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Passage 061

In their neglect of women beekeepers, the records of the Western Apiary Society, founded in England in 1799 to promote the popularization of scientific, humane beekeeping practices, contrast with manuals published before the Society's founding. Warder, for example, routinely analyzed the activities of the "Country Bee Mistresses," and Thorley's *Melissologia* counted 43 women out of 461 subscribers. The Society's bias provides an early illustration of the masculinization of beekeeping in public discourse. The situation would repeat in the late nineteenth century when more beekeeping societies spread across the country. Current evidence does not support the claim that pre-1800 English beekeeping was a primarily female practice, but over representation of men within the realms of public innovation and popularization surely directed information about beekeeping toward a disproportionately male audience.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding pre-1800 English beekeeping as compared with post-1800 English beekeeping?
 - A. Manuals of beekeeping practices were more popular
 - B. Manuals of beekeeping practices were less detailed.
 - C. There were fewer beekeeping societies.
 - D. There was more debate regarding the practicality of humane beekeeping practices.
 - E. There were more female beekeepers than male beekeepers.

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

2. According to the passage, which of the following was a trend in the public discourse of beekeeping during the nineteenth century?
 - A. An increase in focus on male beekeepers
 - B. An increase in debate about current beekeeping practices
 - C. An increase in emphasis on innovations in beekeeping techniques



Passage 062

There is little dispute that the early poem of William Wordsworth (1770-1850) called *An Evening Walk* (1793) draws heavily on eighteenth-century descriptive traditions. Wordsworth made explicit connections to Thomson, Gray, and other eighteenth-century poets in textual allusions. Wordsworth's relationship to his eighteenth-century precursors has dominated critical reaction to the poem, but at a specific, indeed limited manner, focusing on Wordsworth's ability to break, free of his influences. Because of the mainstream of twentieth-century criticism represented. Romanticism (the late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth-century movement of which Wordsworth became a defining figure) as a salutary revolt against the sedate norms of eighteenth-century culture, the fortunes of the poem have waxed or waned according to how **solid** a case could be made for placing it on the far side of the Romantic divide.

1. The author of the passage implies that criticism of *An Evening Walk*
 - A. is beginning to change as more critics question the degree to which the poem reflects Wordsworth's indebtedness to eighteenth-century descriptive traditions
 - B. has shifted over time in its focus but not in its evaluation of the quality of the poem
 - C. has suggested that the poem's allusions to eighteenth-century poets are somehow unprecedented
 - D. has given too little attention to the aspects of the poems that most interested Wordsworth himself
 - E. has given too much attention to the question of the poem's indebtedness or lack of indebtedness to Wordsworth's precursors
2. In the context in which it appears “solid” most nearly means
 - A. unanimous
 - B. sound
 - C. compact
 - D. hard
 - E. wise



Passage 063

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

1. The author would most likely agree with which of the following assertions about the environmental impact of hydroelectric power plants?
 - A. It cannot be inferred from calculations of the environmental impact of a few hydroelectric plants.
 - B. It is not primarily determined by the effects of dam building on vegetation.
 - C. It cannot be calculated with sufficient accuracy to justify the requirement of environmental impact studies prior to plant construction.
 - D. It could be significantly improved if the amounts of steel and cement used for dam building could be decreased.
 - E. It is too substantial, when all factors are considered to justify the building of new dams.

2. The highlighted sentence serves primarily to
 - A. support a claim made at the beginning of the passage
 - B. acknowledgement a problem inherent in a particular kind of calculation
 - C. anticipate and respond to a possible criticism of the author's overall argument
 - D. introduce a problem that will be explored later in the passage
 - E. point out an exception to a general claim



Passage 064

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

1. According to the passage, Alpers would say that the assumptions underlying the “paradigm” were
 - A. inconsistent with the way some mapmakers prior to 1800 understood their own work
 - B. dependent on a seventeenth-century conception of mapmaking as visual engineering
 - C. unconcerned with the difference between the aesthetic and the technical qualities of mapmaking
 - D. insensitive to divisions among cartographers working in the period after 1800
 - E. supported by the demonstrable technical superiority of maps made after 1800
2. It can be inferred that from the passage that, beginning in the 1980s, historians of cartography
 - A. placed greater emphasis on the beauty of maps made after 1800
 - B. expanded their range of study to include more material created after 1800
 - C. grew more sensitive to the way mapmakers prior to 1800 conceived of their work
 - D. came to see the visual details of maps as aesthetic objects rather than practical cartographic aids
 - E. reduced the attention they paid to the technical aspects of mapmaking



Passage 065

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

1. The passage is concerned primarily with
 - A. pointing out that a particular type of species extinction is rarely known to occur
 - B. proposing a possible explanation for conflicting data about a particular type of species extinction
 - C. resolving a debate about the frequency of a particular type of species extinction
 - D. comparing two theories regarding possible causes of a particular type of species extinction
 - E. refuting a proposed explanation for the increasingly rare occurrence of a particular type of species extinction
2. The author introduces statistics about North America's nonindigenous plant species primarily in order to
 - A. undermine a proposed explanation for the absence of any evidence for the occurrence of a particular phenomenon
 - B. contrast the effect of introduced plant species in North America with the effect that introduced animal species have had
 - C. suggest that North America's indigenous plants are a domain in which there has been ample scope for a particular effect to have occurred
 - D. emphasize how much the ecology of North America has been affected over the past 400 years by the introduction of nonindigenous species
 - E. substantiate a claim about the overall effect that the introduction of nonindigenous species tends to have on indigenous populations



Passage 066

Convenience foods' popularity surged in the United States after the second World War. Canned goods had been available for over a century, but now other convenience foods began filling supermarkets. Frozen foods had to wait until the post war prosperity when refrigerators with freezer became common. Other newly introduced or improved products included cake mixes, dehydrated potatoes, and instant rice, all of which saved consumers work in exchange for somewhat higher prices. Consumers overwhelmingly embraced this trade-off. During this er economists noted that contrary to long established economic theory, as American's salaries increased, the percentage of income they spent on food increased rather than decreased. While inflation was a problem during this time, the higher cost of processed foods was the main factor in soaking up discretionary income.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that before the Second World War, economists making predictions about the postwar period on the basis of established economic theory would have expected which of the following?
 - A. The percentage of income spent by most consumers on convenience foods would offset increases in their salaries.
 - B. Consumers' incomes would increase, but the portion of their discretionary income spent on food would increase more.
 - C. Consumers whose incomes increased would spend a smaller percentage of their incomes on food than they had in the past.
 - D. Salary increases would significantly alter consumer's willingness to pay higher prices for convenience when they shopped for food.
 - E. The cost of convenience foods would increase more rapidly than the cost of other food items.

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

2. The author would agree that which of the following occurred during the postwar period?
 - A. The availability of new technology increased demand for frozen foods.
 - B. Canned goods came to be perceived by consumers as convenience foods
 - C. Americans spending habits changed in ways not predicted by long established economic theory.



Passage 067

Many publications have recently reported deterioration in the ecological health of coral reefs. Although many reefs have declined in health, these reports lament a devastating degree of degradation on all reefs, equating high algal cover with decreased reef health. In some cases, algae do take over reefs that were once dominated by coral. Environmental stresses, such as hurricanes or diseases, can trigger such shifts, which are generally regarded as a sign of reef degradation. Such **stress-induced shifts** no doubt fostered a general impression that algae-dominated reefs are always unhealthy ones. Yet, algae can dominate a healthy reef where all the essential ecological processes are intact. In fact, a recent five-year study that monitored relatively undisturbed central-Pacific reefs found that coral dominance there is relatively limited.

1. The author suggests which of the following about the “stress-induced shifts”?
- A. The likelihood of their occurring on a healthy reef where coral has long dominated is less than is generally believed.
- B. B.A study of central-Pacific reefs has provided evidence that they occur frequently.
- C. They can be triggered by a wider variety of phenomena than has previously been believed.
- D. They have resulted in misconception that are evident in many recent reports about the ecological condition of reefs.
- E. Their importance has been downplayed in reports dealing with ecological issues.

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

2. The author would probably agree with which of the following assertions about algae?
- A. Their presence on a reef can be a sign of the reef's deterioration.
- B. They rarely occur on reefs that have not recently experienced some form of environmental stress.
- C. They now dominate most reefs that were once dominated by coral.



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

4. Based on the information in the passage which of the following is likely to happen if an aquatic predator is introduced into a high-flow aquatic habitat?
- A. The natural selection advantage of a streamlined body will be reduced
 - B. The energetic costs of rapid locomotion will decrease
 - C. The proportion of males in fish populations will rise.



Passage 069

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

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. establishing the chronology of a transition
 - B. discussing a perceived oversight
 - C. explaining the reasons for a change
 - D. evaluating an underlying assumption
 - E. confirming the merits of a claim

2. The author of the passage cites “several studies of voting behavior in the United States” to
 - A. suggest that rates of change in political participation have moderated
 - B. provide a possible explanation for a propensity among certain researchers
 - C. indicate an area of research that is particularly promising
 - D. speculate about the implications of a change
 - E. suggest that a particular area of study has not been very productive



Passage 070

Publishing a book could be a perilous prospect for female intellectuals in eighteenth-century Europe because publication involved a **measure** of transgression against social expectations of women's conduct. Krontiris has pointed out that translation was a longstanding method that women employed to mitigate the risks of publication. Though seemingly passive, the very act of rendering a text into another language constituted an act of authorship, and the original text provided women with a shield behind which they could express themselves. Translators often provided their own textual interpretations in the form of introductory material and annotation. And through subtle, or even overt departures from the original text translators often imbued a work with a slightly different or even altogether new meaning

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

1. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is true of eighteenth-century European attitudes toward the work of translators?
 - A. A translation of a work was generally expected to imbue that work with a slightly different or even altogether new meaning.
 - B. When the translation of a text was published, the translator and the writer of the original text were generally perceived to be equal authors of the new version.
 - C. Publishing a translation of an existing work was not generally thought to transgress social expectations of women's conduct.
2. In the context in which it appears, the word “measure” most clearly means
 - A. standard
 - B. limit
 - C. restraint
 - D. degree
 - E. system

