-called Little Ice Age (1300-1860), which followed the Medieval Warm Period of the eighth through tenth centuries, may represent the most recent time that the ocean's dynamic changed in this way. If ongoing climate-history studies support Bond's hypothesis of 1,500-year cycles, scientists may establish a major natural rhythm in Earth's temperatures that could then be extrapolated into the future. Because the midpoint of the Medieval Warm Period was about 850, an extension of Bond's cycles would place the midpoint of the next warm interval in the twenty-fourth century.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the rock fragments contained in the sediments studied by Bond?
  - A. The majority of them are composed of red sandstone.
  - B. They must have reached their present location over 1,500 years ago.
  - C. They were carried by icebergs to their present location.
  - D. Most of them were carried to their present location during a warm period in Earth's climatic history.
  - E. They are unlikely to have been carried to their present location during the Little Ice Age.

2. In the final paragraph of the passage , the author is concerned primarily with
- A. answering a question about Earth's climatic history
  - B. pointing out a potential flaw in Bond's hypothesis
  - C. suggesting a new focus for the study of ocean sediments
  - D. tracing the general history of Earth's climate
  - E. discussing possible implications of Bond's hypothesis
3. According to the passage, Bond hypothesized that which of the following circumstances would allow red-stained sediment grains to reach more southerly latitudes?
- A. Warm waters being pulled northward from the Gulf Stream.
  - B. Climatic conditions causing icebergs to melt relatively quickly.
  - C. Icebergs containing a higher proportion of iron oxide than usual.
  - D. The formation of more icebergs than usual in the far north.
  - E. The presence of cold surface waters in the North Atlantic.
4. It can be inferred from the passage that in sediment cores from the North Atlantic's deep waters, the portions that correspond to the Little Ice Age
- A. differ very little in composition from the portions that correspond to the Medieval Warm Period
  - B. fluctuate significantly in composition between the portions corresponding to the 1300s and the portions corresponding to the 1700s
  - C. would be likely to contain a proportion of red-stained grains closer to 17 percent than to 5 percent
  - D. show a much higher proportion of red-stained grains in cores extracted from the far north of the North Atlantic than in cores extracted from further south
  - E. were formed in part as a result of Gulf Stream waters having been pulled northward

**Passage182**

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

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

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



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**Passage183**

The disappearance of Steller's sea cow from the Bering and Copper islands by 1768 has long been blamed on intensive hunting. But its disappearance took only 28 years from the time Steller first described the species, a remarkably short time for hunting alone to depopulate the islands, especially given the large populations initially reported. However, by 1750, hunters had also targeted nearby sea otter populations. Fewer otters would have allowed sea urchin populations on which the otters preyed to expand and the urchins' grazing pressure on kelp forests to increase. Sea cows were totally dependent on kelp for food, and within a decade of the onset of otter hunting, Steller noted that the islands' sea cows appeared malnourished.

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about kelp forests in the Bering and Copper islands between 1750 and 1768?
  - A. They were reduced significantly.
  - B. They disappeared entirely from the region.
  - C. They were the primary food source for sea otters.
  - D. They were harvested in record numbers by humans
  - E. They increased pressure on sea urchin populations.
2. According to the passage, it is likely that during the mid-1700s, sea urchin populations near the Bering and Copper islands
  - A. were diminished by sea cow predation
  - B. experienced substantial increases
  - C. migrated to waters with more plentiful food supplies
  - D. were reduced by the pressures of hunting
  - E. appeared to be malnourished

**Passage184**

Analyzing the physics of dance can add fundamentally to a dancer's skill. Although dancers seldom see themselves totally in physical terms—as body mass moving through space under the influence of well-known forces and obeying physical laws—neither can they afford to ignore the physics of movement. For example, no matter how much a dancer wishes to leap off the floor and then start turning, the law of conservation of angular momentum absolutely prevents such a movement.

Some movements involving primarily vertical or horizontal motions of the body as a whole, in which rotations can be ignored, can be studied using simple equations of linear motion in three dimensions. However, rotational motions require more complex approaches that involve analyses of the way the body's mass is distributed, the axes of rotation involved in different types of movement, and the sources of the forces that produce the rotational movement.

3. The author mentions all of the following as contributing to an understanding of the physics of dance EXCEPT
- A. the law of conservation of angular momentum
  - B. analyses of the way in which the body's mass is distributed
  - C. equations of linear motion in three dimensions
  - D. analyses of the sources that produce rotational motions
  - E. the technical terms for movements such as leaps and turns
4. Analysis of which of the following would require the kind of complex approach described in the last sentence?
- A. A long leap across space
  - B. A short jump upward with a return to the same place
  - C. A sustained and controlled turn in place
  - D. Short, rapid steps forward and then backward without turning
  - E. Quick side steps in a diagonal line

### Passage185

The deep sea typically has a sparse fauna dominated by tiny worms and crustaceans, with an even sparser distribution of larger animals. However, near hydrothermal vents, areas of the ocean where warm water emerges from subterranean sources, live remarkable densities of huge clams, blind crabs, and fish.

Most deep-sea faunas rely for food on particulate matter, ultimately derived from photosynthesis, falling from above. The food supplies necessary to sustain the large vent communities, however, must be many times the ordinary fallout. The first reports describing vent faunas proposed two possible sources of nutrition: bacterial chemosynthesis, production of food by bacteria using energy derived from chemical changes, and advection, the drifting of food materials from surrounding regions. Later, evidence in support of the idea of intense local chemosynthesis was accumulated: hydrogen sulfide was found in vent water; many vent-site bacteria were found to be capable of chemosynthesis; and extremely large concentrations of bacteria were found in samples of vent water thought to be pure. This final observation seemed decisive. If such astonishing concentrations of bacteria were typical of vent outflow, then food within the vent would dwarf any contribution from advection. Hence, the widely quoted conclusion was reached that bacterial chemosynthesis provides the foundation for hydrothermal-vent food chains—an exciting prospect because no other communities on Earth are independent of photosynthesis.

There are, however, certain difficulties with this interpretation. For example, some of the large sedentary organisms associated with vents are also found at ordinary deep-sea temperatures many meters from the nearest hydrothermal sources. This suggests that bacterial chemosynthesis is not a sufficient source of nutrition for these creatures. Another difficulty is that similarly dense populations of large deep-sea animals have been found in the proximity of “smokers”—vents where water emerges at temperatures up to 350°C. No bacteria can survive such heat, and no bacteria were found there. Unless smokers are consistently located near more hospitable warm-water vents, chemosynthesis can account for only a fraction of the vent faunas. It is conceivable, however, that these large, sedentary organisms do in fact feed on bacteria that grow in warm-water vents, rise in the vent water, and then rain in peripheral areas to nourish animals living some distance from the warm-water vents.

Nonetheless advection is a more likely alternative food source. Research has demonstrated that advective flow, which originates near the surface of the ocean where suspended particulate matter accumulates, transports some of that matter and water to the vents. Estimates suggest that for every cubic meter of vent discharge, 350 milligrams of particulate organic material would be advected into the vent area. Thus, for an average-sized vent, advection could provide more than 30 kilograms of potential food per day. In addition, it is likely that small live animals in the advected water might be killed or stunned by thermal and/or chemical shock, thereby contributing to the food supply of vents.



1. The passage provides information for answering which of the following questions?
  - A. What causes warm-water vents to form?
  - B. Do vent faunas consume more than do deep-sea faunas of similar size?
  - C. Do bacteria live in the vent water of smokers?
  - D. What role does hydrogen sulfide play in chemosynthesis?
  - E. What accounts for the locations of deep-sea smokers?
2. The information in the passage suggests that the majority of deep-sea faunas that live in nonvent habitats have which of the following characteristics?
  - A. They do not normally feed on particles of food in the water.
  - B. They are smaller than many vent faunas.
  - C. They are predators.
  - D. They derive nutrition from a chemosynthetic food source.
  - E. They congregate around a single main food source.
3. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. describe a previously unknown natural phenomenon
  - B. reconstruct the evolution of a natural phenomenon
  - C. establish unequivocally the accuracy of a hypothesis
  - D. survey explanations for a natural phenomenon and determine which is best supported by evidence
  - E. entertain (to receive and take into consideration "refused to entertain our plea") criticism of the author's research and provide an effective response
4. Which of the following does the author cite as a weakness in the argument that bacterial chemosynthesis provides the foundation for the food chains at deep-sea vents?
  - A. Vents are colonized by some of the same animals found in other areas of the ocean floor.
  - B. Vent water does not contain sufficient quantities of hydrogen sulfide.
  - C. Bacteria cannot produce large quantities of food quickly enough.
  - D. Large concentrations of minerals are found in vent water.
  - E. Some bacteria found in the vents are incapable of chemosynthesis.
5. Which of the following is information supplied in the passage that would support the statement that the food supplies necessary to sustain vent communities must be many times that of ordinary fallout?
  - I. Large vent faunas move from vent to vent in search of food.
  - II. Vent faunas are not able to consume food produced by photosynthesis.
  - III. Vents are more densely populated than are other deep-sea areas.
  - A. I only
  - B. III only
  - C. I and II only
  - D. II and III only
  - E. I, II, and III



6. The author refers to “smokers” most probably in order to
- A. show how thermal shock can provide food for some vent faunas by stunning small animals
  - B. prove that the habitat of most deep-sea animals is limited to warm-water vents
  - C. explain how bacteria carry out chemosynthesis
  - D. demonstrate how advection compensates for the lack of food sources on the seafloor
  - E. present evidence that bacterial chemosynthesis may be an inadequate source of food for some vent faunas
7. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the particulate matter that is carried down from the surface of the ocean?
- A. It is the basis of bacterial chemosynthesis in the vents.
  - B. It may provide an important source of nutrition for vent faunas.
  - C. It may cause the internal temperature of the vents to change significantly.
  - D. It is transported as large aggregates of particles.
  - E. It contains hydrogen sulfide.



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**Passage186**

Echolocating bats emit sounds in patterns—characteristic of each species—that contain both frequency-modulated (FM) and constant-frequency (CF) signals. The broadband FM signals and the narrowband CF signals travel out to a target, reflect from it, and return to the hunting bat. In this process of transmission and reflection, the sounds are changed, and the changes in the echoes enable the bat to perceive features of the target.

The FM signals report information about target characteristics that modify the timing and the fine frequency structure, or spectrum, of echoes—for example, the target's size, shape, texture, surface structure, and direction in space. Because of their narrow bandwidth, CF signals portray only the target's presence and, in the case of some bat species, its motion relative to the bat's. Responding to changes in the CF echo's frequency, bats of some species correct in flight for the direction and velocity of their moving prey.

1. According to the passage, the information provided to the bat by CF echoes differs from that provided by FM echoes in which of the following ways?
  - A. Only CF echoes alert the bat to moving targets.
  - B. Only CF echoes identify the range of widely spaced targets.
  - C. Only CF echoes report the target's presence to the bat.
  - D. In some species, CF echoes enable the bat to judge whether it is closing in on its target.
  - E. In some species, CF echoes enable the bat to discriminate the size of its target and the direction in which the target is moving.
2. According to the passage, the configuration of the target is reported to the echolocating bat by changes in the
  - A. echo spectrum of CF signals
  - B. echo spectrum of FM signals
  - C. direction and velocity of the FM echoes
  - D. delay between transmission and reflection of the CF signals
  - E. relative frequencies of the FM and the CF echoes
3. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
  - A. A fact is stated, a process is outlined, and specific details of the process are described.
  - B. A fact is stated, and examples suggesting that a distinction needs correction are considered.
  - C. A fact is stated, a theory is presented to explain that fact, and additional facts are introduced to validate the theory.
  - D. A fact is stated, and two theories are compared in light of their explanations of this fact.
  - E. A fact is stated, a process is described, and examples of still another process are illustrated in detail.

**passage 187**

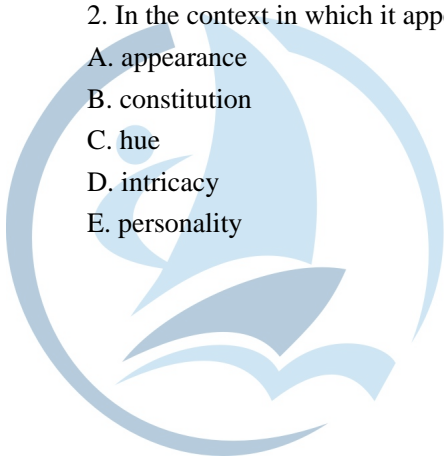
Elizabeth Bishop's Complete Poems, 1927-1979 has come to seem to most readers so achieved and sufficient a life's work that it is hard not to lose sight of how slowly Bishop wrote poems and of how few poems, finally, she completed. But the size and pace of her output were always in her own eyes a failing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

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

- A. Bishop's alienation from the literary culture of her generation
- B. The favorable scholarly attention that Bishop's work has received since her death
- C. An interest among readers regarding why Bishop wrote so slowly

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

- A. appearance
- B. constitution
- C. hue
- D. intricacy
- E. personality



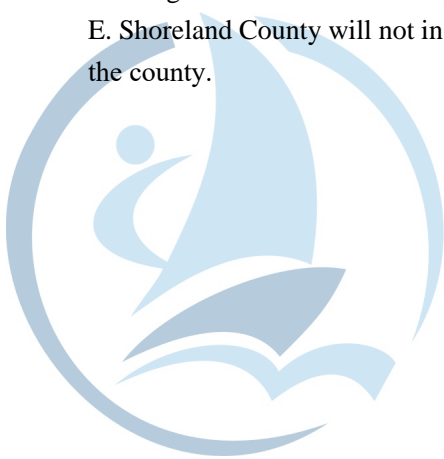
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**Passage 188**

Shoreland County recently purchased an area of wilderness land in the county to prevent it from being developed. In doing so, the county has forfeited all future property taxes on this land. Property taxes are assessed on market value, and if developed, the land would have contributed significantly to the county's overall annual tax revenue. Because of the purchase, therefore, overall annual tax revenue will be lower than it would have been if development had occurred.

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

- A. The money the county would have had to expend for services to residences or industry developed on the wilderness land would have exceeded the tax revenue from the developed land.
- B. The market value of undeveloped properties in Shoreland County will not increase significantly in the foreseeable future
- C. The property taxes received by Shoreland County from the previous owners of the wilderness area were insignificant relative to the county's overall annual tax revenue.
- D. Land near the area bought by the county will not increase significantly in market value as a result of being near wilderness that is protected from development.
- E. Shoreland County will not in the foreseeable future prevent the development of any other land in the county.



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**Passage 189**

Following the United States Civil War (1861-1865), many former slaves in the rural South became sharecroppers (raising a landlord's crop for a share of the profits) or tenant farmers (selling what they raised and paying a share of the profits as rent). Most historians tend to depict these African Americans as victims of racism and the farm tenancy system. This approach, however, overlooks the role played by such African American rural reformers as Robert Lloyd Smith, founder of the Farmers' Improvement Society of Texas, and Joseph Elward Clayton, the first African American to organize farmers' institutes for the Texas Department of Agriculture. Both men advocated comfortable homes and better schools for African Americans, both attributed poverty and illiteracy to causes other than racism, such as insect damage to crops, and both worked to keep Black farmers on the land, although Smith opposed farm tenancy. Both were also accused by their contemporaries of downplaying the devastating impact of the farm tenancy system on Black farmers and of accommodating racism. While the extent of these reformers' influence requires more study, clearly their organizations provided a voice for African American farmers seeking to improve their positions in the agrarian South.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. restoring the reputations of two reformers whose accomplishments have long been denigrated by historians
- B. refuting criticisms of two reformers made by their contemporaries by demonstrating that those criticisms are baseless
- C. providing evidence to support a claim that historians' understanding of a particular phenomenon may be incomplete
- D. discussing some of the reasons that two reformers who were well-known during their lifetimes are considered by historians today to have been ineffective
- E. suggesting an alternative interpretation of the effect of the farm tenancy system on the economy of the rural South following the Civil War

2. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements concerning Smith and Clayton?

- A. More research is required to determine whether or not their organizations were typical of those established to aid African American farmers in the post-Civil War rural South.
- B. Their contributions to the improvement of the living conditions of African American farmers were overshadowed by subsequent political controversy.
- C. Their achievements as reformers have been exaggerated by many historians of the post-Civil War period.
- D. There is evidence demonstrating that they were committed to aiding African American farmers in the rural South.
- E. The extent of the criticisms made about them by their contemporaries is difficult to determine.

### Passage 190

TEB Attorney: TEB Corporation has been accused of not doing enough to discourage its executives from defrauding the government. This accusation is obviously false, since TEB, following its own written policy, rewards those who report the wrongdoing of others and promptly fires proven wrongdoers.

1. Which of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the attorney's argument in defense of TEB?
- A. "Wrongdoing" is defined in TEB corporate policies as "any activity by a TEB employee that defrauds TEB."
  - B. TEB has instituted what it calls "customer friendly" policies of responding to every complaint customer make.
  - C. The government is not TEB's sole client, nor even its major client.
  - D. Defrauding the government would have to involve more than one employee of any company that did so.
  - E. Those who have accused TEB of not doing enough to discourage its executives from defrauding the government have themselves been government employees.

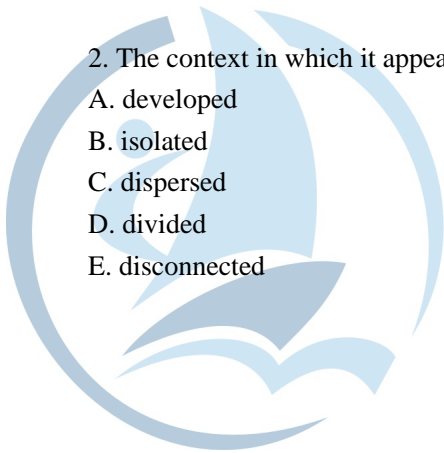


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**Passage 191**

Throughout much of the Tertiary period (most of the past 65million years), the Arctic supported continuous forests. Only toward the end of that period does the fossil evidence show that certain present-day Arctic plants were established and widely **distributed** throughout the Arctic. Many Arctic plants are thought to have originated in the high mountain ranges of central Asia and North America to have spread northward to the Arctic as global temperatures fell in the late Tertiary, and to have achieved a circumpolar distribution by the end of the Tertiary (about 2 million years ago). However, fossil evidence to support these proposals is either lacking or fragmentary. Consequently, the routes by which these plants expanded their ranges during their colonization of the Arctic remain unknown.

1. Which of the following statements about Arctic plants is supported by the passage?
  - A. The decline in global temperatures in the late Tertiary prevented many high-mountain plants from becoming established in the Arctic.
  - B. There is not enough evidence to firmly establish the historical migration routes of present-day Arctic plants.
  - C. Present-day Arctic plants are less likely to leave fossil remains than are plants outside the Arctic.
2. The context in which it appears, "distributed" most nearly means
  - A. developed
  - B. isolated
  - C. dispersed
  - D. divided
  - E. disconnected



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**Passage 192**

Like Germany, but unlike other European nations, Norway industrialized rather late in the nineteenth century. Compared to Germany, however, Norway has a comparatively recent history of industrially based social classes and a much longer history of rather egalitarian class relations. The origin of Norwegian egalitarianism predates industrialism and the rise of the labor movement. The preindustrial economy was based largely on a small independent peasantry who combined agriculture with fishing (in the north) or with forestry (in the south). Because Norway was under foreign rule for five centuries until 1905, and because the topography is unfavorable for large estates, a strong aristocracy and landowner class did not emerge in most of Norway. There were some exceptions to this pattern, especially in the southern regions where a landowner class did exist. Norway's early social and economic history engendered egalitarianism, although, as has been pointed out by several observers, it was an "equality of poverty."

1. The passage is primarily concerned with discussing the
  - A. link between poverty and equality in the preindustrial state
  - B. characteristics of industrial society shared by Norway and Germany
  - C. effects of industrialization on social and economic relations in Norway
  - D. roots of social equality in Norway
  - E. emergence of social classes in Norway and Germany
2. According to the passage, northern and southern Norway differed in which of the following ways in the nineteenth century?
  - A. A landowning class was more likely to be found in southern Norway than in northern Norway.
  - B. Southern Norwegian peasants relied primarily on fishing for subsistence, while northern Norwegians relied on forestry.
  - C. Agriculture was a significant activity in southern Norway but not in northern Norway.
  - D. Southern Norway industrialized earlier than did northern Norway.
  - E. Foreign rule affected southern Norway more profoundly than it did northern Norway.
3. The passage suggests which of the following about egalitarianism in Norway?
  - A. It was a source of social stability that helped Norway survive five centuries of foreign rule.
  - B. It manifested itself in the same way after industrialization as it had prior to industrialization
  - C. It did not necessarily provide a high standard of living for most Norwegians.
  - D. It produced a Norwegian industrialization that differed qualitatively from industrialization in other European countries in that the labor movement was less radical in Norway.
  - E. It was more pervasive in southern than in northern Norway.



**Passage 193**

The Rivera Art Museum recently began charging admission. The resulting decline in visitors has been far larger than at other local museums, which have also begun charging admission. The magnitude of the decline might be due to the- Rivera's location near government offices. Because an admission charge is most discouraging to those who plan a short visit, it is likely that government workers who formerly made brief visits during lunchtime and after work now do not.

1. Which of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the proposed explanation?
- A. The fee for admission to the Rivera is no larger than that charged by other museums.
  - B. The Rivera does not keep track of how long individual visitors stay in the museum.
  - C. The decline in visitor to the Rivera has been no greater on workdays than it has been on nonworking days.
  - D. The museum with the smallest decline in visitors is the most popular with visitors from other countries.
  - E. In the period between the announcement that there would be an admissions charge and its actual introduction, there was an increase in visitors at the Rivera



**Passage 194**

In a critique of Mrs. Elizabeth Norman's *The child of Woe: A Novel* (1789), the *Analytical Review* (February 1789) remarked that having no other virtues to recommend it, the book could only be tensed truly feminine novel," the vast majority of which were "so near akin to each other, that with a few alterations, the same review would serve for almost all of them" The *Analytical Review*'s dismissal of novels by women has all too often been reflected in the literary histories of English fiction where it has been popular to view the rise of the novel as the exclusive history of "the five greats" (Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, and Sterne) and to ignore or at best to minimize the contributions eighteenth-century women novelists. Serious readers of eighteenth-century fiction have finally come to admonish, however, that the novel did not spring fully formed from the mind of Richardson, but was the child of many parents and the outgrowth of narrative techniques and fictional conventions first developed by writers' popular fiction, many of them women. In short, literary historians and critics have begun to give eighteenth-century women novelists their due, a process of reassessment that owes much to the rise women's studies and a parallel growth in critical interest in eighteenth-century fiction in general.

Today's critical focus on the "feminine novel" as a category suggests that in one sense the *Analytical Review* was right: women novelists of the eighteenth century were "akin to each other," sharing common interests, common themes, common techniques, and as women of the eighteenth century, a common technique, and as women of the eighteenth century, a common fate. But the *Analytical Review* was also quite mistaken, for if, as popular writers, eighteenth-century women produced a large body of eminently forgettable (if not unreadable) works, then many modern readers of the new paperback editions of these women's novels remind us that eighteenth-century women novelists also created an abundance of works marked by their quality and originality, as well as their historical interest. Moreover, the sheer variety of modern critical responses to the "feminine novel" and the liveliness of the critical debate surrounding them prove beyond question that never again will the same review "serve for almost all of them". Of course, as if all areas of literary study, much has been written that was perhaps better left unsaid, some scholarship seem superfluous, some merely dull. But the general critical controversy is a healthy sign, indicating that eighteenth-century women writers are finally being judged as international artists worthy of such consideration. What seems clearest of all is that the rediscovery of the eighteenth-century women novelists has resulted in the skillful mapping of a kind of new literary territory that, although not entirely unknown, had until recently been infrequently visited and remained largely unexplored.

1. The passage identifies which of the following factors as contributing to scholarly reevaluations of such novels as *The Child of Woe*?
  - A. Renewed scholarly interest in the development of narrative techniques.
  - B. Growing critical distaste for the works of "the five greats"
  - C. The availability of new editions of such works and modern readers' interest in them.
  - D. The rise of women's studies and interest in eighteenth-century fiction.
  - E. Critics' awareness of the need to investigate conventions used in eighteenth-century fiction.

2. The passage suggests that which of the following is true of eighteenth-century women novelists?
- A. In the eighteenth century, such writers were more widely known than were "the five greats"
  - B. Their reputation among serious readers of fiction declined substantially after the eighteenth century.
  - C. One cannot adequately describe the origins of the novel without considering the works of such writers.
  - D. Their works embraced certain literary conventions already established by writers of earlier periods.
  - E. It is important to recognize that such novelists' works are of greater historical significance than those of "the five greats."

3. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes which of the following about critical controversy?

- A. When critics disagree vigorously about how to read a literary work, that very disagreement is some evidence of the work's significance.
- B. Scholarly argument concerning a literary work is likely to be less spirited if the work has always been valued by scholars in the past.
- C. Heated debate concerning a literary work ought to be resolved quickly by a concerted effort among scholars to assess the work objectively.
- D. Although critical controversy about a literary work usually results in some degree of overstatement, it constitutes the strongest evidence that the work is valued by the reading public.
- E. When a work is praised by critics at its publication, it is unlikely to remain popular among critics of later generations.

4. The author of the passage criticizes some recent scholarship of the eighteenth-century feminine novel for being

- A. unobjective and polemical
- B. unnecessary and tedious
- C. insubstantial and frivolous
- D. overly technical and complex
- E. arch in tone and dismissive

### Passage 195

The Surface of Venus contains calcite, a mineral that absorbs the gas sulfur dioxide. Sulfur dioxide is often produced by volcanic activity and is plentiful in Venus' atmosphere, so there must be a source, perhaps volcanic, producing sulfur dioxide on Venus.

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

- A. In the recent past, the level of sulfur dioxide in Venus' atmosphere was not much higher than it is now
- B. If there is volcanic activity on the surface of Venus, it is not adequate to maintain the observed amount of sulfur dioxide in the atmosphere.
- C. The sulfur dioxide in Venus' atmosphere forms clouds that prevent direct observation of the surface.
- D. Sulfur dioxide produced by volcanic activity on the Earth's surface is also absorbed by minerals other than calcite.
- E. The calcite on the surface of Venus is in sufficient supply to continue to absorb sulfur for millions of years to come.



**Passage 196**

What accounts for the low-lying, flat surface of Mars's north? On Earth's surface, higher- and lower-lying areas have different types of crust: one, thin and dense, is pulled toward Earth's center more strongly by gravity, and the planet's water naturally comes to sit over it, creating oceans. The processes that generate this oceanic crust drive plate tectonics.

Is Mars's north similarly characterized by a sort of crust different from other areas of the planet? Some researchers do see signs of tectonic activity surrounding the northern basin that suggest that it was created through the formation of new crust, like ocean basins on Earth. However, McGill points to northern bedrock structures that predate the features said to mark the start of the tectonic process. McGill instead believes that through some novel mechanism the ancient surface sank to its current depth as a single unit. This would explain why features around the basin's edge, which would have formed as the surface dropped, seem to be younger than structures at its floor.

The third possibility is that the northern lowlands result from impacts. Some researchers suggest they formed as a series of big overlapping impact craters. Others arguing that the odds against such a pattern of impacts are large, postulate a single event—the impact of an object bigger than any asteroid the solar system now contains.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. explore an analogy between aspects of the geology of Mars and the geology of Earth
  - B. describe how a certain feature of Mars's surface formed.
  - C. point out the effect that new data has had on a scientific investigation.
  - D. summarize potential explanations of a large-scale geological feature.
  - E. present the rationale for a scientist's theory and expose some of its weaknesses.
2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about geological features on Earth?
  - A. The relative elevation of the lowest-lying regions of the crust arises in part from forces generated within the planet
  - B. The difference in elevation between the ocean basins and their surroundings is greater than the difference between Mars's northern basin and its surroundings.
  - C. The formation of low-lying areas proceeds by a different process than the one that created Mars's northern basin.
  - D. The weight of the oceans does not affect the depth of the ocean basins.
  - E. The proportion of the crust that is oceanic crust is increasing.
3. As presented in the passage, McGill's account of the formation of Mars's northern basin differs from the others mentioned in that it alone
  - A. explains the formation of certain northern bedrock features.
  - B. does not specify the force that caused the northern basin to be lower than its surroundings.
  - C. takes the northern basin to be a landform that is not analogous to any found on Earth.
  - D. denies that features around the northern basin are the result of tectonic activity.
  - E. attributes the creation of the northern lowlands to processes occurring within the planet.

**Passage 197**

The waters east of Cape Hangklip were once the center of a lucrative wild-caught abalone fishery, but illegal fishing in the mid-1990s escalated to such levels that the recreational fishery was closed in 2003. When abalones did not rebound, commercial fishing was also banned. Continue declines in abalone were attributed to poaching, but an invasion by rock lobsters during the early 1990s probably intensified the trend. Rock lobsters prey on sea urchins, and increased rock lobster densities coincided with significant decreases in urchins. In that area, urchins feed largely by trapping drift kelp, and in doing so provide juvenile abalone with both protective shelter and nourishment. Without urchins' presence, juvenile abalones are less likely to survive to adulthood.

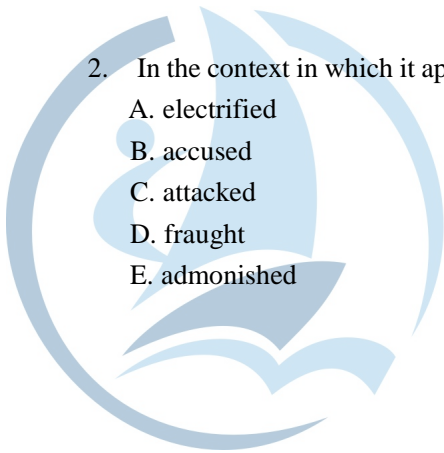
1. According to the passage, since the early 1990s, sea urchins in the waters east of Cape Hangklip have
  - A. significantly changed their feeding habits
  - B. suffered increased predation from a certain species
  - C. experienced increased competition for kelp, their main source of nourishment
  - D. seen a sharp decline in the availability of kelp, due to environmental changes
  - E. rebounded as commercial fishing in the region has declined
2. According to the passage, which of the following is a true statement about the feeding behaviors of sea urchins?
  - A. They change according to the type of food available in an area.
  - B. They are responsible for the decline of abalones in some regions.
  - C. They have a significant impact on the young of another species.
  - D. They make sea urchins more vulnerable to potential predators.
  - E. They result in a marked decline in kelp in certain regions.

**Passage 198**

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 genre

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

1. According to the passage, scholars have not given sensationalism serious consideration because they believe sensationalism.
  - A. Possesses largely emotional rather than content
  - B. Is produced with an eye to making money
  - C. Lacks historical complexity
2. In the context in which it appears, 'charged' most nearly means.
  - A. electrified
  - B. accused
  - C. attacked
  - D. fraught
  - E. admonished



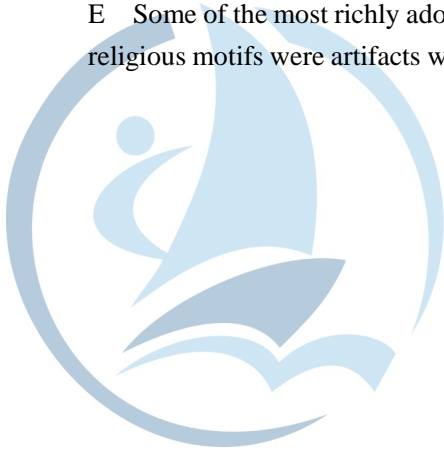
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**Passage 199**

The great majority of extant decorated artifacts from the Middle Period of the Byzantine Empire are objects that were designed for ecclesiastical function are almost all decorated with no apparent ecclesiastical function are almost all decorated with religious scenes and symbols .This material evidence strongly indicates that in the Middle Period of the Byzantine Empire, there was little scope for artisans to create decorative works of an entirely secular nature.

1. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?
- A Since Byzantine monasteries tended to be centers of learning, even those extant manuscripts from the Middle Period of the Byzantine Empire that discuss purely secular subjects were produced by monks living in religious communities.
- B Unlike objects stored in private houses and palace treasures, objects stored in Byzantine ecclesiastical treasuries were generally treated with reverence by invaders over the centuries.
- C Textiles of the Middle Period of the Byzantine Empire that were decorated with religious motifs were as likely to be used for the decoration of private houses as they were to be used for the decoration of religious sanctuaries.
- D Nearly all of the extant artifacts of the Middle Period of the Byzantine Empire that were not decorated were artifacts with no apparent ecclesiastical function.
- E Some of the most richly adorned of the extant Middle Period Byzantine objects decorated with religious motifs were artifacts with no apparent ecclesiastical function.



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**Passage 200**

One of the more contentious issues in the field of biology is the question of whether evolution inevitably generates ever-more-complex organisms over time, and, is so, how to understand that increase in complexity. The evolution of life on Earth from single-celled organisms to primitive multicellular organisms to large-brained mammals appears to suggest that evolution moves in a direction of increasing complexity. But scientists disagree about the extent to which evolutionary history can be adequately described as a progressive, unidirectional movement; indeed, they even disagree about how to measure “complexity,” some arguing for a definition based on numbers of different types of cells in an organism, others favoring a measure based on an organism’s capacity to process information

Looking for evidence about the evolution of biological complexity, paleontologist Dan McShea investigated whether the structure of the spinal columns of five groups of animal species became more complex over the past 30 million years. Using such measures of complexity as thickness and length of spines, McShea found indications of increased complexity in some species, but decreases or no significant change in others. Researchers George Boyajian and Tim Lutz reported similar findings in their study of ammonoids, nautilus-like shelled creatures that existed for 330 million years before becoming extinct along with the dinosaur 65 million years ago. The spiral-shaped shells of these creatures are constructed from multiple chambers, separated by walls, or septa, the structures of which vary in complexity from one species of ammonoid to another. Although the most complex structures are to be found among the later species, and the simplest among the earliest, there was no steady progression toward increased complexity within any particular lineage. Boyajian and Lutz also looked at the relationship between anatomic longevity was 15 million years, the anatomically more complex species fared neither better nor worse than the anatomically simpler ones did.

To biologist Stephen Jay Gould, these results are entirely plausible. Evolution is driven by natural selection, the natural process that results in the survival of individuals and populations best adapted to the conditions of their habitat, he argues, thus perpetuating favorable genetic traits produced by gene mutations. He claims that because it is a local phenomenon, and not a global trend, natural selection favors individuals with traits that are adaptive in particular prevailing conditions--conditions that are just as likely to demand a decrease in complexity as an increase. McShea’s findings are congruent with Gould’s Point. According to McShea, everyone “knows” that the world of nature is more complex now than it was 550 million years ago. What his results on vertebrae complexity show, he says, is that this global increase in complexity is not expressed consistently in all lineages of animals.

1.the passage is primarily concerned with

- A. examining the relationship between the complexity of organisms and the complexity of the conditions under which they evolved
- B. providing evidence derived from studies of vertebrate and ammonoid species to illustrate the effects of natural selection
- C. establishing the relationship between the relative complexity of species and their survival over time
- D. evaluating the usefulness of competing definitions of biological complexity
- E. considering whether natural selection consistently results in the evolution of biological complexity

2.The author of the passage most probably describes Goulds views in order to

- A. refute McShea's views
- B. refute Boyajian's and Lutz's views
- C. suggest an explanation for findings of McShea, Boyajian, and Lutz
- D. provide an unorthodox definition of natural selection
- E. show how biologists' views differ from those of paleontologists

3.according to the passage, each of the following may be used to gauge biological complexity EXCEPT

- A. length of an organism's spine
- B. Thickness of an organism's spine
- C. An organism's ability to process information
- D. Longevity of a species
- E. Variety of cell types in an organism

4.If the arguments made by Stephen Jay Gould are correct, which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the evolution of organisms?

- A. each species of organism within a particular lineage can be expected to develop in a parallel fashion toward increased or decreased complexity
- B. Species may develop in the direction of decreased complexity, depending on the nature of prevailing conditions.
- C.. Although a global progression toward greater biological complexity may exist, it cannot be proven
- D. All individuals within the same locality can be expected to develop in the same direction, either toward increased or decreased complexity
- E. One would need to understand the prevailing conditions within an ecosystem in order to discern whether an organism had evolved toward increased complexity.

**Passage 201**

Antilock braking systems decrease the chance that a car will skid out of control when its driver is trying to make a sudden stop. Since collision often occur when cars skid out of control, antilock braking systems will decrease the likelihood of collision for a driver attempting a sudden stop in a risky driving situation.

1. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the argument?

- A. most of the situations in which cars skid out of control do not result in collisions.
- B. A hazily skilled driver can keep a car without an antilock braking system from skidding out of control during even the most sudden stop.
- C. People who buy cars with such safety features as antilock braking systems tend to be careful drivers who avoid risky driving situations.
- D. In the course of a year, the average driver will be in no more than ten risky driving situations in which a sudden stop is required to avoid a collision.
- E. Drivers of taxis without antilock braking systems tend to avoid risky driving situations more than do drivers of taxis with antilocking systems, yet their collision rate is the same.



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**Passage 202**

What little scholarship has existed on Ernest Hemingway — considering his stature — has focused on trying to unmask the man behind the bravura. Ultimately, most of these works have done little more than to show that Hemingway the myth and Hemingway the man were not too dissimilar (Hemingway lived to hunt big game so should we be surprised at his virility, not to mention that of many of the author's—chiefly male—protagonists?). In the last few years, several biographies have reversed this trend, focusing on Hemingway near the end of his life: isolated and paranoid, the author imagined the government was chasing him (he was not completely wrong on this account). Ironically, the hunter had become the hunted, and in the sense, these latest biographers have provided—perhaps unwittingly—the most human portrait of the writer yet.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the author considers the latest Hemingway biographies a departure from traditional biographies in that these latest biographies.
- A. Focus on a much overlooked aspect of the writer's body of work.
  - B. Depict Hemingway in a manner that is at odds with the myth of Hemingway.
  - C. Claim that Hemingway was similar to several of his chief protagonists in his books.
  - D. Suggest that Hemingway lacked the virility many associated with him.
  - E. Do not attempt to explore the link between Hemingway the man and Hemingway the myth.

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

2. With which of the following would the author of the passage agree?
- A. The prevalence of scholarship on Hemingway is commensurate with his renown as a writer.
  - B. The latest Hemingway biographies consciously intended to show Hemingway's vulnerabilities.
  - C. Until recently, Hemingway biographies had shown a similar trend.

**Passage 203**

Recently, researchers investigated the foraging profiles of bird species in two separate eucalypti forest in Australia; Dryandra in western Australia and the Southern Tablelands, roughly 3000km east in new south wale. Despite their geographical separation, there is a broad overlap in species between the two locations however, at Dryandra, a much larger proportion of species (61 percent) than at the southern Tablelands (34percent) are ground foragers.

The high proportion of ground foragers in Dryandra might be explained by the openness of habitats there, that is, the absence of dense ground vegetation, and the lack of a continuous shrub layer. Ground foraging appears to be facilitated by Tablelands were also open with sparse to dense litter layer, abundant in woody debris, and had discontinuous or absent ground and Dryandra cannot entirely explain the greater abundance of ground foragers in Dryandra.

The researchers offered several hypotheses to explain the difference. First, there may be important differences in habitat structure that are not revealed by casual observation for example, differences in tree heights and canopy complexity may contribute to differences in species richness and foraging behavior among bark-and foliage -foraging birds. Second, despite structural similarities, it is possible that there are differences between habitats in the abundance or availability of upper and ground-dwelling prey such differences, if they exist, may indicate fundamental differences between eucalypti ecosystems in how and how where energy and nutrients are cycled, as well as in overall productivity. Finally, the differences in foraging profiles between Dryandra and the Tablelands may be the result of historical changes in bird species as a consequence of changed grazing and fire regiments, the impact of introduced predators, such as foxes and feral cats, and logging following European settlement, the greatest impact of these processes is on ground-foraging and ground-nesting birds. Dryandra has not been free of these changes, but the impact may have been less or more recent with the result that Dryandra many retain a more or complete bird diversity relative to the Tablelands.

1. Which of the following best describes the organization of the second paragraph?
  - A. A thesis proposed and supporting examples are provided.
  - B. A thesis presented, considered, and then rejected.
  - C. Opposing views are described and the evidence on which they are based is evaluated.
  - D. An argument is described, rejected, and then an alternative is present.
  - F. A hypothesis presented, weighed, qualified, and then reaffirmed.
  
2. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?
  - A. It reconciles two conflicting theories discussed earlier in the passage .
  - B. It provides an example of a general tendency described earlier in the passage phenomena mentioned in the previous sentence.
  - C. It suggests the relevance of phenomena mentioned in the previous sentence.
  - D. It provides support for a claim made in the first paragraph.
  - E. It provides evidences for a hypothesis discusses in the second paragraph.
  
3. The passage suggest which of the following about "canopy complexity"?
  - A. Decreased canopy complexity can lead to greater abundance of ground foraging.
  - B. Increased canopy complexity is usually help retaining the more natural bird diversity.
  - C. Increased canopy complexity is usually detrimental to ground-nesting species.
  - D. Differences in canopy complexity between two regions are not always obvious.
  - E. Differences in foraging complexity behavior among foliage-foraging birds can lead to difference in canopy complexity.
  
4. The author suggests which of the following about "foxes and feral cats"?
  - A. They may have benefited from the logging that following European settlement.
  - B. They probably affect the overall productivity of the ecosystem.
  - C. They feed primarily on ground-foraging birds.
  - D. They rarely, if ever, feed on tree-nesting birds.
  - E. They may have had a smaller impact on the Tablelands.



**Passage 204**

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

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

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage to
  - A. evaluate two competing views regarding the origin of the Korean nation
  - B. rebut a controversial perspective on the origin of the Korean nation
  - C. question the idea of the Korean nation as an enduring entity
  - D. Consider the influence of the modernist position on younger Koreanists
  - E. Explain some of the unique features of the Korean nation
2. Select the sentence in the third paragraph that provides some information that supports the position of younger Koreanists the creation of the Korean nation.
3. The author would probably agree with which of the following statements regarding the work of Gellner and of Anderson?
  - A. Neither Gellner 's nor Anderson 's work has had a significant influence on the study of the Korean nation.
  - B. Their argument that the nation is a strictly modern phenomenon does not hold in the case of Korea.
  - C. Both of them have downplayed the propagandizing effort of Korean intellectuals as a means of forging a Korean identity.
  - D. Both of them have exaggerated the homogenizing impact of the state as a factor in the creation of nations.
  - E. Both of them have overestimated the extent to which disparate social groups find a common sense of identity through belonging to the same nation.
4. According to the author of the passage, a difference between Korea and the "European, Latin American, and Southeast Asian cases" has to do with
  - A. the extent of the differences among various regional dialects prior to the establishment of a national language
  - B. the number of disparate social groups that existed prior to the creation of a national identity
  - C. when a nationally unified political entity came into existence
  - D. whether the bureaucratic state played a role in the creation of the nation
  - E. the extent to which the creation of the nation fostered significantly greater social and cultural unity

**Passage206**

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

17. Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

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

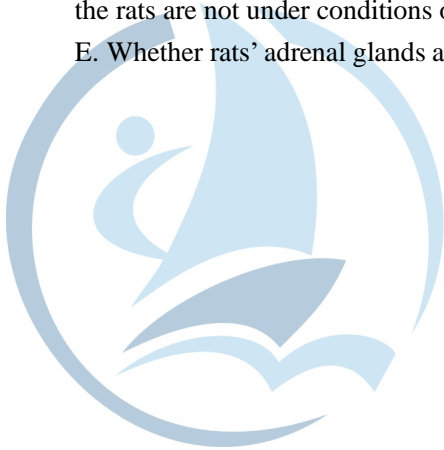


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**Passage211**

When rats are placed under conditions of stress, their adrenal glands immediately increase production of the hormone corticosterone, and soon thereafter the rats' white blood cell count drops substantially. Yet rats without functioning adrenal glands experience little decrease in white blood cell count when placed under conditions of stress. It is likely, therefore, that an increase in corticosterone produced by a rat's adrenal glands causes the rat's white blood cell count to decrease.

8. Which of the following would it be most useful to know in evaluating the reasoning of the argument?
- A. Whether the drop in white blood cell count that occurs in rats under conditions of stress is sufficient to make the rats more susceptible to diseases that white blood cells normally combat.
  - B. Whether normal white blood cell counts vary widely among healthy rats that are not under conditions of stress.
  - C. Whether the adrenal glands of rats that are under conditions of stress increase production of any hormone other than corticosterone.
  - D. Whether the adrenal glands of rats produce elevated levels of corticosterone on occasions when the rats are not under conditions of stress.
  - E. Whether rats' adrenal glands are affected by hormones produced by any of the rats' other organs.



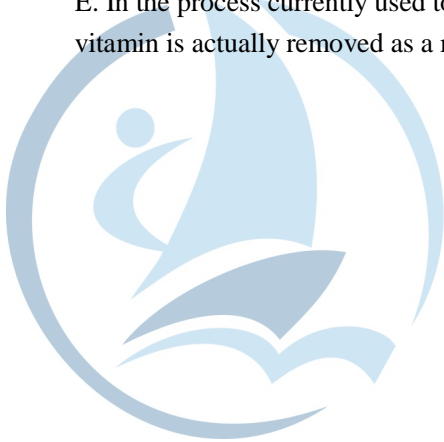
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**Passage212**

Vitamin E helps the body eliminate harmful chemicals, so some health-conscious people take vitamin E supplements. There are two forms of vitamin E, and currently vitamin E supplements contain only the alpha form, while only the gamma form rids the body of the destructive chemical peroxynitrate. As it turns out, there is enough gamma form contained in the typical diet to protect against peroxynitrate, yet even so, the gamma form should be added to vitamin E supplements because\_\_\_\_\_.

17. Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

- A. Any boost in the level of the alpha form in a person's body will tend to suppress the level of the gamma form in that person's body.
- B. The alpha and the gamma forms can easily be combined in a stable form suitable for use in vitamin supplements.
- C. There are some foods containing high levels of the gamma form that are not a part of most people's diets.
- D. People who take vitamin supplements are more likely to maintain a diet containing high levels of the gamma form than are people who do not take vitamin supplements.
- E. In the process currently used to manufacture vitamin E supplements, the gamma form of the vitamin is actually removed as a result of steps taken to purify the alpha form.



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**Passage213**

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

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

1. Which of the following, if true, would most clearly undermine the conclusion that the author makes based on the 1984 survey?
  - A. Areas south of the Yangtze basin currently have less wild-rice habitat than they once did.
  - B. Surveys since 1984 have shown wild rice populations along the upper Yangtze as well as along the middle and lower Yangtze.
  - C. The populations of wild rice along the Yangtze represent strains of wild rice that migrated to the north relatively recently.
  - D. Early rice-farming societies along the Yangtze were not as highly developed as archaeologists once thought.
  - E. In East Asia, the historical geographic range of wild rice was more extensive than the present-day geographic range is.
2. Based on the passage, skeptics of the idea that rice cultivation began in the Yangtze River region can point to which of the following for support?
  - A. Lack of evidence supporting the existence of rice-farming societies along the Yangtze at an early date
  - B. Lack of evidence regarding the initial stages of rice cultivation in the Yangtze region
  - C. Recent discoveries pertaining to the historical geographic range of rice's wild ancestor
  - D. New information regarding the dates of very early domestic rice from Southeast Asia
  - E. New theories pertaining to how hunter-gatherers first developed rice agriculture in East Asia
3. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the "southern-origin theory"?
  - A. The theory is based on an unconventional understanding of how hunter-gatherers first developed rice agriculture.
  - B. The theory fails to take into account the apparent fact that evidence for the first stage of rice cultivation in the north is missing.
  - C. The theory was developed primarily in response to a 1984 survey of wild rice's geographic range.
  - D. Reassessment of the dates of some archaeological evidence has undermined support for the theory.
  - E. Evidence of sophisticated rice-farming societies in the Yangtze region provides support for the theory.

**Passage214**

Ingestion of food containing spores of the pathogen *Ascosphaera apis* causes a fatal fungal disease known as chalk brood in honeybee larvae. However, larvae must be chilled to about 30 °C (normal brood-comb temperature is 33-36 °C) for the disease to develop. Accordingly, chalk brood is most common in spring and in small colonies. A recent study revealed that honeybees responsible for hive-temperature maintenance purposely raised the hives' temperature when colonies were inoculated with *A.apis*, this "fever," or up-regulation of temperature, occurred before any larvae died, suggesting that the response is preventative and that either honeybee workers detect the infection before symptoms are visible or larvae communicate the ingestion of the pathogen. Temperature returned to normal by the end of the study, suggesting that increased temperature is not optimal when broods are not infected, as well as that the fever does not result merely from normal colony growth (i.e., an increase in the number of workers available for temperature maintenance).

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. discuss the findings and implications of a particular study
  - B. illustrate a process that formerly had been misunderstood
  - C. outline the methods used to investigate a problem
  - D. provide evidence to support a controversial theory
  - E. contrast alternative interpretations of certain data
2. According to the passage, researchers concluded that fever in honeybee colonies is preventative because their study showed that such fever
  - A. does not occur when hive temperatures are within normal range
  - B. protects adult bees from contracting chalk brood infection
  - C. occurs prior to the death of any larvae
  - D. is more likely to occur in spring than in summer
  - E. does not have an effect on uninfected broods
3. The passage implies that if hive temperature had not returned to normal by the end of the study in question, a probable conclusion of the researchers would have been that
  - A. up-regulation of temperature is a preventative measure against chalk brood
  - B. honeybees are incapable of purposely raising hive temperatures
  - C. *A.apis* cannot be completely eradicated through up-regulation of temperature alone
  - D. honeybee larvae have a mechanism to alert adult honeybees to the presence of *A. apis*
  - E. honeybee larvae may benefit from increased hive temperature even when there is no *A. apis* present
4. According to the passage, which of the following is true of chalk brood infection among honeybee larvae?
  - A. Larvae in small colonies are more likely to pass the infection to adult honeybees than are larvae in large ones.
  - B. Infection with chalk brood induces larvae to raise their hive's temperature.
  - C. The infection is more likely to affect larvae in winter than in spring.
  - D. Larvae fail to develop symptoms of the disease when their brood-comb temperature remains within the normal range.
  - E. Infected larvae exhibit visible symptoms of disease for a significant time before death.



**Passage215**

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

Which of following most logically completes the argument?

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



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**Passage216**

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

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

17. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with
- A. confirming a theory
  - B. supporting a statement
  - C. presenting new information
  - D. predicting future discoveries
  - E. reconciling discrepant findings
18. It can be inferred that one reason the fourteen models described in the passage failed to agree was that
- A. they failed to incorporate the most up-to-date information about the effect of clouds on climate
  - B. they were based on faulty information about factors other than clouds that affect climate
  - C. they were based on different assumptions about the overall effects of clouds on climate
  - D. their originators disagreed about the kinds of forecasts the models should provide
  - E. their originators disagreed about the factors other than clouds that should be included in the models
19. It can be inferred that the primary purpose of the models included in the study discussed in the second paragraph of the passage was to
- A. predict future changes in the world's climate
  - B. predict the effects of cloud systems on the world's climate
  - C. find a way to prevent a disastrous planetwide temperature increase
  - D. assess the percentage of the Earth's surface covered by cloud systems
  - E. estimate by how much the amount of carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere will increase
20. The information in the passage suggests that scientists would have to answer which of the following questions in order to predict the effect of clouds on the warming of the globe?
- A. What kinds of cloud systems will form over the Earth?
  - B. How can cloud systems be encouraged to form over the ocean?
  - C. What are the causes of the projected planetwide temperature increase?
  - D. What proportion of cloud systems are currently composed of cirrus of clouds?
  - E. What proportion of the clouds in the atmosphere form over land masses?

**Passage217**

Over the years, biologists have suggested two main pathways by which sexual selection may have shaped the evolution of male birdsong. In the first, male competition and intrasexual selection produce relatively short, simple songs used mainly in territorial behavior. In the second, female choice and intersexual selection produce longer, more complicated songs used mainly in mate attraction; like such visual ornamentation as the peacock's tail, elaborate vocal characteristics increase the male's chances of being chosen as a mate, and he thus enjoys more reproductive success than his less ostentatious rivals. The two pathways are not mutually exclusive, and we can expect to find examples that reflect their interaction. Teasing them apart has been an important challenge to evolutionary biologists.

Early research confirmed the role of intrasexual selection. In a variety of experiments in the field, males responded aggressively to recorded songs by exhibiting territorial behavior near the speakers. The breakthrough for research into intersexual selection came in the development of a new technique for investigating female response in the laboratory. When female cowbirds raised in isolation in sound-proof chambers were exposed to recordings of male song, they responded by exhibiting mating behavior. By quantifying the responses, researchers were able to determine what particular features of the song were most important. In further experiments on song sparrows, researchers found that when exposed to a single song type repeated several times or to a repertoire of different song types, females responded more to the latter. The beauty of the experimental design is that it effectively rules out confounding variables; acoustic isolation assures that the female can respond only to the song structure itself.

If intersexual selection operates as theorized, males with more complicated songs should not only attract females more readily but should also enjoy greater reproductive success. At first, however, researchers doing fieldwork with song sparrows found no correlation between larger repertoires and early mating, which has been shown to be one indicator of reproductive success; further, common measures of male quality used to predict reproductive success, such as weight, size, age, and territory, also failed to correlate with song complexity.

The confirmation researchers had been seeking was finally achieved in studies involving two varieties of warblers. Unlike the song sparrow, which repeats one of its several song types in bouts before switching to another, the warbler continuously composes much longer and more variable songs without repetition. For the first time, researchers found a significant correlation between repertoire size and early mating, and they discovered further that repertoire size had a more significant effect than any other measure of male quality on the number of young produced. The evidence suggests that warblers use their extremely elaborate songs primarily to attract females, clearly confirming the effect of intersexual selection on the evolution of birdsong.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
  - A. showing that intrasexual selection has a greater effect on birdsong than does intersexual selection
  - B. contrasting the role of song complexity in several species of birds
  - C. describing research confirming the suspected relationship between intersexual selection and the complexity of birdsong
  - D. demonstrating the superiority of laboratory work over field studies in evolutionary biology
  - E. illustrating the effectiveness of a particular approach to experimental design in evolutionary biology
2. The author mentions the peacock's tail in the first paragraph most probably in order to
  - A. cite an exception to the theory of the relationship between intrasexual selection and male competition
  - B. illustrate the importance of both of the pathways that shaped the evolution of birdsong
  - C. draw a distinction between competing theories of intersexual selection
  - D. give an example of a feature that may have evolved through intersexual selection by female choice
  - E. refute a commonly held assumption about the role of song in mate attraction
3. According to the passage, which of the following is specifically related to intrasexual selection?
  - A. Female choice
  - B. Territorial behavior
  - C. Complex song types
  - D. Large song repertoires
  - E. Visual ornamentation
4. Which of the following, if true, would most clearly demonstrate the interaction mentioned in the first paragraph?
  - A. Female larks respond similarly both to short, simple songs and to longer, more complicated songs.
  - B. Male canaries use visual ornamentation as well as elaborate song repertoires for mate attraction.
  - C. Both male and female blackbirds develop elaborate visual and vocal characteristics.
  - D. Male jays use songs to compete among themselves and to attract females.
  - E. Male robins with elaborate visual ornamentation have as much reproductive success as rivals with elaborate vocal characteristics.
5. The passage indicates that researchers raised female cowbirds in acoustic isolation in order to
  - A. eliminate confounding variables
  - B. approximate field conditions
  - C. measure reproductive success
  - D. quantify repertoire complexity
  - E. prevent early mating

6. According to the passage, the song sparrow is unlike the warbler in that the song sparrow
- A. uses songs mainly in territorial behavior
  - B. continuously composes long and complex songs
  - C. has a much larger song repertoire
  - D. repeats one song type before switching to another
  - E. responds aggressively to recorded songs
7. The passage suggests that the song sparrow experiments mentioned in the third paragraph failed to confirm the role of intersexual selection because
- A. females were allowed to respond only to the song structure
  - B. song sparrows are unlike other species of birds
  - C. the experiments provided no evidence that elaborate songs increased male reproductive success
  - D. the experiments included the songs of only a small number of different song sparrows
  - E. the experiments duplicated some of the limitations of previous field studies



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## Passage218

Many objects in daily use have clearly been influenced by science, but their form and function, their dimensions and appearance, were determined by technologists, artisans, designers, inventors, and engineers—using non-scientific modes of thought. Many features and qualities of the objects that a technologist thinks about cannot be reduced to unambiguous verbal descriptions; they are dealt with in the mind by a visual, nonverbal process. In the development of Western technology, it has been non-verbal thinking, by and large, that has fixed the outlines and filled in the details of our material surroundings. Pyramids, cathedrals, and rockets exist not because of geometry or thermodynamics, but because they were first a picture in the minds of those who built them.

The creative shaping process of a technologist's mind can be seen in nearly every artifact that exists. For example, in designing a diesel engine, a technologist might impress individual ways of nonverbal thinking on the machine by continually using an intuitive sense of rightness and fitness. What would be the shape of the combustion chamber? Where should the valves be placed? Should it have a long or short piston? Such questions have a range of answers that are supplied by experience, by physical requirements, by limitations of available space, and not least by a sense of form. Some decisions, such as wall thickness and pin diameter, may depend on scientific calculations, but the nonscientific component of design remains primary.

Design courses, then, should be an essential element in engineering curricula. Nonverbal thinking, a central mechanism in engineering design, involves perceptions, the stock-in-trade of the artist, not the scientist. Because perceptive processes are not assumed to entail "hard thinking," nonverbal thought is sometimes seen as a primitive stage in the development of cognitive processes and inferior to verbal or mathematical thought. But it is **paradoxical** that when the staff of the Historic American Engineering Record wished to have drawings made of machines and isometric views of industrial processes for its historical record of American engineering, the only college students with the requisite abilities were not engineering students, but rather students attending architectural schools.

If courses in design, which in a strongly analytical engineering curriculum provide the background required for practical problem-solving, are not provided, we can expect to encounter silly but costly errors occurring in advanced engineering systems. For example, early models of high-speed railroad cars loaded with sophisticated controls were unable to operate in a snowstorm because a fan sucked snow into the electrical system. Absurd random failures that plague automatic control systems are **not merely trivial aberrations**; they are a reflection of the chaos that results when design is assumed to be primarily a problem in mathematics.

1. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with
  - A. identifying the kinds of thinking that are used by technologists
  - B. stressing the importance of nonverbal thinking in engineering design
  - C. proposing a new role for nonscientific thinking in the development of technology
  - D. contrasting the goals of engineers with those of technologists
  - E. criticizing engineering schools for emphasizing science in engineering curricula

2. It can be inferred that the author thinks engineering curricula are
- A. strengthened when they include courses in design
  - B. weakened by the substitution of physical science courses for courses designed to develop mathematical skills
  - C. strong because nonverbal thinking is still emphasized by most of the courses
  - D. strong despite the errors that graduates of such curricula have made in the development of automatic control systems
  - E. strong despite the absence of nonscientific modes of thinking
3. Which of the following statements best illustrates the main point of the passage?
- A. When a machine like a rotary engine malfunctions, it is the technologist who is best equipped to repair it.
  - B. Each component of an automobile—for example, the engine or the fuel tank—has a shape that has been scientifically determined to be best suited to that component's function.
  - C. A telephone is a complex instrument designed by technologists using only nonverbal thought.
  - D. The designer of a new refrigerator should consider the designs of other refrigerators before deciding on its final form.
  - E. The distinctive features of a suspension bridge reflect its designer's conceptualization as well as the physical requirements of its site.
4. Which of the following statements would best serve as an introduction to the passage?
- A. The assumption that the knowledge incorporated in technological developments must be derived from science ignores the many non-scientific decisions made by technologists.
  - B. Analytical thought is no longer a vital component in the success of technological development.
  - C. As knowledge of technology has increased, the tendency has been to lose sight of the important role played by scientific thought in making decisions about form, arrangement, and texture.
  - D. A movement in engineering colleges toward a technician's degree reflects a demand for graduates who have the nonverbal reasoning ability that was once common among engineers.
  - E. A technologist thinking about a machine, reasoning through the successive steps in a dynamic process, can actually turn the machine over mentally.



5. The author calls the predicament faced by the Historic American Engineering Record “paradoxical” most probably because
- A. the publication needed drawings that its own staff could not make
  - B. architectural schools offered but did not require engineering design courses for their students
  - C. college students were qualified to make the drawings while practicing engineers were not
  - D. the drawings needed were so complicated that even students in architectural schools had difficulty making them
  - E. engineering students were not trained to make the type of drawings needed to record the development of their own discipline
6. According to the passage, random failures in automatic control systems are “not merely trivial aberrations” because
- A. automatic control systems are designed by engineers who have little practical experience in the field
  - B. the failures are characteristic of systems designed by engineers relying too heavily on concepts in mathematics
  - C. the failures occur too often to be taken lightly
  - D. designers of automatic control systems have too little training in the analysis of mechanical difficulties
  - E. designers of automatic control systems need more help from scientists who have a better understanding of the analytical problems to be solved before such systems can work efficiently
7. The author uses the example of the early models of high-speed railroad cars primarily to
- A. weaken the argument that modern engineering systems have major defects because of an absence of design courses in engineering curricula
  - B. support the thesis that the number of errors in modern engineering systems is likely to increase
  - C. illustrate the idea that courses in design are the most effective means for reducing the cost of designing engineering systems
  - D. support the contention that a lack of attention to the nonscientific aspects of design results in poor conceptualization by engineers
  - E. weaken the proposition that mathematics is a necessary part of the study of design

## Passage 219

Was resource intensification—an increase in labor and time devoted to subsistence activities in order to increase food yields—by Dorset Paleo-Eskimos and Recent Indians on the island of Newfoundland simply a response to population pressure?

Not exactly. On Newfoundland, population pressure did not result from a steadily growing resident population but, rather, from the arrival and lingering presence of new and significantly different populations. Newfoundland's hunter gatherer populations both resident and newcomer adjusted to the presence of other populations through niche differentiation. Building on a tradition that emphasized marine resources, Dorset Paleo-Eskimos intensified their harvest of seals in response to the arrival of Recent Indians in the first few centuries A.D. Recent Indians who were more familiar with broad-based, interior-maritime adaptation, intensified this strategy to cope with the Dorset.

1. According to the passage, which of the following resulted from the arrival of the Recent Indians?

- (A) The Dorset Paleo-Eskimos were forced to compete with the Recent Indians for a limited supply of seals.
- (B) The Dorset Paleo-Eskimos spent more time harvesting seals than they had in the past.
- (C) The Dorset Paleo-Eskimos increased the amount of labor and time devoted to defending their territory.
- (D) The Dorset Paleo-Eskimos began to adopt new subsistence strategies they learned from the Recent Indians.
- (E) The previously steady growth of the Dorset Paleo-Eskimos population came to a halt.

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

- (A) It points out a flaw in a theory discussed earlier in the passage.
- (B) It demonstrates the need for additional research on a phenomenon mentioned earlier in the passage.
- (C) It underscores the importance of a trait mentioned earlier in the passage.
- (D) It supports an assertion made earlier in the passage.
- (E) It questions the evidence for a tradition mentioned earlier in the passage.

## Passage 220

While historian Linda Nicholson sees women's participation in voluntary associations and activities consistent with the increasing relegation of women's lives to a separate, "private" sphere in nineteenth-century Europe, historian Katherine Lynch argues that these kinds of activities enabled women to join with one another and to develop a kind of shadow citizenship within civil society, if not the formal state. **These kinds of experiences** were no substitute for actual political entitlements, Lynch suggests, but they deserve more attention for their importance in helping individuals forge enduring bonds of community and identity beyond domestic life. Only by limiting one's notion of public life to formal political participation, she says, can one conclude that most women in Western society have ever been literally consigned to a separate or "private" sphere.

1. The phrase "These kinds of experiences" in the passage refers to experiences that in Lynch's view are

- (A) an early stage in women's political participation
- (B) insufficiently appreciated for their role in women's public life
- (C) properly assigned to the "private" sphere
- (D) a means of altering the political structure
- (E) historically atypical for women in Western

2. The passage implies that Lynch would agree that formal political participation

- (A) was increasingly important as the nineteenth century progressed
- (B) was an underreported phenomenon among women in nineteenth-century Europe within civil society
- (C) is crucial to helping individuals form community ties
- (D) is a significant component of public life
- (E) is indicative of a kind of shadow citizenship