### Main idea

Understanding the author's purpose comes from a careful consideration of the whole passage. The author begins by noting one explanation for the rise in temporary employment, but dismisses it, finding another explanation more likely. The author closes the passage by making specific recommendations to counter the problems caused by temporary employment.

A The author uses statistical analyses as the basis of an explanation, but the analyses act only as support for the larger purpose of explaining a trend; no further studies are proposed.

B The author explores possible reasons for a recent development but recommends ways to curb or change that development; the author does not predict the consequences if the situation is left unchanged or the recommendations unmet.

C **Correct.** The author examines possible reasons for the rise in temporary employment and makes specific recommendations to change the current situation.

D The author discusses possible reasons for a trend, not theories about a phenomenon; no theory is advocated.

E The author makes recommendations but does not describe their consequences.

**The correct answer is C.**

52. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the "factors affecting employers" that are mentioned in lines 10–13?

(A) Most experts cite them as having initiated the growth in temporary employment that occurred during the 1980's.

(B) They may account for the increase in the total number of temporary workers during the 1980's.

(C) They were less important than demographic change in accounting for the increase of temporary employment during the 1980's.

(D) They included a sharp increase in the cost of labor during the 1980's.

(E) They are more difficult to account for than are other factors involved in the growth of temporary employment during the 1980's.

### Supporting ideas

This question is based on information explicitly stated in the lines cited. The statistical analyses *suggest that factors affecting employers account for the rise in temporary employment.*

A *Some observers* attribute the rise to the composition of the workforce; the passage does not identify what most experts believe.

B **Correct.** The factors affecting employers may explain the rise in temporary employment.

C These factors were more important than demographic changes in explaining the rise.

D Such a sharp increase is unlikely because of *labor's reduced bargaining strength* and employers' greater *control over the terms of employment* at this time.

E The author readily explains the two factors as *product demand* and *labor's reduced bargaining strength.*

**The correct answer is B.**

53. The passage suggests which of the following about the use of temporary employment by firms during the 1980's?

(A) It enabled firms to deal with fluctuating product demand far more efficiently than they did before the 1980's.

(B) It increased as a result of increased participation in the workforce by certain demographic groups.

(C) It was discouraged by government-mandated policies.

(D) It was a response to preferences indicated by certain employees for more flexible working arrangements.

(E) It increased partly as a result of workers' reduced ability to control the terms of their employment.

### Inference

This question asks the reader to find information that is suggested but not directly stated in the passage. The author believes that the rise in temporary employment during the 1980's can be explained by two factors affecting employers: *product demand* and *labor's reduced bargaining strength*. Temporary employment allows employers to adapt their workforce to the fluctuating demand for their product. At this time, *labor's reduced bargaining strength* left employers, not workers, in greater control of the terms of employment.

A The passage does not discuss how firms responded to fluctuating product demand before the 1980's, so this conclusion cannot be made.
B The author says that *demographic changes in the workforce did not correlate with variations in the total number of temporary workers*, ruling out this explanation.
C In 1992, the author recommended government-mandated policies because they did not exist.
D The author says that *growth in temporary employment now far exceeds the level explainable by ... groups said to prefer temporary jobs*.
E **Correct.** *Labor's reduced bargaining power* resulted in employers' increased control over the terms of employment as workers experienced correspondingly less control.

**The correct answer is E.**

54. The passage suggests which of the following about the workers who took temporary jobs during the 1980's?

(A) Their jobs frequently led to permanent positions within firms.
(B) They constituted a less demographically diverse group than has been suggested.
(C) They were occasionally involved in actions organized by labor unions.
(D) Their pay declined during the decade in comparison with the pay of permanent employees.
(E) They did not necessarily prefer temporary employment to permanent employment.

### Inference

The question's use of the word *suggests* means that the answer depends on making an inference. The author says that the rise in temporary employment *now far exceeds the level explainable by recent workforce entry rates of groups said to prefer temporary jobs*. Thus, the number of workers employed on a temporary basis is far greater than the number of workers who actually do prefer temporary employment.

A No evidence is presented that temporary jobs led to permanent positions.
B The passage does not support this conclusion.
C The role of temporary workers in labor unions is not discussed.
D The passage does not compare the pay of temporary and permanent workers.
E **Correct.** The number of workers in temporary jobs was higher than the number of workers who stated they preferred temporary work to permanent work.

**The correct answer is E.**

55. The first sentence in the passage suggests that the observers mentioned in line 1 would be most likely to predict which of the following?

(A) That the number of new temporary positions would decline as fewer workers who preferred temporary employment entered the workforce
(B) That the total number of temporary positions would increase as fewer workers were able to find permanent positions
(C) That employers would have less control over the terms of workers' employment as workers increased their bargaining strength
(D) That more workers would be hired for temporary positions as product demand increased
(E) That the number of workers taking temporary positions would increase as more workers in any given demographic group entered the workforce

### Application

These observers specifically attribute the growth of temporary employment to *increased participation in the workforce by certain groups … who supposedly prefer such arrangements.* On the basis of the passage's first sentence, any prediction these observers might make must be about the relation between the number of workers in temporary employment and the preference of these workers for temporary employment. No other issue is discussed. A rise in temporary employment could be explained only by a rise in the number of new workers who prefer temporary jobs, and a decline in temporary employment only by a decline in the number of new workers who prefer temporary work.

A **Correct.** By this rationale, the only reason for a decline in temporary employment would be a corresponding decline in the number of new workers who preferred temporary jobs.

B According to the observers, temporary employment would increase only if a greater number of employers who preferred temporary jobs entered the workforce.

C These observers are not said to consider control over the terms of employment.

D These observers are not said to consider the relationship between product demand and temporary employment.

E The number of workers taking temporary positions would rise only if they were composed of *certain groups, such as first-time or reentering workers*, who, the observers believe, prefer temporary work.

**The correct answer is A.**

56. In the context of the passage, the word "excessive" (line 23) most closely corresponds to which of the following phrases?

(A) Far more than can be justified by worker preferences

(B) Far more than can be explained by fluctuations in product demand

(C) Far more than can be beneficial to the success of the firms themselves

(D) Far more than can be accounted for by an expanding national economy

(E) Far more than can be attributed to increases in the total number of people in the workforce

### Logical structure

A word that indicates judgment, such as *excessive*, must be understood in its context. The author recommends that firms be *discouraged from creating excessive numbers of temporary positions* on the basis of the statistical analyses, which show that the rise in temporary employment *now far exceeds the level explainable by recent workforce entry rates of groups said to prefer temporary jobs.* In this context, *excessive* means far more than is explainable by the number of workers known to prefer temporary work.

A **Correct.** In this context, *excessive* means far more than can be justified by workers' preferences.

B Employers are said to prefer temporary employment because it allows them to respond to fluctuations in product demand; this is unlikely to be characterized as *excessive.*

C The relation of temporary employment to the success of firms is not discussed.

D The relation of temporary employment to an expanding economy is not discussed.

E The author is not judging the number of temporary jobs on the basis of the total workforce, but on the basis of that part of the workforce preferring temporary work.

**The correct answer is A.**

57. The passage mentions each of the following as an appropriate kind of governmental action EXCEPT

(A) getting firms to offer temporary employment primarily to a certain group of people
(B) encouraging equitable pay for temporary and permanent employees
(C) facilitating the organization of temporary workers by labor unions
(D) establishing guidelines on the proportion of temporary workers that firms should employ
(E) ensuring that temporary workers obtain benefits from their employers

### Supporting ideas

The author closes the passage with a list of specific recommendations. Check that list against the possible answers. By the process of elimination, choose the one recommendation the author does not make. The author recommends that government policymakers consider: (1) *mandating benefit coverage for temporary employees*, (2) *promoting pay equity between temporary and permanent workers*, (3) *assisting labor unions in organizing temporary workers*, and (4) *encouraging firms to assign temporary jobs primarily to employees who explicitly indicate that preference.*

A The author does recommend that firms assign temporary jobs to workers who prefer temporary work.
B The author does recommend that pay equity between temporary and permanent workers be encouraged.
C The author does recommend that labor unions be assisted in organizing temporary workers.
**D Correct.** The author does not recommend that such guidelines be established.
E The author does recommend that benefit coverage for temporary workers be mandated.

**The correct answer is D.**

**Questions 58–63 refer to the passage on page 368.**

58. The passage is chiefly concerned with

(A) arguing against the increased internationalization of United States corporations
(B) warning that the application of laws affecting trade frequently has unintended consequences
(C) demonstrating that foreign-based firms receive more subsidies from their governments than United States firms receive from the United States government
(D) advocating the use of trade restrictions for "dumped" products but not for other imports
(E) recommending a uniform method for handling claims of unfair trade practices

### Main idea

To answer this question, consider the passage as a whole. In the first sentence, the author sets off *unfortunately* in commas, drawing attention to the author's attitude about companies that seek legal protection from imports. In the next paragraph, the author says, *this quest for import relief has hurt more companies than it has helped.* The third paragraph creates a hypothetical situation to show how import relief might hurt American companies, and the last paragraph shows the actual, unintended, and unfortunate consequences of import relief laws.

A Internationalization is accepted as a given (line 22); no argument is made against it.
**B Correct.** The author warns that American companies seeking relief from imports may suffer adverse consequences when the laws are applied to them.
C The author does not make this comparison.
D The author makes neither this distinction nor this recommendation.
E The author issues a warning rather than making a recommendation.

**The correct answer is B.**

59. It can be inferred from the passage that the minimal basis for a complaint to the International Trade Commission is which of the following?

(A) A foreign competitor has received a subsidy from a foreign government.
(B) A foreign competitor has substantially increased the volume of products shipped to the United States.
(C) A foreign competitor is selling products in the United States at less than fair market value.
(D) The company requesting import relief has been injured by the sale of imports in the United States.
(E) The company requesting import relief has been barred from exporting products to the country of its foreign competitor.

### Inference

To make an inference about the minimal basis for a complaint, read what the passage says about complaints. The first paragraph describes two specific kinds of complaints the ITC has received: *damage from imports that benefit from subsidies by foreign governments*; and damage from imports *"dumped"* at *"less than fair value."* The author contends that companies would complain even without any specific basis. In the current climate promoting import relief, *the simple claim that an industry has been injured by imports is sufficient grounds to seek relief.* A *simple claim* provides *sufficient grounds*, which is the *minimal basis* for complaining to the ITC.

A This specific complaint is explicitly stated in lines 3–7, but it is not the minimal basis.
B This possibility is not discussed in the passage.
C This specific complaint is explicitly stated in lines 8–10, but it is not the minimal basis.
D **Correct.** Lines 10–13 show that merely claiming to be injured by imports is enough for a company *to seek relief* and complain to the ITC.
E This possibility is not discussed in the passage.

**The correct answer is D.**

60. The last paragraph performs which of the following functions in the passage?

(A) It summarizes the discussion thus far and suggests additional areas for research.
(B) It presents a recommendation based on the evidence presented earlier.
(C) It discusses an exceptional case in which the results expected by the author of the passage were not obtained.
(D) It introduces an additional area of concern not mentioned earlier.
(E) It cites a specific case that illustrates a problem presented more generally in the previous paragraph.

### Logical structure

The first sentence of the last paragraph identifies its function when it introduces *the most brazen case*; this is a paragraph that will give an example. To discover what this *most brazen case* exemplifies, go back to the previous paragraph, where lines 22–25 provide a general statement about the danger of import laws being used against the companies the laws are supposed to protect. The last paragraph offers a specific example of the problem treated generally and hypothetically in the third paragraph.

A It gives an example; it does not summarize.
B It presents a specific case, not a recommendation.
C It does discuss an exceptional case, but the author is instead using the case because it illustrates the warning established from the beginning of the passage.
D The author has only one area of concern, exemplified in the last paragraph.
E **Correct.** The potential danger of import laws discussed hypothetically in the third paragraph is illustrated by an actual case in the final paragraph.

**The correct answer is E.**

61. The passage warns of which of the following dangers?

(A) Companies in the United States may receive no protection from imports unless they actively seek protection from import competition.
(B) Companies that seek legal protection from import competition may incur legal costs that far exceed any possible gain.
(C) Companies that are United States owned but operate internationally may not be eligible for protection from import competition under the laws of the countries in which their plants operate.
(D) Companies that are not United States owned may seek legal protection from import competition under United States import relief laws.
(E) Companies in the United States that import raw materials may have to pay duties on those materials.

### Supporting ideas

The passage as a whole warns against the potential dangers of import laws. Specifically, it points in lines 22–25 to *the danger that foreign companies will use import relief laws against the very companies the laws were designed to protect.* This specific danger is discussed at length in the third and fourth paragraphs.

A The passage does not discuss this situation.
B The passage does not discuss this situation.
C The passage does not discuss this situation.
D **Correct.** Foreign companies with international operations may use the import relief laws to the detriment of American companies.
E The passage does not discuss this situation.

**The correct answer is D.**

62. The passage suggests that which of the following is most likely to be true of United States trade laws?

(A) They will eliminate the practice of "dumping" products in the United States.
(B) They will enable manufacturers in the United States to compete more profitably outside the United States.
(C) They will affect United States trade with Canada more negatively than trade with other nations.
(D) Those that help one unit within a parent company will not necessarily help other units in the company.
(E) Those that are applied to international companies will accomplish their intended result.

### Inference

An inference is drawn from stated information. The second paragraph explains that global operations increase the complexity of a corporation's relationships, and this *intricate web* of relationships *makes it unlikely that a system of import relief laws will meet the strategic needs of all the units under the same parent company.* This statement leads the reader to infer that the trade laws may help one unit within a parent company, but not necessarily others.

A The passage does not suggest that "dumping" will be eliminated.
B The passage does not discuss this alternative.
C The passage offers no evidence to support this inference.
D **Correct.** The laws cannot meet the needs of all units of a complex parent company.
E Lines 22–24 contend the reverse: internationalization increases the likelihood that invoking import laws will have unintended consequences.

**The correct answer is D.**

63. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes which of the following about the complaint mentioned in the last paragraph?

(A) The ITC acted unfairly toward the complainant in its investigation.
(B) The complaint violated the intent of import relief laws.
(C) The response of the ITC to the complaint provided suitable relief from unfair trade practices to the complainant.
(D) The ITC did not have access to appropriate information concerning the case.
(E) Each of the companies involved in the complaint acted in its own best interest.

### Inference

An inference requires going beyond the material explicitly stated in the passage to the author's ideas that underlie that material. Reread the last paragraph to see what the author says about that specific complaint. In that case, a foreign competitor with American operations was seeking relief in these laws: *The bizarre aspect of the complaint was that a foreign conglomerate ... was crying for help against a United States company.* Import relief laws are supposed to be protecting American companies from foreign competitors instead. The reader can infer that the intent of these laws, that is, the protection of American companies, is violated in this example.

A The passage gives no information about how the ITC acted.
**B** **Correct.** The laws are supposed to protect American companies, but the complaint reveals that a foreign company may in fact invoke them against an American company.
C The passage does not reveal the ITC's response to the complaint.
D The passage does not discuss the ITC's access to information.
E The inference is about the complaint itself, not the motivation of the companies.

**The correct answer is B.**

**Questions 64–69 refer to the passage on page 370.**

64. According to the passage, which of the following is a characteristic that distinguishes electroreceptors from tactile receptors?

(A) The manner in which electroreceptors respond to electrical stimuli
(B) The tendency of electroreceptors to be found in clusters
(C) The unusual locations in which electroreceptors are found in most species
(D) The amount of electrical stimulation required to excite electroreceptors
(E) The amount of nervous activity transmitted to the brain by electroreceptors when they are excited

### Supporting ideas

This question asks for information explicitly stated in the passage, as implied by the phrase *according to the passage*. The first paragraph introduces the recent discovery of electroreceptors, which respond to *extremely weak electrical fields* (line 6), in contrast to tactile receptors, which respond only to *electrical field strengths about 1,000 times greater than those known to excite electroreceptors* (lines 11–13).

A The author contrasts the strength of the electrical fields to which the two kinds of receptors respond, rather than the manner in which the receptors respond.
B No information is given about whether the tactile receptors are clustered; no contrast is shown.
C The passage concerns only one species, anteaters.
**D** **Correct.** Electroreceptors and tactile receptors are contrasted on the basis of the electrical stimulation required to excite a response.
E The passage does not discuss the difference in the nervous activity transmitted to the brain, but rather the difference in the strength of electrical fields.

**The correct answer is D.**

65. Which of the following can be inferred about the experiment described in the first paragraph?

(A) Researchers had difficulty verifying the existence of electroreceptors in the anteater because electroreceptors respond to such a narrow range of electrical field strengths.
(B) Researchers found that the level of nervous activity in the anteater's brain increased dramatically as the strength of the electrical stimulus was increased.
(C) Researchers found that some areas of the anteater's snout were not sensitive to a weak electrical stimulus.
(D) Researchers found that the anteater's tactile receptors were more easily excited by a strong electrical stimulus than were the electroreceptors.
(E) Researchers tested small areas of the anteater's snout in order to ensure that only electroreceptors were responding to the stimulus.

### Inference

Since this question asks for an inference, the answer is not directly stated in the passage; it must instead be derived from the information given. The question calls attention to lines 1–6, where the experiment is described. The researchers exposed *small areas of the snout* to electrical stimuli and discovered the electroreceptors *clustered at the tip* of the snout. It is reasonable to infer that some portions of the snout exposed to electrical stimuli—those outside the clusters of electroreceptors—did not respond.

A By showing how sensitive the electroreceptors are, the passage suggests that the range is not narrow.
B The passage does not report a rise in brain activity corresponding to increased electrical stimulation.
C **Correct.** In order to find that electroreceptors were clustered, researchers must have tested areas of the snout outside those clusters.
D The passage discusses the amount of electrical stimulation required to excite the two kinds of receptors rather than the degree of intensity in the response.
E Researchers did not know that electroreceptors existed before the experiment, so they could not have conducted the experiment in this way.

**The correct answer is C.**

66. The author of the passage most probably discusses the function of tactile receptors (lines 8–13) in order to

(A) eliminate an alternative explanation of anteaters' response to electrical stimuli
(B) highlight a type of sensory organ that has a function identical to that of electroreceptors
(C) point out a serious complication in the research on electroreceptors in anteaters
(D) suggest that tactile receptors assist electroreceptors in the detection of electrical signals
(E) introduce a factor that was not addressed in the research on electroreceptors in anteaters

### Logical structure

This question asks for the reason why the author has chosen to include the information about tactile receptors in lines 8–13. Examine the logical structure of the author's discussion. The word *while* typically introduces a contrast or an exception. Tactile receptors are being ruled out as a possible source of the nervous activity in the anteaters' brains during the experiment. If these other sensory organs, which also respond to electrical stimuli, were not ruled out, then the researchers' conclusion about the existence of electroreceptors would not be valid.

A **Correct.** In order to make the case for electroreceptors, the author needs to explain that the less sensitive tactile receptors do not respond to weak electrical fields.
B The passage does not say that the two receptors have identical functions.
C The passage does not suggest that the existence of tactile receptors represents a serious complication for the research on electroreceptors.
D The passage does not indicate that tactile receptors assist electroreceptors.
E The passage does not indicate whether tactile receptors were addressed in the research; the author, however, adds this information to explain that they can be eliminated from consideration in the research rather than to criticize or to point out an omission.

**The correct answer is A.**

67. Which of the following can be inferred about anteaters from the behavioral experiment mentioned in the second paragraph?

(A) They are unable to distinguish between stimuli detected by their electroreceptors and stimuli detected by their tactile receptors.
(B) They are unable to distinguish between the electrical signals emanating from termite mounds and those emanating from ant nests.
(C) They can be trained to recognize consistently the presence of a particular stimulus.
(D) They react more readily to strong than to weak stimuli.
(E) They are more efficient at detecting stimuli in a controlled environment than in a natural environment.

**Inference**

An inference is drawn from stated information. This question calls attention to one specific sentence (lines 16–20) where the behavioral experiment is described. Researches *successfully trained* an anteater to tell the difference between a trough of water with a weak electrical field and a trough of water with no electrical field. Thus it is reasonable to infer that anteaters can be trained to recognize an electrical stimulus.

A The experiment was not devised to test the tactile receptors.
B The experiment was conducted only with troughs of water.
C **Correct.** The experiment shows that anteaters can be trained to recognize a particular electrical stimulus.
D The experiment compared only troughs of water.
E The experiment did not compare different environments.

**The correct answer is C.**

68. The passage suggests that the researchers mentioned in the second paragraph who observed anteaters break into a nest of ants would most likely agree with which of the following statements?

(A) The event they observed provides conclusive evidence that anteaters use their electroreceptors to locate unseen prey.
(B) The event they observed was atypical and may not reflect the usual hunting practices of anteaters.
(C) It is likely that the anteaters located the ants' nesting chambers without the assistance of electroreceptors.
(D) Anteaters possess a very simple sensory system for use in locating prey.
(E) The speed with which the anteaters located their prey is greater than what might be expected on the basis of chance alone.

**Application**

This question refers to the research activities described in the last two sentences of the passage (lines 26–32). The reader is asked to understand the implications of the information and then to apply them. Observing how quickly anteaters were able to locate unseen prey, the researchers concluded that the anteaters were probably using their electroreceptors to find the ants' nesting chambers. This conclusion implies that the researchers attributed the swiftness of the anteaters' detection of the chambers to something more than simple coincidence.

A The researchers' conclusion is more tentative than this statement, for the ability to locate the unseen ants only *suggests* to them that the anteaters are using electroreceptors.
B The researchers made a tentative conclusion about the use of electroreceptors on the basis of this event, showing they did not believe it to be atypical.
C The last sentence explicitly says that the researchers believe the anteaters were using electroreceptors to discover the ants.
D The passage describes the anteaters' sensory system as *sophisticated*, not simple.
E **Correct.** The rapidity with which anteaters locate unseen prey suggests to the researchers that it is likely the anteaters are relying on their electroreceptors rather than mere chance.

**The correct answer is E.**

69. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the hypothesis mentioned in lines 21–23?

(A) Researchers are able to train anteaters to break into an underground chamber that is emitting a strong electrical signal.
(B) Researchers are able to detect a weak electrical signal emanating from the nesting chamber of an ant colony.
(C) Anteaters are observed taking increasingly longer amounts of time to locate the nesting chambers of ants.
(D) Anteaters are observed using various angles to break into nests of ants.
(E) Anteaters are observed using the same angle used with nests of ants to break into the nests of other types of prey.

### Logical structure

As stated in the passage, the researchers believe that anteaters *use electroreceptors to detect electrical signals given off by prey.* This hypothesis would be strengthened if the researchers discovered weak electrical signals, that is, the type of electrical signals to which the anteaters' electroreceptors are known to respond, coming from the sites of insect colonies where the anteaters typically seek their prey.

A To test the use of electroreceptors, a weak electrical field is required; otherwise, the anteaters could be using tactile receptors.
B **Correct.** The hypothesis is strengthened in this case; a weak electrical signal coming from an ants' nesting chamber and stimulating the anteaters' electroreceptors could be a possible explanation of how the anteaters are drawn to that place.
C If the anteaters were taking longer to find the ants, then the hypothesis would be weakened, not strengthened.
D This observation would neither strengthen nor weaken the hypothesis.
E The angle, even when consistent, is not relevant to the hypothesis about electroreceptors.

**The correct answer is B.**

**Questions 70–75 refer to the passage on page 372.**

70. In the passage, the author is primarily interested in

(A) suggesting an alternative to an outdated research method
(B) introducing a new research method that calls an accepted theory into question
(C) emphasizing the instability of data gathered from the application of a new scientific method
(D) presenting a theory and describing a new method to test that theory
(E) initiating a debate about a widely accepted theory

### Main idea

This question concerns the main point of the passage. A careful examination of the overall structure of the passage will reveal the main point. In the first paragraph, the author briefly presents Milankovitch's theory and explains why it could not be tested early on. In the second and third paragraphs, the author describes how new methods allow testing of the theory and shows how evidence from the testing supports the theory. While the final paragraph acknowledges that other factors should be considered, the author's primary interest in this passage is in presenting Milankovitch's theory and the recently discovered means of testing it.

A A new research method is described, but no previous method is discussed.
B The new method allows for testing and confirming a theory, rather than casting doubt on it.
C While the last paragraph notes that other factors could have influenced climate, the data from the new method are not challenged, and these factors are not the author's primary interest in this passage.
D **Correct.** The author presents Milankovitch's theory and describes the oxygen isotope method of testing it.
E The author discusses how a new method of testing supports the theory and, while conceding other factors may be important, does not debate the theory.

**The correct answer is D.**

71. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the Milankovitch theory?

(A) It is the only possible explanation for the ice ages.
(B) It is too limited to provide a plausible explanation for the ice ages, despite recent research findings.
(C) It cannot be tested and confirmed until further research on volcanic activity is done.
(D) It is one plausible explanation, though not the only one, for the ice ages.
(E) It is not a plausible explanation for the ice ages, although it has opened up promising possibilities for future research.

### Application

The author's reaction to the statements about the Milankovitch theory must be based on how the author treats the theory in the passage. The first, second, and third paragraphs describe the theory and the use of a new research method to test the theory. The data from these tests *have established a strong connection between variations in the Earth's orbit and the periodicity of the ice ages*, suggesting that the theory is plausible. In the final paragraph, the author points to other factors that might be involved, suggesting that other theories might also be plausible.

A In the last paragraph, the author suggests that other explanations are possible.
B The third paragraph provides evidence in favor of the theory, suggesting that it is not too limited.
C The author shows how the theory has been tested; volcanic activity is not part of this theory.
**D** **Correct.** The author's presentation of the theory and the tests of the theory show that the author finds the theory plausible; the mention of other factors shows the author thinks other theories are also possible.
E The recent work testing the theory shows that it is plausible.

**The correct answer is D.**

72. It can be inferred from the passage that the isotope record taken from ocean sediments would be less useful to researchers if which of the following were true?

(A) It indicated that lighter isotopes of oxygen predominated at certain times.
(B) It had far more gaps in its sequence than the record taken from rocks on land.
(C) It indicated that climate shifts did not occur every 100,000 years.
(D) It indicated that the ratios of oxygen 16 and oxygen 18 in ocean water were not consistent with those found in fresh water.
(E) It stretched back for only a million years.

### Inference

To make an inference about the isotope record from ocean sediments, examine what the passage says about that record. The third paragraph discusses that record and lists its two advantages. First, it is a global record with *remarkably little variation* in samples from varied locations. Second, it is *more continuous* than the record from rocks. If either of these advantages were not true, then it is logical to infer that the record would be less useful.

A According to lines 11–15, the lighter isotope does predominate; this is part of the record and does not affect its usefulness.
**B** **Correct.** In lines 37–39, the author states that an advantage of the ocean record is that it is *a more continuous record than that taken from rocks on land*. If this were not true, the ocean record would be less useful.
C If the record were to show that the shifts did not occur every 100,000 years, Milankovitch's theory would be weakened. This impact on the theory does not make the isotope record less useful to researchers. The record is useful precisely because it can offer evidence to confirm or refute such theories.
D This inconsistency would not affect the usefulness of the ocean-water record. Researchers would simply need to accommodate the fresh-water inconsistency.
E The record would still be useful. Lines 42–46 attest to the establishment of a pattern based on data from *the past several hundred thousand years*.

**The correct answer is B.**

73. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the ratios of oxygen isotopes in ocean sediments?

(A) They indicate that sediments found during an ice age contain more calcium carbonate than sediments formed at other times.
(B) They are less reliable than the evidence from rocks on land in determining the volume of land ice.
(C) They can be used to deduce the relative volume of land ice that was present when the sediment was laid down.
(D) They are more unpredictable during an ice age than in other climatic conditions.
(E) They can be used to determine atmospheric conditions at various times in the past.

**Supporting ideas**

The phrase *according to the passage* indicates that the answer to the question is stated in the passage. Lines 12–14 state that the relative volume of land ice can be deduced from the ratio of oxygen 18 to oxygen 16 in ocean sediments.

A There is no evidence in the passage about this point.
B The ocean record is described in lines 33–34 as *more continuous*, so it is unlikely to be less reliable. In any case, reliability is not discussed.
C **Correct.** Lines 13–15 explain that *land-ice volume for a given period can be deduced from the ratio of two oxygen isotopes.*
D There is no evidence in the passage to support this statement.
E The passage does not discuss the use of this record in determining past atmospheric conditions.

**The correct answer is C.**

74. It can be inferred from the passage that precipitation formed from evaporated ocean water has

(A) the same isotopic ratio as ocean water
(B) less oxygen 18 than does ocean water
(C) less oxygen 18 than has the ice contained in continental ice sheets
(D) a different isotopic composition than has precipitation formed from water on land
(E) more oxygen 16 than has precipitation formed from fresh water

**Inference**

Any inference about precipitation from evaporated ocean water needs to be based on what the passage says. Lines 20–23 show that *heavier isotopes tend to be left behind when water evaporates from the ocean surfaces.* Therefore, the evaporated water would contain less oxygen 18 and the remaining ocean water would contain more. It is logical to infer that precipitation formed from this evaporated water would also contain less oxygen 18.

A Lines 20–24 explain that the water remaining in the ocean after evaporation has more oxygen 18.
B **Correct.** Since *the heavier isotopes tend to be left behind*, there will be less oxygen 18 in the evaporated water and in the precipitation that forms from it.
C The passage suggests that the ocean water evaporates and through subsequent precipitation helps form the ice sheets, so the amount of oxygen 18 in the ice sheets should be similar to the amount in the precipitation formed from the evaporated water.
D The passage does not discuss precipitation formed from water on land.
E The passage does not discuss precipitation formed from fresh water.

**The correct answer is B.**

75. It can be inferred from the passage that calcium carbonate shells

(A) are not as susceptible to deterioration as rocks
(B) are less common in sediments formed during an ice age
(C) are found only in areas that were once covered by land ice
(D) contain radioactive material that can be used to determine a sediment's isotopic composition
(E) reflect the isotopic composition of the water at the time the shells were formed

### Inference

Any inference about calcium carbonate shells needs to be based on what the passage says about these shells. Lines 27–29 explain the role of these shells in forming sediments and establishing a chronology for ice ages. The shells *were constructed with oxygen atoms drawn from the surrounding ocean.* Lines 29–32 make it clear that if the sediments reveal a higher ratio of oxygen 18, it is because more oxygen 18 had been left behind when the ocean water evaporated and contributed to the growth of continental ice sheets. It can thus be inferred that the shells that make up those sediments must reflect the proportion of oxygen 18 found in the ocean water at the time they were formed.

A The passage does not make this comparison.
B The passage does not make any reference to the relative abundance of these shells during ice ages; no such inference can be drawn.
C No evidence in the passage supports this inference.
D The passage does not indicate that the shells contained radioactive material.
E **Correct.** The passage explains that oxygen atoms in the surrounding water are one of the building blocks of calcium carbonate shells. The isotopic composition of the surrounding water changes during the ice age cycles, so it is logical that the isotopic composition of the shells will change depending on when they were formed.

**The correct answer is E.**

**Questions 76–84 refer to the passage on page 374.**

76. Which of the following titles best summarizes the contents of the passage?

(A) Neurotransmitters: Their Crucial Function in Cellular Communication
(B) Diet and Survival: An Old Relationship Reexamined
(C) The Blood Supply and the Brain: A Reciprocal Dependence
(D) Amino Acids and Neurotransmitters: The Connection between Serotonin Levels and Tyrosine
(E) The Effects of Food Intake on the Production and Release of Serotonin: Some Recent Findings

### Main idea

Finding a title that best summarizes a passage requires examining the passage as a whole. This task is made easier by the fact that the second sentence of the first paragraph provides a topic sentence stating the main idea: *In recent studies, however, we have discovered that the production and release in brain neurons of the neurotransmitter serotonin … depend directly on the food that the body processes.* In the second paragraph, the authors cite the results of several studies relating neurotransmitter levels to eating meals and to injections of insulin. In the final paragraph, the authors discuss a study of the effect of a protein-rich meal on serotonin level. Thus, the correct title must show the relationship between food eaten and serotonin produced.

A The function of neurotransmitters is only briefly mentioned.
B The passage does not discuss the relation between diet and survival.
C There is no discussion of blood supply and the brain.
D While tyrosine is briefly mentioned, this was not a main focus of the studies.
E **Correct.** This title offers a summary of the article's contents.

**The correct answer is E.**

77. According to the passage, the speed with which tryptophan is provided to the brain cells of a rat varies with the

(A) amount of protein present in a meal
(B) concentration of serotonin in the brain before a meal
(C) concentration of leucine in the blood rather than on the concentration of tyrosine in the blood after a meal
(D) concentration of tryptophan in the brain before a meal
(E) number of serotonin-containing neurons

### Supporting ideas

The phrase *according to the passage* indicates that the answer is stated in the passage. Look at the third paragraph, which discusses variations in the speed with which tryptophan is provided to the brain. Lines 41–44 state *the more protein is in a meal … the more slowly is tryptophan provided to the brain.*

A **Correct.** The greater the amount of protein, the more slowly tryptophan is provided.
B The relationship is not discussed in the passage, although the concentration of serotonin *after* a meal is measured.
C While leucine and tyrosine are mentioned, their concentrations in the blood are not compared.
D This relationship is not discussed in the passage, although the concentration of tryptophan *after* a meal is measured.
E The researchers do not consider the number of neurons.

**The correct answer is A.**

78. According to the passage, when the authors began their first studies, they were aware that

(A) they would eventually need to design experiments that involved feeding rats high concentrations of protein
(B) tryptophan levels in the blood were difficult to monitor with accuracy
(C) serotonin levels increased after rats were fed meals rich in tryptophan
(D) there were many neurotransmitters whose production was dependent on metabolic processes elsewhere in the body
(E) serotonin levels increased after rats were injected with a large amount of tryptophan

### Supporting ideas

The phrase *according to the passage* indicates that the answer is explicitly stated in the passage. Look at the first sentence of the second paragraph where the focus of the authors' *first studies* is explained. The investigators wanted to see if an increase in serotonin levels would be observed after rats ate meals that changed tryptophan levels in the blood. Earlier research had already established that injecting tryptophan increased serotonin levels.

A The authors' decision to add protein came later in their studies, after they had seen the effects of eating in general.
B The passage does not identify any problems with monitoring tryptophan levels in the blood.
C This was the hypothesis of the first experiment, so the authors could not have known it beforehand.
D This point is irrelevant to the authors' work; only one neurotransmitter, serotonin, is discussed.
E **Correct.** Lines 9–11 show that this increase had already been observed.

**The correct answer is E.**

79. According to the passage, one reason that the authors gave rats carbohydrates was to

(A) depress the rats' tryptophan levels
(B) prevent the rats from contracting diseases
(C) cause the rats to produce insulin
(D) demonstrate that insulin is the most important substance secreted by the body
(E) compare the effect of carbohydrates with the effect of proteins

**Supporting ideas**

Since the question says, *according to the passage*, the answer must be explicitly stated in the passage. Look at lines 25–26 which say, *We gave the rats a carbohydrate-containing meal that we knew would elicit insulin secretion*. This sentence shows that the authors gave carbohydrates to the rats to cause the rats to secrete insulin.

A Lines 27–29 show that the carbohydrates increased the blood tryptophan level.
B Preventing disease was not part of the study.
C **Correct.** The authors had already tried injecting insulin; they then gave the rats carbohydrates to stimulate insulin production.
D The authors make no such claim about insulin.
E The study involving protein came later, so this could not have been the reason for giving the rats carbohydrates.

**The correct answer is C.**

80. According to the passage, the more protein a rat consumes, the lower will be the

(A) ratio of the rat's blood-tryptophan concentration to the amount of serotonin produced and released in the rat's brain
(B) ratio of the rat's blood-tryptophan concentration to the concentration in its blood of the other amino acids contained in the protein
(C) ratio of the rat's blood-tyrosine concentration to its blood-leucine concentration
(D) number of neurotransmitters of any kind that the rat will produce and release
(E) number of amino acids the rat's blood will contain

**Supporting ideas**

The phrase *according to the passage* indicates that the answer is stated in the passage. In lines 41–43; the authors state, *The more protein is in a meal, the lower is the ratio of the resulting blood-tryptophan concentration to the concentration of competing amino acids.*

A While lower levels of blood-tryptophan lead to lower serotonin levels, the relationship is not discussed in terms of a ratio.
B **Correct.** Lines 41–44 show this to be the correct answer choice.
C This relationship is not demonstrated in the passage.
D This point is not made in the passage.
E Lines 38–40 explain that *consumption of protein increases blood concentration of the other amino acids much more* ... Since proteins are made up of amino acids, eating protein would logically increase the number of amino acids.

**The correct answer is B.**

81. The authors' discussion of the "mechanism that provides blood tryptophan to the brain cells" (lines 34–35) is meant to

(A) stimulate further research studies
(B) summarize an area of scientific investigation
(C) help explain why a particular research finding was obtained
(D) provide supporting evidence for a controversial scientific theory
(E) refute the conclusions of a previously mentioned research study

### Logical structure

To find the purpose of this discussion, look at the context in which this reference occurs. At the beginning of the third paragraph, the authors note that, *surprisingly*, adding protein led to lower brain tryptophan and serotonin levels. The question is why were the levels lowered? *The answer lies* in the mechanism cited in lines 34–35. Therefore, the discussion of the mechanism is meant to explain a surprising research finding.

A No further studies are mentioned.
B There are summaries of several studies, but there is no summary of an entire area of scientific investigation.
C **Correct.** The mechanism helps explain the surprising finding about lower brain tryptophan and serotonin levels.
D No theory is advanced, nor is any evidence about it provided.
E There is no attempt to refute any other study.

**The correct answer is C.**

82. According to the passage, an injection of insulin was most similar in its effect on rats to an injection of

(A) tyrosine
(B) leucine
(C) blood
(D) tryptophan
(E) protein

### Supporting ideas

Since the question refers to information given in the passage, the answer can be found by careful reading. In order to find an injection with a similar effect, look first at the effect of injecting insulin. In lines 20–23, the authors state that *injecting insulin caused elevations in blood and brain tryptophan levels and in serotonin levels.* The only other reference to injection occurs earlier in lines 10–13 where rats injected with tryptophan had increased serotonin levels; injecting tryptophan would obviously cause tryptophan levels to increase. Thus the effects of injecting insulin were similar to the effects on injecting tryptophan.

A No evidence suggests that a tyrosine injection would have similar effects.
B The studies did not involve injecting leucine.
C The studies did not involve injecting blood.
D **Correct.** According to the passage, injecting tryptophan raises serotonin and tryptophan levels just as injecting insulin does.
E The studies involved eating protein, not injecting it; eating protein did not raise serotonin levels.

**The correct answer is D.**

83. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following would be LEAST likely to be a potential source of aid to a patient who was not adequately producing and releasing serotonin?

(A) Meals consisting almost exclusively of protein
(B) Meals consisting almost exclusively of carbohydrates
(C) Meals that would elicit insulin secretion
(D) Meals that had very low concentrations of tyrosine
(E) Meals that had very low concentrations of leucine

### Inference

Since this question asks for an inference, the answer is not directly stated in the passage; it must instead be derived from the information given. What kind of meals would NOT help a patient with low serotonin levels? Meals that increased serotonin would help the patient; meals that lowered serotonin would not. According to the last sentence in the passage, *the more protein in a meal, the less serotonin subsequently produced and released.* Therefore, high-protein meals would be LEAST likely to help the patient.

A **Correct.** Meals with very high levels of protein would tend to lower serotonin and thus to be less beneficial for the patient with inadequate serotonin levels.
B When rats ate a carbohydrate-containing meal, serotonin increased (lines 25–29). Therefore, these meals would tend to raise serotonin levels and so help the patient.

C In the study, meals that elicited insulin secretion raised serotonin levels.
D Since tyrosine is an amino acid found in protein, meals low in tyrosine would be low in protein and so would tend to raise serotonin levels and help the patient.
E Since leucine is an amino acid found in protein, meals low in leucine would be low in protein and so would tend to raise serotonin levels and help the patient.

**The correct answer is A.**

84. It can be inferred from the passage that the authors initially held which of the following hypotheses about what would happen when they fed large amounts of protein to rats?

(A) The rats' brain serotonin levels would not decrease.
(B) The rats' brain tryptophan levels would decrease.
(C) The rats' tyrosine levels would increase less quickly than would their leucine levels.
(D) The rats would produce more insulin.
(E) The rats would produce neurotransmitters other than serotonin.

### Inference

When the authors discuss the results of adding protein to meals, they begin with the word *surprisingly* (line 30). The use of this word indicates that the results differed from the authors' initial hypotheses. The results showed lowered serotonin. It is reasonable to conclude that the researchers initially hypothesized that serotonin levels would not decrease.

A **Correct.** The use of the word *surprisingly* in line 30 suggests that researchers thought serotonin levels would not decrease.
B The researchers had expected that tryptophan levels would not decrease, *since protein contains tryptophan* (lines 32–33).
C Since there is no discussion of the comparative levels of tyrosine and leucine, there was probably no hypothesis about these levels.
D Since the researchers gave a high-carbohydrate meal to increase insulin production, they would not be likely to hypothesize that a high-protein meal would increase insulin production.
E Serotonin is the only neurotransmitter discussed in the research, so it is unlikely that the researchers had an initial hypothesis involving other neurotransmitters.

**The correct answer is A.**

**Questions 85–90 refer to the passage on page 376.**

85. The primary purpose of the passage is to

(A) evaluate a research study
(B) summarize the history of a research area
(C) report new research findings
(D) reinterpret old research findings
(E) reconcile conflicting research findings

### Main Idea

Determining the primary purpose comes from examining what the author does in the entire passage. In the first paragraph, the author explains Duverger's work on women's electoral participation. In the second paragraph the author points out both the successes and failures of that work. The purpose of this passage, then, is to evaluate Duverger's study.

A **Correct.** The author evaluates Duverger's study of women's electoral activities.
B This passage examines only one research study, not an entire research area.
C Duverger's work was published in 1955; its findings are not new.
D The author explains and evaluates Duverger's findings but does not reinterpret them.
E The author's discussion of Duverger's work does not reveal or attempt to reconcile conflicting findings.

**The correct answer is A.**

86. According to the passage, Duverger's study was unique in 1955 in that it

(A) included both election data and survey data
(B) gathered data from sources never before used in political studies
(C) included an analysis of historical processes
(D) examined the influence on voting behavior of the relationships between women and men
(E) analyzed not only voting and political candidacy but also other political activities

### Supporting ideas

This question is based on information specifically stated in the first sentence of the passage. The author introduces Duverger's work by calling it the first study of *women's electoral participation ever to use election data and survey data together* (lines 3–5).

A **Correct.** Duverger's work was unique because it used election data and survey data together.
B The author does not claim that the data came from sources previously ignored.
C The second paragraph states that Duverger placed his findings in the context of historical processes, but not that he was unique in doing so (lines 15–18).
D Duverger compared the frequency and direction of voting between men and women, not the effect that their relationships had on voting (lines 9–12).
E Duverger's work analyzed political activism, but the author does not claim that it was unique in doing so (lines 5–6).

**The correct answer is A.**

87. Which of the following characteristics of a country is most clearly an example of a factor that Duverger, as described in the passage, failed to consider in his study?

(A) A large population
(B) A predominantly Protestant population
(C) A predominantly urban population
(D) A one-party government
(E) Location in the heart of Europe

### Inference

In the second paragraph, the author notes Duverger's *failure to consider … the influence of political regimes, the effects of economic factors, and the ramifications of political and social relations between women and men* (lines 22–27). This question requires checking this list from the passage against the possible answers; the only point of convergence is the system of government. A *political regime* may be defined as a system of government in which there is only one political party.

A The author does not say that Duverger failed to consider the size of the population.
B No evidence shows that Duverger failed to consider the predominance of a religion.
C The author does not say that Duverger failed to consider the location of the population.
D **Correct.** According to the author of the passage, Duverger failed to consider *the influence of political regimes.*
E Duverger is not faulted for failing to consider the location of the countries that he studied.

**The correct answer is D.**

88. The author implies that Duverger's actual findings are

(A) limited because they focus on only four countries
(B) inaccurate in their description of the four countries in the early 1950's
(C) out-of-date in that they are inapplicable in the four countries today
(D) flawed because they are based on unsound data
(E) biased by Duverger's political beliefs

### Inference

Since the question uses the word *implies*, the answer involves making an inference based on the information in the text. The second paragraph evaluates Duverger's work. The author notes that Duverger *placed his findings in the context … of historical processes.* Because these contexts have changed since 1955, the author believes *Duverger's approach has proved more durable than his actual findings.* The actual findings, then, are out-of-date and irrelevant to the countries today.

A The author does not fault Duverger for studying only four countries.
B The findings are not said to be inaccurate.
C **Correct.** The actual findings, unlike the research method, are out-of-date and inapplicable today.
D The author does not claim that Duverger's data were unsound.
E The author does not criticize Duverger's findings as politically biased.

**The correct answer is C.**

89. The passage implies that, in comparing four European countries, Duverger found that the voting rates of women and men were most different in the country in which women

(A) were most politically active
(B) ran for office most often
(C) held the most conservative political views
(D) had the most egalitarian relations with men
(E) had possessed the right to vote for the shortest time

**Inference**

The comparison of voting rates is discussed at the end of the first paragraph and forms the basis for the required inference. Duverger found that *women voted somewhat less frequently than men* but that this difference narrowed *the longer the women had the vote* (lines 10–11). If the rates were most similar where women had been voting the longest, then the rates would be most dissimilar where women had been voting for the shortest time.

A Women's political activism is not suggested as a reason for the difference.
B Women's political candidacy is not suggested as a reason for the difference.
C Women's political views are not suggested as a reason for the difference.
D Women's egalitarian relations with men are not suggested as a reason for the difference.
E **Correct.** Duverger found that the frequency of voting was related to the length of time women had possessed the right to vote. The voting rates between men and women were most different in those countries where women had possessed the right to vote for the shortest time.

**The correct answer is E.**

90. The author implies that some behavioralist research involving the multinational study of women's political participation that followed Duverger's study did which of the following?

(A) Ignored Duverger's approach
(B) Suffered from faults similar to those in Duverger's study
(C) Focused on political activism
(D) Focused on the influences of political regimes
(E) Focused on the political and social relations between women and men

**Inference**

The final sentence of the passage links Duverger's study to behavioralist work in general. After noting Duverger's failure to consider several important elements, the author observes, *Duverger's study foreshadowed the enduring limitations of the behavioralist approach to the multinational study of women's political participation* (lines 28–31). Thus, it is reasonable to infer that the author is of the opinion that the behavioralist research that followed Duverger's study suffered from the same limitations.

A The author does not imply that other behavioralists ignored Duverger's approach.
B **Correct.** The author says that Duverger's work revealed the *enduring limitations* also found in later behavioralist research.
C The author does not claim that other behavioralists focused on political activism.
D Later behavioralist work is not said to focus on the influence of political regimes.
E The behavioralists who followed Duverger are not said to have focused on the relations between men and women.

**The correct answer is B.**

**Questions 91–96 refer to the passage on page 378.**

91. It can be inferred from the passage that accidental-death damage awards in America during the nineteenth century tended to be based principally on the

(A) earnings of the person at time of death
(B) wealth of the party causing the death
(C) degree of culpability of the party causing the death
(D) amount of money that had been spent on the person killed
(E) amount of suffering endured by the family of the person killed

**Inference**

An inference is drawn from stated information. The passage begins with one example of an 1896 accidental-death damage award. In the example, no liability for damages was found for a child's death because *the child had made no real economic contribution to the family*. The next paragraph shows that this example is typical of nineteenth-century social values. The logical inference from the information given is that accidental-death damage awards in the nineteenth century tended to be based primarily on a person's earnings at the time of death.

A **Correct.** The example in the first paragraph, establishing the child's *economic contribution to the family* as the basis of finding liability for damages, can be taken to suggest this basis was typical of the times.
B The passage does not discuss the party causing the death, so no inference can be drawn.
C The passage does not discuss degree of culpability.
D The passage offers no support for this alternative.
E The passage does not refer to the family's suffering.

**The correct answer is A.**

92. It can be inferred from the passage that in the early 1800's children were generally regarded by their families as individuals who

(A) needed enormous amounts of security and affection
(B) required constant supervision while working
(C) were important to the economic well-being of a family
(D) were unsuited to spending long hours in school
(E) were financial burdens assumed for the good of society

**Inference**

Again, an inference is drawn from stated information. The second paragraph discusses the gradual evolution of a concept across time and suggests that, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, society valued *the "useful" child who contributed to the family economy*. By mid-century, however, among some parts of the population, the modern notion of the *"useless" child* who is *emotionally priceless* began to replace the earlier view. By the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the new view was widespread. Since this question concerns the early 1800's, it is reasonable to infer that children at that time were still generally viewed as useful contributors to the family economy.

A This is closer to the modern view, rather than the view held in the early 1800's.
B The passage does not discuss supervision of children while working.
C **Correct.** Prior to the shift in perspective, that is, in the early 1800's, the *"useful" child* contributed to the family economy.
D The passage does not discuss the hours children spent in school.
E The author describes those children held *"priceless"* in the modern view as *extremely costly* to parents; this is not the view held in the early 1800's.

**The correct answer is C.**

93. Which of the following alternative explanations of the change in the cash value of children would be most likely to be put forward by sociological economists as they are described in the passage?

(A) The cash value of children rose during the nineteenth century because parents began to increase their emotional investment in the upbringing of their children.
(B) The cash value of children rose during the nineteenth century because their expected earnings over the course of a lifetime increased greatly.
(C) The cash value of children rose during the nineteenth century because the spread of humanitarian ideals resulted in a wholesale reappraisal of the worth of an individual.
(D) The cash value of children rose during the nineteenth century because compulsory education laws reduced the supply, and thus raised the costs, of available child labor.
(E) The cash value of children rose during the nineteenth century because of changes in the way negligence law assessed damages in accidental-death cases.

**Application**

To see how sociological economists would explain changing views of a child's worth, examine what the passage says about their perspectives. In the final paragraph, the author contrasts Zelizer's culturally based conclusions about a child's worth with the thinking of the sociological economists, who analyze topics *solely in terms of their economic determinants* and who *tend to view all human behavior as directed primarily by the principle of maximizing economic gain.* Therefore, sociological economists would explain the rise in the cash value of children exclusively on the basis of the rise of their economic value.

A Sociological economists would not support a reason based on emotion, only on economics.
B **Correct.** From the perspective of sociological economists, the cash value of children increases as the amount they can be expected to earn over a lifetime increases, a purely economic rationale.
C Sociological economists would not support a reason based on humanitarian ideals rather than economics.
D Since this economic argument is based on the underlying social values about children's education, not simply on economics, sociological economists would not support it.
E Sociological economists would not support a reason based on law rather than economics.

**The correct answer is B.**

94. The primary purpose of the passage is to
(A) review the literature in a new academic subfield
(B) present the central thesis of a recent book
(C) contrast two approaches to analyzing historical change
(D) refute a traditional explanation of a social phenomenon
(E) encourage further work on a neglected historical topic

**Main idea**

The author's purpose can be inferred by looking at the structure of the entire passage. In the first paragraph, the author draws the contrast between earlier and modern values in order to introduce the subject of Zelizer's book, the transformation of social values, in the second paragraph. The author discusses the history of this transformation through the middle section of the passage and turns in closing to contrast Zelizer's thesis, which emphasizes the power of social values to transform price, with the economically determined position of the sociological economists.

A The passage focuses on one book only; it is not a broad review of the literature.
B **Correct.** As a structural examination of the entire passage shows, the author presents the thesis of Zelizer's recent book.
C Such a contrast is drawn in the last paragraph only, not throughout the passage.
D A social phenomenon is examined in this passage, but no traditional explanation of the phenomenon needs to be refuted.
E The author of the passage does not call for new studies into this area of research.

**The correct answer is B.**

95. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following statements was true of American families over the course of the nineteenth century?

(A) The average size of families grew considerably.
(B) The percentage of families involved in industrial work declined dramatically.
(C) Family members became more emotionally bonded to one another.
(D) Family members spent an increasing amount of time working with each other.
(E) Family members became more economically dependent on each other.

**Inference**

An inference about American families over the course of the nineteenth century must be based on what Zelizer says about such families. Zelizer believes that the transformation of social values that took place over the course of the nineteenth century can be attributed to a number of causes. Lines 32–34 enumerate those causes, including *the development of the companionate family (a family in which members were united by explicit bonds of love rather than duty)*. Here the passage implies that family members became more emotionally bonded to one another.

A The passage gives no evidence of an increase in average family size.
B The passage does not discuss such a decline.
**C Correct.** One cause of the change in social values was the development of *the companionate family*, bound more by love than by duty.
D No mention is made of increased time that the families worked together.
E The passage does not establish that there was greater economic dependence within families.

**The correct answer is C.**

96. Zelizer refers to all of the following as important influences in changing the assessment of children's worth EXCEPT changes in

(A) the mortality rate
(B) the nature of industry
(C) the nature of the family
(D) attitudes toward reform movements
(E) attitudes toward the marketplace

**Supporting ideas**

This question can be answered by looking at the third paragraph, where the author discusses in detail Zelizer's ideas about the origins of the change. *Factors critical in changing the assessment of children's worth* are listed in lines 28–36, and the *"sacralization" of children's lives* is discussed in lines 36–41. Checking the reasons cited in these lines against the possible answers to this question gives, by the process of elimination, the one reason that Zelizer does NOT discuss.

A Zelizer refers to *the decline in birth and death rates, especially in child mortality.*
B Zelizer refers to the decrease in *children's productive value in a maturing industrial economy.*
C Zelizer refers to *the development of the companionate family.*
**D Correct.** While reformers are mentioned in lines 23–26, attitudes toward reform movements are not discussed in the passage.
E Zelizer refers to *"sacralization"* as a way of protecting children from *the relentless corruption of human values by the marketplace.*

**The correct answer is D.**

**Questions 97–102 refer to the passage on page 380.**

97. According to the passage, senior managers use intuition in all of the following ways EXCEPT to

(A) speed up the creation of a solution to a problem
(B) identify a problem
(C) bring together disparate facts
(D) stipulate clear goals
(E) evaluate possible solutions to a problem

### Supporting ideas

The use of the phrase *according to the passage* is an indication that the answer is explicitly stated in the passage. Look for this explicit statement. The third paragraph of the passage describes the five ways that managers use intuition. To find the one way that is NOT described, go back to the paragraph and check the possible answers against the list of the ways provided in the paragraph. The list includes all the answer choices except stipulating clear goals.

A Lines 39–41 state that intuition allows managers to *move rapidly to engender a plausible solution.*

B Lines 22–23 explain that managers use intuition to *sense when a problem exists.*

C Lines 28–29 say the third function of intuition is *to synthesize isolated bits of data and practice into an integrated picture.*

D **Correct.** Stipulating clear goals is not linked with managers' use of intuition.

E Lines 30–32 show that managers use intuition *as a check on the results of more rational analysis*; those results are the solutions reached by formal decision analysis.

**The correct answer is D.**

98. The passage suggests which of the following about the "writers on management" mentioned in line 12?

(A) They have criticized managers for not following the classical rational model of decision analysis.

(B) They have not based their analyses on a sufficiently large sample of actual managers.

(C) They have relied in drawing their conclusions on what managers say rather than on what managers do.

(D) They have misunderstood how managers use intuition in making business decisions.

(E) They have not acknowledged the role of intuition in managerial practice.

### Inference

The question's use of the word *suggests* means that the answer depends on making an inference. The second paragraph dismisses most *writers on management* for displaying *a poor grasp of what intuition is* (line 15). The third paragraph, in contrast, describes Isenberg's work, which shows that *senior managers use intuition in at least five distinct ways* (lines 20–22), and those ways are then discussed in more detail. It can be inferred that Isenberg understands what most *writers on management* do not: how managers use intuition in making business decisions.

A The passage does not link these writers with such a critique of managers.

B No mention is made in the passage of the writers' methods.

C The passage does not indicate that the writers have examined words at the expense of actions.

D **Correct.** According to the passage, the writers do not understand what intuition is or how managers apply it.

E According to lines 12–15, the writers have acknowledged the application of intuition, but they fail to understand it.

**The correct answer is D.**

99. Which of the following best exemplifies "an 'Aha!' experience" (line 29–30) as it is presented in the passage?

(A) A manager risks taking an action whose outcome is unpredictable to discover whether the action changes the problem at hand.

(B) A manager performs well-learned and familiar behavior patterns in creative and uncharacteristic ways to solve a problem.

(C) A manager suddenly connects seemingly unrelated facts and experiences to create a pattern relevant to the problem at hand.

(D) A manager rapidly identifies the methodology used to compile data yielded by systematic analysis.

(E) A manager swiftly decides which of several sets of tactics to implement in order to deal with the contingencies suggested by a problem.

### Application

Finding an example involves applying the information in the passage to new situations. How do managers reach *an "Aha!" experience?* Lines 28–29 clearly explain that this experience is the result of the managers' ability *to synthesize isolated bits of data and practice into an integrated picture.* Managers connect apparently unrelated pieces of information and elements of their previous experience, and, through these unexpected connections, produce a unified picture or pattern.

A This managerial style is mentioned in the last paragraph, but not as defining the *"Aha!" experience.*

B Lines 23–24 indicate that managers use intuition *to perform well-learned behavior patterns rapidly*, but the result is not an *"Aha!" experience.*

C **Correct.** Through an intuitive appreciation of the subtle interrelationships of disparate facts and experiences, the manager all at once perceives the coherent overarching pattern or picture formed by the interconnections, which lines 28–29 define as the *"Aha!" experience.*

D Lines 31–35 show that managers do possess this ability, but it does not culminate in an *"Aha!" experience.*

E This managerial style is not discussed in the passage.

**The correct answer is C.**

100. According to the passage, the classical model of decision analysis includes all of the following EXCEPT

(A) evaluation of a problem
(B) creation of possible solutions to a problem
(C) establishment of clear goals to be reached by the decision
(D) action undertaken in order to discover more information about a problem
(E) comparison of the probable effects of different solutions to a problem

### Supporting ideas

The use of the phrase *according to the passage* is an indication that the answer is explicitly stated in the passage. What does the passage say about the classical model of decision analysis? The first sentence defines the classical model as *clarifying goals, assessing the problem, formulating options, estimating likelihoods of success, making a decision, and only then taking action to implement the decision.* To solve this process-of-elimination question, check the given list against the possible answers in order to find the one that does not match. Note that the exact wording in the answers may differ from that in the passage; the match is based on underlying meaning.

A Evaluating a problem is identified as *assessing the problem.*

B Creating solutions is identified as *formulating options.*

C Establishing goals is identified as *clarifying goals.*

D **Correct.** Acting in order to learn more about the problem is not identified in the passage as part of the rational classical model. It does appear as part of the acting/thinking cycle in the last paragraph.

E Comparing probable effects is identified as *estimating likelihoods of success.*

**The correct answer is D.**

101. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following would most probably be one major difference in behavior between Manager X, who uses intuition to reach decisions, and Manager Y, who uses only formal decision analysis?

(A) Manager X analyzes first and then acts; Manager Y does not.
(B) Manager X checks possible solutions to a problem by systematic analysis; Manager Y does not.
(C) Manager X takes action in order to arrive at the solution to a problem; Manager Y does not.
(D) Manager Y draws on years of hands-on experience in creating a solution to a problem; Manager X does not.
(E) Manager Y depends on day-to-day tactical maneuvering; Manager X does not.

### Application

To answer this question, apply the information in the passage to the specific examples of Manager X, an intuitive decision maker, and Manager Y, who relies exclusively on formal decision analysis. The first paragraph distinguishes between the process of formal decision analysis, in which a decision is made and then action is taken (lines 4–5), and the process of intuition, in which action is integrated into the process of thinking (lines 10–11). The last paragraph reinforces the definition of the intuitive manager as one for whom *"thinking" is inseparable from acting* and *action is often part of defining the problem.* Manager X is likely to act as part of the process of solving a problem, but Manager Y is not.

A Acting only after analysis characterizes the rational model, not intuition.

B Systematic analysis is typical of the rational mode, not the intuitive mode.

C **Correct.** An intuitive manager acts as a step within the problem-solving process, but a manager who depends on formal decision analysis acts only after making a decision.

D Drawing on experience is linked in the passage with intuition rather than with rational analysis; the passage does not suggest that managers who use formal decision analysis would ignore their experience in so doing.

E *Day-to-day tactical maneuvers* are required of all managers.

**The correct answer is C.**

102. The passage provides support for which of the following statements?

(A) Managers who rely on intuition are more successful than those who rely on formal decision analysis.

(B) Managers cannot justify their intuitive decisions.

(C) Managers' intuition works contrary to their rational and analytical skills.

(D) Logical analysis of a problem increases the number of possible solutions.

(E) Intuition enables managers to employ their practical experience more efficiently.

### Logical structure

This question asks the reader to find what is assumed but never explicitly stated in the passage. The entire passage places value on the use of intuition, so the answer to this question is bound to show a benefit of intuition. Lines 25–27 reveal that intuition is based on *years of painstaking practice and hands-on experience* and lines 38–40 explain that, in contrast to formal decision analysis, intuition allows managers *to move rapidly to engender a plausible solution.* Thus, intuition enables managers to apply their experience quickly and productively, that is, efficiently.

A The first paragraph acknowledges that most successful managers are intuitive, but it does not go so far as to make this comparison.

B The passage as a whole justifies managers' intuitive decisions.

C Intuition does not compete with rational analysis, but complements it; line 25 provides an assurance that intuition is *not arbitrary or irrational.*

D The passage does not support this claim for logical analysis.

E **Correct.** Managers can reach decisions more efficiently through an intuitive approach based on experience than through time-consuming formal analyses.

**The correct answer is E.**

**Questions 103–110 refer to the passage on page 382.**

103. The author is primarily concerned with

(A) advocating a return to an older methodology
(B) explaining the importance of a recent theory
(C) enumerating differences between two widely used methods
(D) describing events leading to a discovery
(E) challenging the assumptions on which a theory is based

### Main idea

Examine the entire passage to find the author's primary concern. An analysis of this passage shows that the author introduces a recent theory in the first paragraph, explains the practical importance of the theory in the second, and discusses the methods of exploration the theory makes possible in the third and fourth paragraphs. The author is primarily concerned with presenting a new theory and showing why it is important.

A The only older methodology cited in the passage, *simple prospecting methods,* leads to only an *occasional discovery* (lines 15–17).
B **Correct.** The author describes a recent theory of ore formation and discusses its importance.
C Three methods of exploration are described in the third paragraph, but differences among them are not discussed.
D The passage describes a theory and the practice derived from it; it does not describe a series of events leading to a discovery.
E The author describes two theories of ore formation in the first paragraph but does not challenge the assumptions on which either one is based.

**The correct answer is B.**

104. According to the passage, the widely held view of Archean-age gold-quartz vein systems is that such systems

(A) were formed from metamorphic fluids
(B) originated in molten granite-like bodies
(C) were formed from alluvial deposits
(D) generally have surface expression
(E) are not discoverable through chemical tests

### Supporting ideas

This question asks for information explicitly stated in the first paragraph where Archean-age gold-quartz vein systems are discussed. The recent theory is *contrary* to the *widely held* theory that Archean-age gold quartz vein systems *were deposited from metamorphic fluids* (lines 6–7).

A **Correct.** The widely held theory explains that the systems were formed from metamorphic fluids.
B It is the recent theory that holds that the systems were formed *from magmatic fluids that originated from molten granite-like bodies* (lines 3–4); the recent theory is not *the widely held view.*
C Alluvial deposits are mentioned only in the context of *simple prospecting methods* (lines 15–16).
D Lines 18–19 explain that most deposits *have no surface expression.*
E *Sensitive chemical tests* are able to detect deposits where mineralization has occurred (lines 27–28).

**The correct answer is A.**

105. The passage implies that which of the following steps would be the first performed by explorers who wish to maximize their chances of discovering gold?

(A) Surveying several sites known to have been formed more than two billion years ago
(B) Limiting exploration to sites known to have been formed from metamorphic fluid
(C) Using an appropriate conceptual model to select a site for further exploration
(D) Using geophysical methods to analyze rocks over a broad area
(E) Limiting exploration to sites where alluvial gold has previously been found

**Inference**

Since the question uses the word *implies*, the answer will be an inference based on what the passage says about exploration. The third and fourth paragraphs describe the process of exploration. The high-technology methods are of no use to the explorer if the sites have not mineralized, *and to maximize the chances of discovery the explorer must therefore pay particular attention to selecting the ground formations most likely to be mineralized* (lines 32–35). Conceptual models based on observation and ore-formation theories allow the explorer to identify the areas most likely to be mineralized (lines 34–35).

A The passage does indicate that age is a factor in selecting a site.
B The earlier theory, rather than the recent theory that is the focus of the passage, argued that gold vein systems were formed from metamorphic fluids. The passage says the recent theory has *considerable practical importance*, suggesting the benefits of applying the newer theory rather than this earlier theory.
C **Correct.** Conceptual models lead the explorer to the sites most likely to have mineralized.
D Geophysical techniques are of no use unless an area has been mineralized (lines 30–33).
E The *simple prospecting methods* that find alluvial gold lead to only an *occasional discovery*; most deposits are buried (lines 15–17).

**The correct answer is C.**

106. Which of the following statements about discoveries of gold deposits is supported by information in the passage?

(A) The number of gold discoveries made annually has increased between the time of the original gold rushes and the present.
(B) New discoveries of gold deposits are likely to be the result of exploration techniques designed to locate buried mineralization.
(C) It is unlikely that newly discovered gold deposits will ever yield as much as did those deposits discovered during the original gold rushes.
(D) Modern explorers are divided on the question of the utility of simple prospecting methods as a source of new discoveries of gold deposits.
(E) Models based on the theory that gold originated from magmatic fluids have already led to new discoveries of gold deposits.

**Supporting ideas**

This question requires consideration of explicit information throughout the passage. The second paragraph explains that most deposits are buried (lines 17–19), so the explorer's best means of discovering them is the use of conceptual models to identify the sites most likely to have buried mineralization (lines 35–38). At that point, the explorer may use the high-technology methods possible when buried mineralization is present (lines 22–29).

A The passage does not discuss the number of gold discoveries.
B **Correct.** Since most gold deposits are buried, explorers must find the sites most likely to contain buried mineralization.
C The passage does not discuss the yield of gold discoveries.
D While *simple prospecting methods* lead only to an *occasional discovery*, modern explorers are not said to dispute their utility.
E The passage does not say that gold deposits have already been found by using the models based on this recent theory.

**The correct answer is B.**

107. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is easiest to detect?

(A) A gold-quartz vein system originating in magmatic fluids
(B) A gold-quartz vein system originating in metamorphic fluids
(C) A gold deposit that is mixed with granite
(D) A gold deposit that has shed alluvial gold
(E) A gold deposit that exhibits chemical halos

### Application

To answer this question, apply what the passage says about gold deposits to the examples in the answer choices. The second paragraph states that the gold deposits discovered during the gold rushes were *exposed at the Earth's surface*; they were found because *they had shed trails of alluvial gold that were easily traced by simple prospecting methods* (lines 12–16). Most deposits have not been detected because they are buried and have *no surface expression*. Thus the simplest gold to find would be that in a deposit that had shed alluvial gold.

A The recent theory holds that gold-quartz vein systems are formed from magmatic fluids, but does not say that these systems have easily detectable surface expressions.
B The widely held theory contends that gold-quartz vein systems are formed from metamorphic fluids, but does not say whether these have easily detectable surface expressions.
C The passage does not comment on gold deposits mixed with granite, although the recent theory does mention *molten granite-like bodies deep beneath the surface of the Earth* (lines 4–5).
D **Correct.** Finding gold deposits that have shed alluvial gold at the Earth's surface is far easier than finding buried gold deposits.
E One complex, difficult subsurface exploration method involves chemical tests detecting the subtle chemical halos that surround mineralized areas; clearly this is not the *easiest* means of detecting gold deposits.

**The correct answer is D.**

108. The theory mentioned in line 1 relates to the conceptual models discussed in the passage in which of the following ways?

(A) It may furnish a valid account of ore-forming processes, and, hence, can support conceptual models that have great practical significance.
(B) It suggests that certain geological formations, long believed to be mineralized, are in fact mineralized, thus confirming current conceptual models.
(C) It suggests that there may not be enough similarity across Archean-age gold-quartz vein systems to warrant the formulation of conceptual models.
(D) It corrects existing theories about the chemical halos of gold deposits, and thus provides a basis for correcting current conceptual models.
(E) It suggests that simple prospecting methods still have a higher success rate in the discovery of gold deposits than do more modern methods.

### Logical structure

This question requires considering the conceptual models described in lines 35–38 in light of the recent theory (lines 1–4), which the author assures the reader has *considerable practical importance* (lines 10–11). The conceptual models are derived from observation and from *theories of ore-forming processes*. Therefore, the recent theory may explain ore formation in a way that leads to the development of an updated model, and that model may then aid in the discovery of gold deposits.

A **Correct.** The theory provides an explanation of ore formation, which aids in creating a conceptual model that may help explorers find gold deposits.
B The theory does not confirm models, but contributes to forming them.
C The practical value of the theory is that it can help to formulate models.
D The theory does not challenge theories about chemical halos but rather contributes to the development of conceptual models that might allow for their broader application.
E The theory does not compare methods of discovering gold deposits.

**The correct answer is A.**

109. According to the passage, methods of exploring for gold that are widely used today are based on which of the following facts?

(A) Most of the Earth's remaining gold deposits are still molten.
(B) Most of the Earth's remaining gold deposits are exposed at the surface.
(C) Most of the Earth's remaining gold deposits are buried and have no surface expression.
(D) Only one type of gold deposit warrants exploration, since the other types of gold deposits are found in regions difficult to reach.
(E) Only one type of gold deposit warrants exploration, since the other types of gold deposits are unlikely to yield concentrated quantities of gold.

**Supporting ideas**

As indicated by the phrase *according to the passage*, this question concerns factual information stated in the passage. In contrast to the gold deposits discovered at the Earth's surface, most *deposits not yet discovered have gone undetected because they are buried and have no surface expression* (lines 17–19). The *methods used widely today* must search for buried minerals rather than minerals on the surface (lines 22–29).

A The passage mentions neither molten gold nor the method to detect it.
B The passage explicitly says that most deposits are buried.
C **Correct.** The passage explicitly states that most gold deposits are buried, leaving no traces at the Earth's surface.
D The passage neither distinguishes between types of gold nor describes inaccessible regions.
E The passage does not describe types or yields of gold deposits.

**The correct answer is C.**

110. It can be inferred from the passage that the efficiency of model-based gold exploration depends on which of the following?

I. The closeness of the match between the geological features identified by the model as critical and the actual geological features of a given area
II. The degree to which the model chosen relies on empirical observation of known mineral deposits rather than on theories of ore-forming processes
III. The degree to which the model chosen is based on an accurate description of the events leading to mineralization

(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) I and II only
(D) I and III only
(E) I, II, and III

**Inference**

The question requires a close reading of the final paragraph to find information that is suggested but not directly stated. The first sentence says that the models are derived from both observation and theories, but observation is not weighed more heavily than the theories, so statement II can be eliminated. The next sentence says that models help explorers *identify those geological features that are critical to the formation of the mineralization being modeled, and then tries to select areas for exploration that exhibit as many of the critical features as possible.* The efficiency of the exploration is affected by the match between the critical features the model identifies and the critical features of the actual site: the closer the match, the greater the efficiency. Thus statement I is true. The more accurate the model is in describing mineralization, the greater the likelihood of selecting an appropriate site, which increases the efficiency of exploration. Statement III must be true as well. Therefore, the correct answer includes statements I and III, while excluding statement II.

A I must be included, but so must III.
B II misstates the information in lines 33–35.
C I is necessary, but II must be excluded.
D **Correct.** Both I and III give reasons for the greater efficiency of exploration.
E I and III are necessary, but II must be excluded.

**The correct answer is D.**

**Questions 111–116 refer to the passage on page 384.**

111. The passage is primarily concerned with

(A) defending a controversial approach
(B) criticizing an accepted view
(C) summarizing research findings
(D) contrasting competing theories
(E) describing an innovative technique

**Main idea**

Figuring out the authors' primary concern depends on a careful review of the passage as a whole. The first paragraph identifies the larger question that is the context for the researchers' investigation. The second paragraph presents the part of the question the authors researched, concluding with their unexpected results. The third paragraph explains the importance of these findings in relation to the larger question of the universe's possible *"close."* The authors' primary purpose in this passage is to summarize the findings of their research.

A The authors do not discuss approaches to the question they research.
B The authors mention that their findings do not conform to Kepler's law, but they do not criticize other views.
C **Correct.** This passage presents a summation of the findings of the authors' research.
D The authors do not contrast different theories about the universe's expansion.
E The authors do not discuss new techniques of research.

**The correct answer is C.**

112. The authors' study indicates that, in comparison with the outermost regions of a typical spiral galaxy, the region just outside the nucleus can be characterized as having

(A) higher rotational velocity and higher luminosity
(B) lower rotational velocity and higher luminosity
(C) lower rotational velocity and lower luminosity
(D) similar rotational velocity and higher luminosity
(E) similar rotational velocity and similar luminosity

**Inference**

In the second paragraph, the authors observe that *outside the bright nucleus of a typical spiral galaxy luminosity falls off rapidly*; the region just outside the nucleus may thus be characterized as having higher luminosity than the outermost regions of a spiral galaxy. Their research finds that *the rotational velocity in spiral galaxies either remains constant with increasing distance from the center or increases slightly.* The region just outside the nucleus may thus be characterized as sharing with the outermost regions of a spiral galaxy a similar rotational velocity.

A This region was expected to have higher rotational velocity, but the research findings did not corroborate this hypothesis; it is correct that the region has higher luminosity.
B The region does have higher luminosity, but not lower rotational velocity.
C The region has neither lower luminosity nor lower rotational velocity.
D **Correct.** The region has similar rotational velocity and higher luminosity.
E The region has similar rotational velocity but higher luminosity.

**The correct answer is D.**

113. The passage suggests that the results of the authors' study have changed their ideas about which of the following characteristics of spiral galaxies?

I. The relative luminosity of different regions
II. The relative rotational velocity of different regions
III. The relative distribution of matter in different regions

(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) II and III only
(E) I, II, and III

**Inference**

The second sentence of the second paragraph explains that *it has been known for some time* that luminosity is greatest at the center of a spiral galaxy and falls off with distance from the center (lines 19–22). The authors do not change their ideas about luminosity. The authors anticipated that *rotational velocity would decrease geometrically with distance from the center* (lines 24–26) but found instead that rotational velocity is similar throughout the spiral galaxy (lines 27–30). Thus, their findings did change their ideas about rotational velocity. Finally, their unexpected finding suggests that *the falloff in luminous mass with distance from the center is balanced by an increase in nonluminous mass* (lines 30–33). The authors reached this conclusion about invisible matter on the basis of a finding that they did not anticipate, so it is fair to say that their ideas about the distribution of matter changed.

A The authors did not change their ideas about luminosity.
B The authors did change their ideas about rotational velocity, but that was not their only shift.
C The authors changed their ideas about matter, but that was not their only shift.
**D Correct.** The authors changed their ideas about both rotational velocity and the distribution of matter.
E The authors did not change their ideas about luminosity, although they did change their ideas about rotational velocity and matter.

**The correct answer is D.**

114. The authors' suggestion that "as much as 90 percent of the mass of the universe is not radiating at any wavelength with enough intensity to be detected on the Earth" (lines 39–42) would be most weakened if which of the following were discovered to be true?

(A) Spiral galaxies are less common than types of galaxies that contain little nonluminous matter.
(B) Luminous and nonluminous matter are composed of the same basic elements.
(C) The bright nucleus of a typical spiral galaxy also contains some nonluminous matter.
(D) The density of the observable universe is greater than most previous estimates have suggested.
(E) Some galaxies do not rotate or rotate too slowly for their rotational velocity to be measured.

**Application**

The authors' conclusion about nonluminous matter is based on their study of the rotational velocity of spiral galaxies. If spiral galaxies were found to be atypical of galaxies, then it would be possible that, in those other galaxies, nonluminous matter does not increase as luminous matter decreases. If this were the case, the authors' conclusion would be based on a sample of galaxies not representative of the whole, and their argument would be seriously weakened.

**A Correct.** The authors' conclusion assumes that spiral galaxies are typical of all galaxies; information calling that assumption into question weakens the argument.
B The relation rather than the composition of luminous and nonluminous mass is relevant to the conclusion.
C Nonluminous mass increases as luminous mass decreases: this finding does not rule out that the nucleus contains some nonluminous mass; the argument is not affected.
D The density of the observable universe is only *a fraction* of the density needed to *"close"* the universe, so even if this density were greater, it is not likely to exceed the density of nonluminous matter.
E The authors are concerned only with measurable rotational velocity.

**The correct answer is A.**

115. It can be inferred from information presented in the passage that if the density of the universe were equivalent to significantly less than three hydrogen atoms per cubic meter, which of the following would be true as a consequence?

(A) Luminosity would be a true indicator of mass.
(B) Different regions in spiral galaxies would rotate at the same velocity.
(C) The universe would continue to expand indefinitely.
(D) The density of the invisible matter in the universe would have to be more than 70 times the density of the luminous matter.
(E) More of the invisible matter in spiral galaxies would have to be located in their nuclei than in their outer regions.

### Inference

An inference is drawn from stated information. This question refers to the first paragraph, where the authors explain that *the critical density of matter needed to brake the expansion and "close" the universe is equivalent to three hydrogen atoms per cubic meter* (lines 7–9). If the density is significantly less, then the universe will not "close" but continue to expand indefinitely.

A The authors' finding that luminosity is not a true indicator of mass is not derived from the conclusion that the density is less than three hydrogen atoms per cubic meter.
B The authors' finding that different regions rotate at similar velocities does not come from the hypothesis about the density of the universe.
C **Correct.** If the critical density needed to "*close*" the universe is equivalent to three hydrogen atoms per cubic meter, then a density of significantly less than this amount means that the universe will continue its expansion.
D This statement would be true of the hypothetical "*close*" of the universe, but if the density is less than three hydrogen atoms per cubic meter, the universe will continue its expansion.
E This statement cannot be inferred from the hypothesis about the density of the universe.

**The correct answer is C.**

116. The authors propose all of the following as possibly contributing to the "missing matter" in spiral galaxies EXCEPT

(A) massive black holes
(B) small black holes
(C) small, dim stars
(D) massive stars
(E) large planets

### Supporting ideas

This question asks the reader to find the list of possible explanations for the "*missing*" or *dark matter* that the authors give in the passage and to check that list against the possible answers. Using the process of elimination will show which answer is not included on the authors' list. In the final paragraph, the authors write, *Such dark matter could be in the form of extremely dim stars of low mass, of large planets like Jupiter, or of black holes, either small or massive* (lines 42–45).

A The authors include massive black holes.
B The authors include small black holes.
C The authors include small, dim stars.
D **Correct.** The authors do not include massive stars in their list of possible explanations for "*missing matter.*"
E The authors include large planets.

**The correct answer is D.**

**Questions 117–122 refer to the passage on page 386.**

117. According to the passage, the five well-known plant hormones are not useful in controlling the growth of crops because

(A) it is not known exactly what functions the hormones perform
(B) each hormone has various effects on plants
(C) none of the hormones can function without the others
(D) each hormone has different effects on different kinds of plants
(E) each hormone works on only a small subset of a cell's genes at any particular time

**Supporting ideas**

To answer this question, look for information that is explicitly stated in the passage. Lines 16–20 explain that each of the five plant hormones *has more than one effect on the growth and development of plants*; for this reason, they *are not very useful in artificially controlling the growth of crops*.

A Lines 20–25 describe in detail the multiple functions of the hormone auxin.
**B** **Correct.** The hormones *have so many simultaneous effects* on plants that they are not useful in controlling the growth of crops.
C The passage provides no evidence to support this reason.
D No information is given in the passage to support this reason.
E The hormones' multiple effects on plant growth, not their specific effect at the cellular level, make them ineffective at artificially controlling crop growth.

**The correct answer is B.**

118. The passage suggests that the place of hypothalamic hormones in the hormonal hierarchies of animals is similar to the place of which of the following in plants?

(A) Plant cell walls
(B) The complement of genes in each plant cell
(C) A subset of a plant cell's gene complement
(D) The five major hormones
(E) The oligosaccharins

**Inference**

This question asks the reader to find information that is suggested but not directly stated in the passage and requires examining the analogy between the action of hormones in animals and in plants, which is the subject of the third and fourth paragraphs. In animals, hypothalamic hormones stimulate the pituitary gland to synthesize and release many different hormones; this process causes hormones from the adrenal cortex to be released. A similar *hierarchy of hormones* may exist in plants. The pleiotropic plant hormones may activate the enzymes that, in turn, release oligosaccharins from the cell wall. It is reasonable to infer that, in triggering the action, the plant hormones may act in a way similar to the hypothalamic hormones in animals.

A Plant cell walls do not activate enzymes as the hypothalamic hormones activate the pituitary gland.
B The passage states that all cells of a plant start out with the same complement of genes (lines 1–2), but this statement is not part of the analogy.
C Line 5 refers to the subset of genes, but it is not a part of the analogy.
**D** **Correct.** Like hypothalamic hormones in animals, the five major plant hormones may be responsible for releasing the catalysts for growth.
E The oligosaccharins are part of the hierarchy, but they are not equivalent to the hypothalamic hormones in releasing other hormones.

**The correct answer is D.**

119. The passage suggests that which of the following is a function likely to be performed by an oligosaccharin?

(A) To stimulate a particular plant cell to become part of a plant's root system
(B) To stimulate the walls of a particular cell to produce other oligosaccharins
(C) To activate enzymes that release specific chemical messengers from plant cell walls
(D) To duplicate the gene complement in a particular plant cell
(E) To produce multiple effects on a particular subsystem of plant cells

**Inference**

Since the question uses the word *suggests*, the answer requires making an inference based on the information in the passage. The analogy between animal and plant hormones describes a process that ends, in animals, with *specific effects on target organs all over the body* (lines 33–34). While the pleiotropic plant hormones have multiple effects, the oligosaccharins are described as *more specific chemical messengers* (lines 43–44). It is reasonable to infer that oligosaccharins affect a specific part of a plant's growth.

A **Correct.** This is the only response that gives an example of an effect on a specific aspect of plant growth and development.
B The last paragraph explains that enzymes release oligosaccharins.
C The pleiotropic plant hormones, not the oligosaccharins, may activate the enzymes (lines 41–43).
D The passage does not discuss such duplication.
E The oligosaccharins, as *more specific chemical messengers*, have a specific effect, not multiple effects, on plant growth.

**The correct answer is A.**

120. The author mentions specific effects that auxin has on plant development in order to illustrate the

(A) point that some of the effects of plant hormones can be harmful
(B) way in which hormones are produced by plants
(C) hierarchical nature of the functioning of plant hormones
(D) differences among the best-known plant hormones
(E) concept of pleiotropy as it is exhibited by plant hormones

**Logical structure**

To answer this question, reread the section where auxin is discussed. The second paragraph explains that each of the five major pleiotropic hormones, including auxin, *has more than one effect on the growth and development of plants*. The author then lists auxin's multiple effects as an example of the principle of pleiotropy in plants.

A The passage does not discuss harmful effects.
B The passage discusses the effects of hormones, not their production.
C Auxin is used to exemplify the many different effects of a pleiotropic hormone, not its role in a hierarchy of hormones.
D The differences among the five major hormones are not discussed.
E **Correct.** The author lists auxin's multiple effects to illustrate how pleiotropic hormones affect plant growth.

**The correct answer is E.**

121. According to the passage, which of the following best describes a function performed by oligosaccharins?

(A) Regulating the daily functioning of a plant's cells
(B) Interacting with one another to produce different chemicals
(C) Releasing specific chemical messengers from a plant's cell walls
(D) Producing the hormones that cause plant cells to differentiate to perform different functions
(E) Influencing the development of a plant's cells by controlling the expression of the cells' genes

**Supporting ideas**

To answer this question, look for information that is explicitly stated in the passage. Oligosaccharins are *regulatory molecules* (line 13). They form part of the complex system that turns on, or expresses, a small subset of genes in a particular kind of cell. As explained in the first paragraph, this process allows plant cells to differentiate and form different plant structures. Unlike the five major plant hormones, the oligosaccharins affect a specific aspect of the plant's growth (lines 14–15).

A The passage does not discuss the daily functioning of a plant's cells.
B The passage provides no evidence of this interaction.
C The oligosaccharins *are fragments of the cell wall* (line 39) and the *specific chemical messengers from the cell wall* (lines 44–45).
D The oligosaccharins are not said to produce hormones.
E **Correct.** Oligosaccharins are part of the system that turns on, or expresses, the subset of a cell's genes that allows cells to grow into different plant structures.

**The correct answer is E.**

122. The passage suggests that, unlike the pleiotropic hormones, oligosaccharins could be used effectively to

(A) trace the passage of chemicals through the walls of cells
(B) pinpoint functions of other plant hormones
(C) artificially control specific aspects of the development of crops
(D) alter the complement of genes in the cells of plants
(E) alter the effects of the five major hormones on plant development

**Inference**

The passage does not explicitly state how oligosaccharins could be used, but a use can be inferred. The second paragraph establishes that the pleiotropic hormones are not useful in artificially controlling crop growth because of their multiple, diverse effects. Oligosaccharins are contrasted with the hormones because they have specific effects. Thus it is reasonable to infer that oligosaccharins might be used to control specific aspects of crop growth.

A Passage of chemicals through cell walls is not discussed.
B The passage does not indicate that oligosaccharins act in this way.
C **Correct.** Because the oligosaccharins have specific rather than multiple effects, they might have the potential to be used to control specific aspects of a crop's growth.
D The oligosaccharins are not said to alter the cells' complement of genes.
E The passage does not show that oligosaccharins alter the hormones' effects.

**The correct answer is C.**

**Questions 123–128 refer to the passage on page 388.**

123. The author indicates explicitly that which of the following records has been a source of information in her investigation?

(A) United States Immigration Service reports from 1914 to 1930
(B) Payrolls of southern manufacturing firms between 1910 and 1930
(C) The volume of cotton exports between 1898 and 1910
(D) The federal census of 1910
(E) Advertisements of labor recruiters appearing in southern newspapers after 1910

### Supporting ideas

Since the question uses the word *explicitly*, it is clear that the answer can be found in the passage. In lines 29–30, the author refers to the number of African American workers in *manufacturing and mechanical pursuits*, a phrase cited as coming from the federal census and indicating that she was using census data. While she probably used other sources as well, no other source is explicitly mentioned.

A Immigration Service reports are not mentioned in the passage.
B Payroll records are not mentioned in the passage.
C While the decline of the cotton industry is mentioned, records of exports are not.
D **Correct.** The federal census is indicated as a source of information on the employment of African American workers.
E Labor recruiters and the African American press are mentioned, but there is no mention of data being collected from labor recruiting ads.

**The correct answer is D.**

124. In the passage, the author anticipates which of the following as a possible objection to her argument?

(A) It is uncertain how many people actually migrated during the Great Migration.
(B) The eventual economic status of the Great Migration migrants has not been adequately traced.
(C) It is not likely that people with steady jobs would have reason to move to another area of the country.
(D) It is not true that the term "manufacturing and mechanical pursuits" actually encompasses the entire industrial sector.
(E) Of the African American workers living in southern cities, only those in a small number of trades were threatened by obsolescence.

### Logical structure

Answering questions about the author's line of argument requires following the steps in the logical structure of that argument. The author argues that African American migrants to the North had lived and worked in southern urban areas, not rural areas. In lines 33–36, she recognizes that some people may find it *surprising to argue* that African Americans with steady jobs would leave and proceeds to offer *an explanation* based on southern labor conditions. She thus anticipates the objection that workers would not leave steady jobs.

A The actual number of people migrating is not part of the author's argument, which concerns whether the migrants came from urban or rural backgrounds.
B The eventual economic status is outside the scope of the argument.
C **Correct.** The author anticipates this objection and answers it by citing southern labor conditions.
D The exact composition of the industrial sector is not an issue in the argument, so objections about it would not be relevant.

E The number of industrial workers leaving southern cities specifically because of job obsolescence is not at issue and thus not a potential objection. In the final paragraph, the author is simply presenting her case that wage pressures are being experienced by all southern African American urban workers, in both artisan trades and newly developed industries.

**The correct answer is C.**

125. According to the passage, which of the following is true of wages in southern cities in 1910?

(A) They were being pushed lower as a result of increased competition.
(B) They had begun to rise so that southern industry could attract rural workers.
(C) They had increased for skilled workers but decreased for unskilled workers.
(D) They had increased in large southern cities but decreased in small southern cities.
(E) They had increased in newly developed industries but decreased in the older trades.

**Supporting ideas**

The phrase *according to the passage* indicates that the answer is stated in the passage and can be found by careful rereading. The last paragraph is about working conditions in the South. Lines 53–55 show that an influx of rural workers had increased competition for the available industrial jobs and driven wages lower.

A **Correct.** Lines 53–55 indicated that wages were going down as more workers arrived and competed for jobs.
B Rural workers arrived in the city because of the boll weevil infestation, not because of the promise of higher wages, and their arrival depressed wages.
C The passage refers to wages for industrial jobs but does not distinguish between the wages of skilled workers and unskilled workers.
D The passage does not discuss wage differences between large and small southern cities.
E The passage provides no information on differences in wages between older trades and new industries.

**The correct answer is A.**

126. The author cites each of the following as possible influences in an African American worker's decision to migrate north in the Great Migration EXCEPT

(A) wage levels in northern cities
(B) labor recruiters
(C) competition from rural workers
(D) voting rights in northern states
(E) the African American press

**Supporting ideas**

Use the process of elimination to answer this question regarding what specifically does NOT appear in the passage. Four of the five answers are mentioned as influences on migration, and one is not. Match each answer with its mention in the passage; the choice that does not have a match is the correct answer. In this case, the only answer not mentioned is *voting rights*.

A Northern wage levels are mentioned in lines 49–51.
B Labor recruiters are mentioned in line 48.
C Competition from rural workers is mentioned in lines 52–54.
D **Correct.** Voting rights in northern states are not mentioned in the passage; the author has not cited them as a possible influence on a migrant's decision.
E The African American press is mentioned in lines 48–49.

**The correct answer is D.**

127. It can be inferred from the passage that the "easy conclusion" mentioned in line 58 is based on which of the following assumptions?

(A) People who migrate from rural areas to large cities usually do so for economic reasons.
(B) Most people who leave rural areas to take jobs in cities return to rural areas as soon as it is financially possible for them to do so.
(C) People with rural backgrounds are less likely to succeed economically in cities than are those with urban backgrounds.
(D) Most people who were once skilled workers are not willing to work as unskilled workers.
(E) People who migrate from their birthplaces to other regions of a country seldom undertake a second migration.

### Inference

An inference requires going beyond the material explicitly stated in the passage to the author's ideas that underlie that material. In this case, the question directs one's attention to line 58 and the phrase *easy conclusion*. In this context, *easy* has the negative connotation of "facile" or "simplistic" and suggests the author's disagreement with the conclusion that the economic problems of the migrants to northern urban areas are linked to their rural backgrounds. The *conclusion* derived from this link is first discussed in lines 17–19, where lack of economic success in the North is tied to a rural background.

A The author does assume economic motives for migration, but this assumption is not linked to the conclusion about difficulties arising from a rural background.

B This point is not discussed in the passage and is not related to the conclusion that a rural background is linked to economic problems.

C **Correct.** The conclusion referred to in line 58 is based on the assumption that rural backgrounds will hinder economic success in urban settings.

D The conclusion refers to all people from rural backgrounds and does not distinguish between skilled and unskilled workers.

E The conclusion about the economic difficulties of migrants from rural backgrounds makes no assumptions about whether people migrate more than once.

**The correct answer is C.**

128. The primary purpose of the passage is to

(A) support an alternative to an accepted methodology

(B) present evidence that resolves a contradiction

(C) introduce a recently discovered source of information

(D) challenge a widely accepted explanation

(E) argue that a discarded theory deserves new attention

### Logical structure

Answering questions about primary purpose requires thinking about the underlying structure of the passage. In the first paragraph, the author describes the Great Migration and mentions the assumption that most migrants came from rural areas. Some people then concluded that the migrants' economic difficulties were due to their rural background. In the second paragraph, the author speculates that many migrants could have come from urban areas, and in the third paragraph, she offers information that supports her position. Essentially, if the migrants came from urban areas, their subsequent economic difficulties cannot be attributed to their non-existent rural background. An analysis of the structure of the passage thus reveals that the author is presenting a generally accepted view and then challenging it.

A The author is showing the weakness in an explanation; there is no discussion of a methodology or of an alternative methodology.

B The author is introducing a contradiction to prevailing ideas and is seeking to explain and reinforce it rather than to resolve an existing contradiction.

C While census records are briefly mentioned, they are hardly a recently discovered source of information.

D **Correct.** The author first discusses a widely accepted explanation of the economic difficulties of African American migrants and then challenges that explanation.

E The author argues against an explanation she thinks should be discarded.

**The correct answer is D.**

**Questions 129–134 refer to the passage on page 390.**

129. The "new pasts" mentioned in line 6 can best be described as the

(A) occurrence of events extremely similar to past events
(B) history of the activities of studying, interpreting, and reading new historical writing
(C) change in people's understanding of the past due to more recent historical writing
(D) overturning of established historical interpretations by politically motivated politicians
(E) difficulty of predicting when a given historical interpretation will be overturned

**Inference**

To discover the meaning of the phrase *new pasts*, look at the context in which the phrase occurs. In the first paragraph, the author discusses history and the writing of history. *New pasts* are said to overturn previous interpretations, so *new pasts* must be new interpretations that change the way people understand history. In the second paragraph, the author uses C. Vann Woodward's work as an example of such a change in people's understanding of the past.

A Nothing in the passage supports this interpretation.
B While these activities are mentioned in the previous sentence, they do not constitute *new pasts*.
C **Correct.** The term *new pasts* refers to new perspectives on the past created by more recent historical writing.
D The phrase *new pasts* does refer to the overturning of established historical interpretations, but, as the Woodward example shows, this overturning is carried out by historians, not politicians.
E The problem of prediction does not contribute to the reader's understanding of the term *new pasts*.

**The correct answer is C.**

130. It can be inferred from the passage that the "prevailing dogma" (lines 11–12) held that

(A) Jim Crow laws were passed to give legal status to well-established discriminatory practices in the South
(B) Jim Crow laws were passed to establish order and uniformity in the discriminatory practices of different southern states
(C) Jim Crow laws were passed to erase the social gains that Black people had achieved since Reconstruction
(D) the continuity of racial segregation in the South was disrupted by passage of Jim Crow laws
(E) the Jim Crow laws of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were passed to reverse the effect of earlier Jim Crow laws

**Inference**

To determine what it is logical to infer about the "prevailing dogma," look at the context in which this phrase occurs. Woodward challenged the prevailing dogma when he argued that Jim Crow laws *not only codified traditional practice but also were a determined effort to erase the considerable progress made by Black people during and after Reconstruction in the 1870's*. Recognize the logical structure of this sentence. Woodward's argument concedes the prevailing view expressed in the *not only* portion of the sentence: *codified traditional practice*; Woodward's challenge is then expressed in the *but also* portion of the sentence: *determined effort to erase … progress*.

A **Correct.** This correctly states the prevailing view of the Jim Crow laws.
B The passage does not discuss differences in discriminatory practices among the southern states.
C This is Woodward's new viewpoint, not the prevailing dogma.
D The passage implies that the Jim Crow laws continued racial segregation rather than disrupted it.
E The passage does not discuss earlier and later Jim Crow laws.

**The correct answer is A.**

131. Which of the following is the best example of writing that is likely to be subject to the kinds of "handicaps" referred to in line 31?

(A) A history of an auto manufacturing plant written by an employee during an auto buying boom
(B) A critique of a statewide school-desegregation plan written by an elementary school teacher in that state
(C) A newspaper article assessing the historical importance of a United States president written shortly after the president has taken office
(D) A scientific paper describing the benefits of a certain surgical technique written by the surgeon who developed the technique
(E) Diary entries narrating the events of a battle written by a soldier who participated in the battle

### Application

This question involves applying a term from the passage to new situations. Begin by examining the term *handicaps*. Woodward uses the term in reference to an evaluation of the American Revolution that was written in 1776. In 1776, the Revolution had just begun; many very important events were yet to come. One of the answer choices, the article about a U.S. president written shortly after the president takes office, shares this handicap.

A This history does not suffer from the handicap of being too close in time to the events discussed.
B While the school teacher is involved in the issue, the critique does not suffer from the handicap discussed in the passage.
C **Correct.** A 1776 work on the American Revolution and an article assessing a recently inaugurated president's place in history share the same handicap; the story is far from over.
D The surgeon's scientific paper does not share the handicap of a 1776 history of the American Revolution.
E Such eyewitness accounts may be written close in time to the actual events, but since the event is completed, the entries do not share the handicap of the 1776 history of the American Revolution.

**The correct answer is C.**

132. The passage suggests that C. Vann Woodward and Thomas Paine were similar in all of the following ways EXCEPT

(A) both had works published in the midst of important historical events
(B) both wrote works that enjoyed widespread popularity
(C) both exhibited an understanding of the relevance of historical evidence to contemporary issues
(D) the works of both had a significant effect on events following their publication
(E) both were able to set aside worries about historical anachronism in order to reach and inspire

### Inference

The question's use of the word *suggests* means that the answer depends on making an inference. This question specifically involves comparing what the author says about each man in order to find the one way in which they differ. Lines 32–43 discuss Paine and Woodward in some detail. Both wrote works for a mass readership; both wrote works with great impact on subsequent events.

A Paine's work was published at the start of the American Revolution; Woodward's work was published at the beginning of the Civil Rights movement.
B The passage implies that both works had a *mass readership* (line 36).
C The author states in lines 39–42 that, *like Paine, Woodward had an unerring sense of the revolutionary moment, and of how historical evidence could undermine the mythological tradition.*
D In line 35, the author describes Paine's work as having *a comparable impact* to Woodward's work.

E **Correct.** The author states that Paine *was not a historian, and thus not concerned with accuracy or the dangers of historical anachronism.* Woodward was a historian and so had to be concerned about historical anachronism.

**The correct answer is E.**

133. The attitude of the author of the passage toward the work of C. Vann Woodward is best described as one of

(A) respectful regard
(B) qualified approbation
(C) implied skepticism
(D) pointed criticism
(E) fervent advocacy

**Tone**

An author's attitude toward a topic or person is revealed by the structures and language the author uses. What structures and language does the author use about Woodward? The author uses Woodward as an example of a historian who created a *new past*, thereby changing the course of history. The author compares Woodward with Paine, an important historical figure, and notes the impact both men had. By citing Martin Luther King Jr., the author points to the *profound effect* (lines 43–46) of Woodward's work. The author also praises Woodward's *unerring sense of the revolutionary moment.* At no point in the passage does the author criticize Woodward or describe him in negative terms. The author clearly holds Woodward in high regard.

A **Correct.** The author respects Woodward and holds him in high regard.
B The author does not restrict or moderate any approval for Woodward.
C The author does not cast doubt on Woodward's ideas or imply any skepticism about him.
D The passage contains no criticism of Woodward, pointed or otherwise.
E The author writes in a measured way, not a fervent one, and does not speak as an advocate. The author's tone is rational, not the emotional tone of an impassioned advocate.

**The correct answer is A.**

134. Which of the following best describes the new idea expressed by C. Vann Woodward in his University of Virginia lectures in 1954?

(A) Southern racial segregation was continuous and uniform.
(B) Black people made considerable progress only after Reconstruction.
(C) Jim Crow legislation was conventional in nature.
(D) Jim Crow laws did not go as far in codifying traditional practice as they might have.
(E) Jim Crow laws did much more than merely reinforce a tradition of segregation.

**Inference**

A description of Woodward's new idea should be based on what the passage says about his revisionist view of Jim Crow legislation. Lines 14–19 of the passage describe the content of Woodward's argument: *He argued that the Jim Crow laws … not only codified traditional practice but also were a determined effort to erase the considerable progress made by Black people during and after Reconstruction.*

A This is a traditional view, not Woodward's *new idea.*
B Woodward argued that Black people had made progress both during and after Reconstruction.
C The passage does not suggest that Woodward viewed Jim Crow legislation as conventional in nature.
D Woodward suggested that the laws did codify traditional practice and also went well beyond such codification.
E **Correct.** Woodward argued that the laws not only reinforced tradition but also attempted to erase the progress that Black people had made.

**The correct answer is E.**

**Questions 135–141 refer to the passage on page 392.**

135. The main point made by the passage is that
   (A) financial markets provide for an optimum allocation of resources among all competing participants by balancing supply and demand
   (B) the allocation of financial resources takes place among separate individual participants, each of whom has access to the market
   (C) the existence of certain factors adversely affecting members of minority groups shows that financial markets do not function as conventional theory says they function
   (D) investments in minority communities can be made by the use of various alternative financial instruments, such as stocks and bonds
   (E) since transaction costs for stocks, bonds, and other financial instruments are not equally apportioned among all minority-group members, the financial market is subject to criticism

**Main idea**

Look at the passage as a whole to find the main idea. The author begins by stating the function of capital markets and then pointing out that *certain participants are not on a par with others.* In the second paragraph, the author gives examples to support this point and argues that the existing system increases income inequality and the concentration of capital in certain types of investment. In the final paragraph, the author criticizes conventional financial-market analysis.

A Supply and demand are not discussed in the passage.

B This general statement about the market reflects the conventional theory that the author argues against.

C **Correct.** The author argues that, for members of minority communities, financial markets do not function the way conventional theory says they should.

D While this point is mentioned in the passage, it is not the main point of the passage.

E Transaction costs are mentioned in the final sentence, but the context is the comparison between minority and nonminority groups. This is hardly the main point of the passage.

**The correct answer is C.**

136. The passage states that traditional studies of the financial market overlook imbalances in the allocation of financial resources because
   (A) an optimum allocation of resources is the final result of competition among participants
   (B) those performing the studies choose an oversimplified description of the influences on competition
   (C) such imbalances do not appear in the statistics usually compiled to measure the market's behavior
   (D) the analysts who study the market are unwilling to accept criticism of their methods as biased
   (E) socioeconomic differences form the basis of a rationing mechanism that puts minority groups at a disadvantage

**Supporting ideas**

The use of the word *states* in the question means that the answer is explicitly stated in the passage. To answer the question, find the stated information. Lines 32–33 show that the studies ignore allocation problems *because of analysts' inherent preferences for the simple model of perfect competition.*

A The passage does not discuss optimum allocation.

B **Correct.** In lines 32–33, the author attributes the overlooking of imbalances to analysts' preferences for a simplified model.

C The content of market statistics is not discussed in the passage.

D The author does not suggest that the analysts have rejected criticism of their methods or have willfully overlooked imbalances in response to such criticism.

E The author believes that such a rationing mechanism exists, but does not think it is the reason that financial studies ignore allocation problems.

**The correct answer is B.**

137. The author's main point is argued by

(A) giving examples that support a conventional generalization
(B) showing that the view opposite to the author's is self-contradictory
(C) criticizing the presuppositions of a proposed plan
(D) showing that omissions in a theoretical description make it inapplicable in certain cases
(E) demonstrating that an alternative hypothesis more closely fits the data

### Logical structure

To answer a question about structure, look at the entire passage. The first sentence of the passage illustrates this author's approach: The author provides a theoretical description (*The function of capital markets is to facilitate an exchange of funds among all participants)* that is followed by a practical disclaimer (*yet in practice.*) The second paragraph shows why minority communities are a practical exception to the theoretical rule, and the final paragraph explains why this exception is typically omitted from consideration.

A The passage depends on one extended example only (minority communities) rather than depending on multiple examples; the passage argues against the conventional generalization that capital markets are equal.
B Paragraph 3 reveals the flaws of the opposing view, but none of them are self-contradictory.
C The passage reveals a problem; it does not propose a plan.
**D Correct.** This statement accurately describes the author's approach.
E No alternative hypothesis is offered.

**The correct answer is D.**

138. A difference in which of the following would be an example of inequality in transaction costs as alluded to in lines 44–48?

(A) Maximum amounts of loans extended by a bank to businesses in different areas
(B) Fees charged to large and small investors for purchasing stocks
(C) Prices of similar goods offered in large and small stores in an area
(D) Stipends paid to different attorneys for preparing legal suits for damages
(E) Exchange rates in dollars for currencies of different countries

### Application

To answer this question, begin by looking at the discussion of transaction costs in lines 44–45. Transaction costs are the costs incurred when buying or selling assets; in this case, they are the costs incurred in buying or selling financial instruments such as stocks. Inequality arises if transaction costs are not *equally known and equally divided among all community members.* Look at each answer choice to see whether it is an example of such inequality.

A The maximum amount of a loan is not a transaction cost.
**B Correct.** Fees for purchasing stocks are transaction costs; different fees for large and small investors are an appropriate example of inequality in transaction costs.
C Prices of goods are not transaction costs.
D Stipends paid to attorneys are not transaction costs for financial instruments.
E Exchange rates are not transaction costs for financial instruments.

**The correct answer is B.**

139. Which of the following can be inferred about minority communities on the basis of the passage?

(A) They provide a significant portion of the funds that become available for investment in the financial market.
(B) They are penalized by the tax system, which increases the inequality of the distribution of income between investors and wage earners.
(C) They do not receive the share of the amount of funds available for investment that would be expected according to traditional financial-market analysis.
(D) They are not granted governmental subsidies to assist in underwriting the cost of economic development.
(E) They provide the same access to alternative sources of credit to finance businesses as do majority communities.

### Inference

An inference involves making a connection between different statements. The passage opens by stating a tenet of conventional theory: capital markets exist *to facilitate an exchange of funds among all participants* (lines 1–2). The second paragraph opens with the statement that for minority communities, capital markets *do not provide access to the aggregate flow of funds*. Specifically, the system does not *generate the credit or investment vehicles needed ... for underwriting economic development in minority areas* (lines 12–14).

Given these statements, it is reasonable to make the connection that minority communities receive a lower level of funds than conventional theory would predict.

A The passage does not discuss the origins of funds available for investment.
B The passage does not discuss the tax system.
C **Correct.** Traditional analysis suggests that funds are exchanged among all participants, but minority groups do not have the same access or receive the same funds that majority groups do.
D The passage does not discuss governmental subsidies.
E The passage does not suggest that equal access to any sources of credit is provided by minority communities.

**The correct answer is C.**

140. According to the passage, a questionable assumption of the conventional theory about the operation of financial markets is that

(A) creditworthiness as determined by lenders is a factor determining market access
(B) market structure and market dynamics depend on income distribution
(C) a scarcity of alternative sources of funds would result from taking socioeconomic factors into consideration
(D) those who engage in financial-market transactions are perfectly well informed about the market
(E) inequalities in income distribution are increased by the functioning of the financial market

### Supporting ideas

The phrase *according to the passage* indicates that the answer is explicitly stated in the passage. The third paragraph discusses problems with conventional financial analysis. Lines 33–43 outline some of the assumptions involved in the conventional theory; the author considers all these assumptions questionable. Compare this information with the answer choices to find the correct answer.

A The author does not question the definition of creditworthiness by lenders.
B Lines 33–36 indicate that market structure, market dynamics, and income distribution are largely ignored by the conventional theory.
C The passage does not mention any assumption about the consequences of considering socioeconomic factors.
D **Correct.** Market participants are assumed to have *perfect foresight* (line 39); transaction costs are *equally known* (line 46). The author finds these assumptions questionable; the author points out in lines 4–5 that people *have varying degrees of market strength in terms of information.*
E The conventional theory pays little attention to income distribution (lines 33–36).

**The correct answer is D.**

141. According to the passage, analysts have conventionally tended to view those who participate in financial markets as

(A) judging investment preferences in terms of the good of society as a whole
(B) influencing the allocation of funds through prior ownership of certain kinds of assets
(C) varying in market power with respect to one another
(D) basing judgments about future events mainly on chance
(E) having equal opportunities to engage in transactions

### Supporting ideas

Because the question uses the phrase *according to the passage*, look for an answer that is explicitly stated in the passage. The third paragraph discusses the views of conventional analysts. Lines 41–44 point out that each individual is assumed to have *the same opportunity* to make transactions.

A Criteria for investing are not discussed in the passage.
B Allocation of funds, discussed in the second paragraph, is not linked to analysts' views.
C Market participants are viewed as *homogeneous* (lines 37–38) and having the *same access to the market* (lines 41–42).
D Market participants are assumed to have *perfect foresight* (line 39), so they are acting on the basis of knowledge, not chance.
E **Correct.** Analysts assume that all market participants have the same access to the market and the same opportunity to engage in transactions (lines 41–44).

**The correct answer is E.**