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### Passage 031

As originally formulated, the selfish-herd theory of prey species aggregation assumed that predatory attacks were equally likely to be launched from any position within the environment. In **some circumstances** (e.g., avian predators attacking prey from above), such an approach is appropriate. However, as **James** et al. argue, in many predator-prey associations, attacks are unlikely to occur from positions within the group. For example, it is likely that an ambushing predator waiting in the path of a group would be detected before the group moves over its position. Hence, in many **ecological situations**, predatory attacks on grouped prey will occur exclusively from outside the group. In such circumstances, there is a strong premium to a group member in being in the interior of the group.

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

1. The passage suggests that compared to members of the prey groups in “some circumstances,” certain members of the prey groups in “many ecological situations” are likely to be less

- A. skilled at detecting ambushing predators
- B. vulnerable to predator attacks
- C. able to reach escape routes to avoid predators

2. James would most likely describe the original formulation of the selfish-herd theory as

- A. completely untenable in its explanation of predator-prey associations
- B. ill-equipped to explain exceptions to standard predator-prey associations
- C. insufficiently attentive to the diversity of predator-prey associations
- D. excessively concerned with the outcomes of predator-prey associations
- E. problematically neglectful of the cooperative elements of predator-prey associations



### Passage 032

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

1. Which of the following can be inferred about blues music from the passage?
  - A. Genuine blues music is transmitted orally.
  - B. Creating blues music by using extant blues material was rare before W.C. Handy.
  - C. “SL Louis Blues” was the first piece of blues music to achieve widespread success.
  - D. Blues music is often intimately related to economic deprivation.
  - E. W.C. Handy was the first person to transcribe and publish blues music.

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

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding Handy's musical career and blues music?
  - A. Handy profited from blues music.
  - B. The critics who dismiss Handy as inauthentic include several blues musicians.
  - C. In some of his most successful songs, Handy used music that he had not himself composed.
3. Within the context of the passage, the function of the highlighted sentence is to
  - A. challenge the claim that Handy profited from blues music
  - B. discredit a myth about the origins of blues music
  - C. explain why Handy can be considered an authentic blues artist
  - D. suggest that Handy's stubbornness was responsible for casting a shadow on his reputation
  - E. acknowledge Handy's effectiveness at improving the financial position of blues musicians



### Passage 033

**Agricultural historians** theorize that farming originated when the pressures of growing populations or shrinking resources imposed the need to find new species to adapt for food. This hypothesis is supported by impressive work by anthropologists who have observed transitions to agriculture that happened in recent times. But as an explanation for why agriculture arose in the first place it seems ill matched to the **facts of chronology**. Extinctions or even significant diminutions-in hunters' prey species cannot be shown to have happened in any of the right places at any of the right times. Populations certainly grew in the most dedicated farming cultures-but, in most places, more probably as a consequence than as a cause.

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

1. The author would likely include which of the following evidence in the “facts of chronology”?
  - A. The number of centuries separating the earliest transitions to agriculture from those observed by anthropologist
  - B. The earliest dates for which evidence of farming practices has been established
  - C. The known dates, if any, of extinctions of prey species that formed an important part of the diet of ancient human societies
2. The author of the passage would be most likely to disagree with the “agricultural historians” over whether
  - A. preagricultural societies frequently adapted new species for food
  - B. preagricultural societies were vulnerable to fluctuations in the populations of species they hunted
  - C. the earliest transitions to agriculture resulted in population growth
  - D. recent transitions to agriculture and the earliest such transitions were triggered by similar conditions
  - E. the first adoption of agriculture immediately created dramatic changes in social structure



### Passage 034

Massive moons could potentially support liquid water and life—even if they orbit a planet located beyond a star's habitable zone. Extra warmth could come from the reflected light and **emitted heat** of a host planet, as well as the planet's gravitational pull. Just as the Moon raises tides in Earth's ocean, the gravitational tug of gas-giant planet could flex the interior of a nearby moon, pumping it full of frictional heat. Indeed, recent work by **astrophysicists** suggests that if a moon orbits too near its gas-giant planet, it could experience so much tidal heating that it boils off its atmosphere. In wider lunar orbits, the right amount of tidal heating could keep moons temperate, even if the planet is far from its star.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is true of a host planet's "emitted heat?"
  - A. It could create enough heat to boil off the atmosphere of a moon in a wide orbit.
  - B. It is a factor that has often been overlooked in determining a moon's potential habitability.
  - C. It contributes more to a moon's habitability than does the host planet's gravitational pull.
  - D. It can provide warmth to help keep an orbiting moon temperate.
  - E. It is primarily caused by the effects of tidal heating on the planet's interior.
  
2. It can be inferred that the "astrophysicists" would most likely agree that tidal heating
  - A. is a minor factor in determining a moon's potential for supporting liquid water even when the host planet is relatively massive.
  - B. could render a moon uninhabitable, even if the host planet were located within its star's habitable zone
  - C. has effects that are limited to the structure and temperature of a moon's interior
  - D. is unlikely to occur in such a way as to render a moon potentially habitable
  - E. decreases on a moon as the orbit of the moon's host planet widens



### Passage 035

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

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

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

2. According to the passage, solitude had which of the following effects for the nineteenth-century female traveler?
  - A. It conferred an authority typically enjoyed only by men
  - B. It prevented formation of alliances with other women.
  - C. It relieved peer pressure to conform to traditional values.



### Passage 036

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

1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?
  - A. It explains why the fiction mentioned in the first sentence was not popular in the twentieth century.
  - B. It assists in drawing a contrast between nineteenth-and twentieth-century critics.
  - C. It provides an example of how twentieth-century readers were taught to ignore certain literature.
  - D. It questions the usefulness of a particular distinction between Poe and Longfellow made by the critics.
  - E. It explains why Poe's stories were more popular than Longfellow's verse during the nineteenth century.
2. In the context in which it appears, “conveying” most nearly means
  - A. carrying
  - B. transferring
  - C. granting
  - D. imparting
  - E. projecting



### Passage 037

From a biological perspective, culture may be broadly defined as shared variation in behavior that is generated and maintained by social learning-through imitation or teaching, for example. Social learning in animals is often difficult to demonstrate directly. But the presence of culture can be established by observation and deduction: when behavioral differences exist that cannot be accounted for by genetic or environmental factors, cultural transmission must be occurring. Critics respond that it is often difficult to rule out hypotheses that genes or learned individual responses to differing environments are responsible for behavioral patterns. Often implicit in this argument is the notion that social learning, considered a more complex and more cognitively demanding phenomenon than individual learning, should be invoked only as an explanation of last resort.

1. According to the passage, the occurrence of social learning can be established by
  - A. identifying the presence of a shared variation in behavior
  - B. establishing whether a learned behavior is complex or simple
  - C. examining whether a behavioral difference is maintained over time
  - D. eliminating alternative explanations shared behavioral pattern
  - E. comparing behavior learned through teaching with that learned through imitation

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

2. The passage suggests which of the following about individual learning?
  - A. It does not occur as a result of teaching.
  - B. It is thought to be less complex than social learning
  - C. It can occur as response to environmental factors.





### Passage 038

Early scholars described square dances as a type of ancient English country dance carried to the southern Appalachian Mountains and preserved unchanged for generations. However, while the Appalachian fiddle repertoire does include traditional reels that can be traced back to the British Isles, it also includes breakdowns, rags, and other musical features native to America. Appalachian songs similarly range from British ballads to African American blues. Given this musical diversity not to mention the iconic presence of the banjo, an instrument with African roots-it would be naïve to think the accompanying dances are purely English forms. While sections of Appalachia are relatively isolated, trade, travel, and immigration have continually introduced new cultural elements, including innovations in **social dances** into the region's rural traditions.

1. Based on the passage, it can be inferred that Appalachian square dancing
  - A. is a much younger tradition than scholars once believed
  - B. has evolved significantly compared to its original form
  - C. has introduced novel elements to English country dancing
  - D. was not traditionally accompanied by breakdowns or rags
  - E. probably did not contribute to the development of blues music
  
2. The author mentions “social dances” primarily to
  - A. underscore a difference between Appalachian and English dance traditions
  - B. situate Appalachian square dancing within broader historical patterns
  - C. propose an alternate framework for categorizing Appalachian dances
  - D. highlight a type of Appalachian dance that has gone unrecognized
  - E. narrow the scope of a claim about the origins of Appalachian square dances



### Passage 039

George Milner cites three primary problems with the labeling of Cahokia, the large archaeological site by the Mississippi River, as a state rather than a chiefdom. First, finds at Cahokia are essentially similar to finds at other Mississippi chiefdoms, except that the amount of earth moved in building the mounds at Cahokia was greater than elsewhere. Second, fewer people lived at Cahokia than is commonly estimated (Milner estimates that there were only a few thousand inhabitants; more common estimates are 10,000 or 20,000 inhabitants): therefore, extensive taxes, trade, and tribute were not necessary to support them. Finally, while there is evidence of extensive earth movement, craftwork, trade, and elites at Cahokia. This does not indicate that Cahokia was politically centralized, economically specialized, or aggressively expansionistic.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. underscore a characterization
  - B. outline a challenge
  - C. point out an ambiguity
  - D. discuss an oversimplification
  - E. define a category
  
2. The passage implies that political centralization is a feature that
  - A. has not historically tended to emerge in centers with fewer than 20,000 inhabitants
  - B. distinguished other Mississippian chiefdoms from Cahokia
  - C. is considered characteristic of states but not of chiefdoms
  - D. often results from aggressive expansionism and economic specialization
  - E. has historically been necessary for existence trade to occur



### Passage 040

The decline of the heath hen began when the first Europeans arrived on the East Coast of North America. Before European settlement, Native Americans used fire to maintain a mosaic of forests, shrublands, agricultural fields, and grasslands. After European diseases decimated Native American populations, the formerly open habitats of the Northeast became largely forested resulting in major changes to bird communities and probably reducing suitable heath hen habitat. Although the clearing of forests by European settlers probably once again increased heath hen habitat, hunting pressure was extreme, and by 1821 the formerly common bird was rare in New England. The last reports of heath hens in Pennsylvania and New Jersey are from 1869, and it is doubtful that the heath hen survived much after that on mainland North America.

1. Which of the following can be inferred about the action mentioned in the highlighted portion of the passage?
  - A. It was facilitated by the use of fire to maintain a mosaic of forests and open habitats.
  - B. It partially reversed changes to bird communities that occurred in the previous century.
  - C. It failed to compensate for the effects of overhunting the species.
  - D. It resulted from a deliberate effort to conserve the species.
  - E. It had a significant positive impact on a species that was already close to extinction.

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

2. Which of the following statements about the impact of European settlers on the heath hen is supported by the passage?
  - A. The first Europeans indirectly precipitated a decrease in suitable heath hen habitats.
  - B. European settlers hastened the decline of the heath hen through hunting.
  - C. The growth of European settlements may have increased suitable heath hen habitats.

