

# Passage 1.

Where Carlos Bulosan aimed through fiction and personal testimony to promote both Filipino civil rights in the United States and the social transformation of the Philippines, Yen Le Espiritu has set herself the task of recuperating life histories of Filipino Americans. Her work brings Filipino Americans of the generation following the 1934-1965 immigration gap **graphically** to life. An extraordinary strength is the representation of Filipino American women, who were scant among immigrants before the 1934 American curb on Filipino immigration but composed more than half of the immigrants to America since liberalization in 1965. Espiritu's subjects document their changing sense of Filipino identity in the United States, much as Bulosan did as a member of the first substantial wave of immigrants.

1. According to the passage, both Bulosan and Espiritu do which of the following in their work?
  - A. Consider generational differences in Filipino immigrants' responses to life in the United States
  - B. Attempt to make allowance for the demographic variations among Filipino immigrants to the United States
  - C. Employ fiction in addition to documenting actual life histories of Filipino immigrants to the United States
  - D. Represent how life in the United States has affected immigrants' sense of Filipino identity
  - E. Examine the effects on Filipinos in the United States of the 1934 American curb on Filipino immigration
2. In the context in which it appears, "graphically" most nearly means
  - A. in writing
  - B. by means of drawing
  - C. impressionistically
  - D. diagrammatically
  - E. vividly

【X316】

## Passage2.

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

1. According to the passage, the primary purpose of conventional graphic design is to
- A. render unpopular ideas palatable to a wider audience
  - B. capture readers' attention with bold fonts
  - C. communicate nonsensical notions to a wide public
  - D. communicate ideas as efficiently and unambiguously as possible
  - E. introduce previously unknown ideas to the general public

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

2. According to the passage, avant-guard artists of the early twentieth-century created ambiguous or nonsensical graphics as part of an attempt to
- A. expand the potential for expression through visual art
  - B. compete with advertisements for reader's attention
  - C. encourage the expansion of small magazines

【X317】

### Passage3.

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

1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?
  - A. It states a viewpoint about Franklin with which the author disagrees.
  - B. It introduces new evidence about Franklin’s role in the collaborative process.
  - C. It explains Franklin’s reputation in terms of a broad scholarly phenomenon.
  - D. It emphasizes the extent to which Franklin relied on others in his workshop.
  - E. It describes Franklin’s approach to writing scientific results.
2. Emerson is mentioned in the passage primarily to
  - A. identify the origin of a particular understanding of franklin
  - B. elaborate on a view of Franklin that the author takes issue with
  - C. point to a controversial claim about Franklin’s historical legacy
  - E. introduce the question of who Franklin’s main scientific influences were
  - F. suggests that Franklin was resistant to collaboration with other scientists

【X318】

Passage4.

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

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

【X319】

# Passage5.

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

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

1. The passage mentions which of the following as an effect of bird plumage?
  - A. It contributes to a bird's ability to fly.
  - B. It hides the inner workings of birds.
  - C. It contributes to the structural soundness of birds.
  
2. The author implies which of the following about the “underlying body parts” of nonhuman mammals?
  - A. They are more similar to humans' underlying body parts than most people assume.
  - B. They are more predictable in their workings than are the underlying body parts of humans.
  - C. Their smooth and graceful actions belie how complicated they actually are.
  - D. They work in much different ways than do the underlying body parts of most birds.
  - E. They are easier to observe and understand than are underlying parts of birds.

【X320】

# Passage6.

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

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

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

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

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

【X321】

# Passage 7.

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

1. The purpose of the passage is to
  - A. analyze the events that contributed to an economic phenomenon
  - B. present different views on the nature and impact of an economic phenomenon
  - C. distinguish between the short-term and long-term effects of an economic phenomenon
  - D. challenge a dominant theory about how to solve the problems created by an economic phenomenon
  - E. present new evidence to suggest that an economic phenomenon is more complex than had previously been believed
2. Which of the following, if true, would most tend to weaken the deindustrialization thesis of Bluestone and Harrison?
  - A. a survey of the spouses of former industrial workers reveals a significant increase in the number of working spouses since the mid-1960s.
  - B. data from the most recent United States census show that fewer individuals list their occupation as industrial worker than in the census from ten years earlier.
  - C. a random survey of United States consumers indicates that a majority of those surveyed would prefer to buy United States-manufacturing goods if given the opportunity.
  - D. A recent study indicates that large numbers of former industrial workers have retrained and found employment as skilled, highly-paid computer workers.
  - E. Interviews with representatives at major agencies for temporary employment in the United States suggest that they value the skills of former industrial workers.
3. It can be inferred from the passage that the highlighted “critics” believe which of the following about “hourglass” effect?
  - A. It involves the relegation of industrial workers to less desirable jobs.
  - B. It requires that workers make short-term sacrifices to achieve long-term gains.
  - C. It affects non-unionized workers more strongly than it does unionized workers.

D. It represents an increase in unemployment for those in the service sector.

E. It threatens the status of the technological and financial elite.

【X411】



## Passage8.

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

1. From the passage it can be inferred that Omagua depended on
  - A. overland transport to communicate between villages
  - B. foraging inland to obtain foodstuffs not available locally
  - C. some form of fertilization to boost agricultural production
  - D. fish and turtles for at least part of their diet
  - E. trade with other peoples for some raw materials
  
2. In the context of the passage the highlighted sentence serves to
  - A. explain the broader rationale for a conclusion described in the preceding sentence
  - B. suggest some of the drawbacks of the riverbank location of the villages described in the following sentence
  - C. acknowledge information that appears to undermine a description attributed to Orellana
  - D. introduce a principle that appears to be contradicted by the agricultural development of premodern Amazonia
  - E. give a reason for an upward revision in earlier estimates for premodern Amazonia

【X412】

# Passage9.

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

1. According to the passage, which of the following is an assumption that may be invalidated by recent seismological evidence?
  - A. Earthquakes are caused by stresses building up in faults within Earth's crust.
  - B. Most major earthquakes can be predicted with reasonable accuracy.
  - C. Faults are highly responsive to even minor stresses in neighboring faults.
  - D. Most major earthquakes are followed by predictable aftershocks.
  - E. A fault that has resulted in a major earthquake becomes quiet for a long period.

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

2. The passage suggests that most seismologists believe which of the following about fault stresses?
  - A. They are dissipated when they result in an earthquake.
  - B. They are transferred between neighboring faults.
  - C. They will not cause a major earthquake along the same fault in the space of a few years.

【X413】

# Passage 10.

Most mammals reach sexual maturity when their growth rates are in recession, while humans experience a growth spurt during adolescence. Whether apes experience an adolescent growth spurt is still unresolved. In the 1950s, data on captive chimpanzees collected by James Gavan appeared devoid of evidence of an adolescent growth spurt in these apes. In a latest reanalysis of Gavan's data, nevertheless, zoologist Elizabeth Watts has found that as chimpanzees reach sexual maturity, the growth rate of their limbs accelerates. Most biologists, nonetheless, are doubtful that this is a humanlike adolescent growth spurt. Whereas the human adolescent growth spurt is physically observable and affects practically the whole body, the chimpanzee's increased growth rate is detectable only through sophisticated mathematical analysis. Additionally, in accordance with scientist Holly Smith, the growth rate increase in chimpanzees begins when 86% of full skeletal growth has been achieved, while human adolescence usually commences when 77 percent of full skeletal growth has occurred.

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

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

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

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

11. The passage suggests which of the following about the adolescent growth spurt that takes place in humans?

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

【X414】

## Passage 11.

A critical consensus has appeared that Mary McCarthy will be remembered principally as an essayist rather than as a novelist. But despite her formidable gifts as a polemical and discursive writer, and for all her reputation as an intellectual who sacrificed feeling to intelligence, what powers McCarthy's best essays are her fictional rather than exactly intellectual gifts. She makes her points by telling stories or by way of description, attractive images, and subtle characterization. And for all her demanding sense of fact, McCarthy's greatest contribution was to haze the dissimilarities between different kinds of prose writing, to show how fiction could be opened up to the thinking mind and how essays could profit from the techniques of fiction.

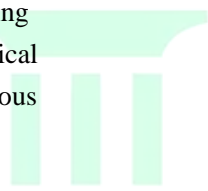
**For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

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

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

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

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

 有道GRE 【X415】

## Passage 12.

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

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

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

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

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

### Passage 13.

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

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

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

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

【X510】



# Passage 14.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Passage 15.

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

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

## Passage 16.

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

1. The author of the passage implies which of the following about the release of water from glacial Lake Agassiz?

- A. The notion that the release occurred has been challenged by more recent findings.
- B. The release probably occurred much earlier than scientists have generally assumed.
- C. The release would not have been sufficient to cause any temperature change in the North Atlantic.
- D. The timing of the release is such that it probably did not trigger the onset of the Younger Dryas.
- E. The release was probably unrelated to the global warming trend that was taking place.

2. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. presenting evidence that undermines an explanation
- B. explaining the nature of a climatological phenomenon
- C. questioning the timing of a particular event
- D. discussing a new explanation for a phenomenon
- E. suggesting revisions to a popular theory

# Passage17. (原文无高亮)

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

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

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

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

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

## Passage 18. (原文无高亮)

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

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

## Passage 19.

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

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

# Passage20.

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

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

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

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



2. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes that which of the following is true of painting and architecture of the Baroque era?
- A. Both emphasize the “natural” use of materials
  - B. Both are derived from the Florentine Renaissance style
  - C. Both have been overlooked by twentieth-century Modernists.
  - O They have certain visual features in common.
  - O They illustrate the degeneration of a style.
3. The author’s mention of Florentine painting serves in the context of the passage to support which of the following assertions?
- A. The constraints that operate in architecture are different from those that operate in painting
  - B. Florentine architectural style was not determined by the nature of the available marble.
  - C. The Florentine Renaissance period was a period in which the other arts achieved the same distinction as did architecture
  - D. Technical advances in all of the arts of the Florentine Renaissance determined the stylistic qualities of those arts.
  - E. Native preferences of style do not manifest themselves in the same ways in different arts
4. stones are often actually painted stucco. When the blocks of masonry with which they built were not in scale with the projected scheme, the real joints were concealed and false ones introduced Nor were these practices confined, as some scholars insist, to the later and supposedly decadent phases of the art Material, then, was utterly subservient to style
5. The passage suggests which of the following about the cited “scholars” ?
- A. They believe that a decadent phase is characteristic of any significant artistic movement.
  - B. They reject the popular view of the Renaissance as the apex of architectural achievement
  - C. They believe that a vigorous and healthy architecture would not usually employ false surfaces or imitation building materials.
  - D. They represent the mainstream in critical and historical thought about the Florentine Renaissance
  - E. They have focused on such technical matters as the cost of building materials rather than on artistic concerns

# Passage 21.

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. summarize a demographic trend over time
  - B. present findings on a demographic group
  - C. analyze the demographic composition of a type of job
  - D. explain the need for particular social research
  - E. argue for the implementation of a social policy
2. The author suggests that determining whether the number of American Indians in desirable public-sector positions has grown is important in part because
  - A. such growth can help to validate the theory of representative bureaucracy
  - B. such growth can be an indicator of the political standing of American Indian populations
  - C. such growth is typically the result of growth in American Indian populations nationwide
  - D. this information is used by American Indian groups when assessing population growth
  - E. this information is used by policy makers when allocating resources
3. The passage suggests which of the following regarding “access to managerial positions” for disadvantaged groups?
  - A. This access is only significant when the percent of disadvantaged group members in managerial positions mirrors the percent of that group in the general public.
  - B. This access is largely the result of policy decisions made in response to the interests of those groups
  - C. This access has meaning apart from any policy benefits it confers on those groups.
  - D. This access often creates increased access to nonmanagerial positions for those groups.
  - E. The extent of this access tends to be similar across different disadvantaged groups

# Passage22.

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

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

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### Passage 23.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. that most Spanish missionaries, arriving in the Southwest with little or no military support, wisely adopted a somewhat conciliatory toward the use of the kiva, at least initially. This fact, and the careful, solitary placement of the kiva in the center of the mission-complex courtyards, suggests an intention to highlight the importance of the kiva rather than to diminish it

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

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

4. According to the passage, the building techniques prevailing in the Southwest during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries played a role in which of the following?
- A. Preventing missionaries in the Southwest from duplicating traditional European churches
  - B. Influencing missionaries in the Southwest to incorporate a freestanding kiva into certain mission settlements
  - C. Causing missionaries in the Southwest to limit the building of churches to New Mexico only
  - D. Jeopardizing the viability of Spanish religious settlements throughout the Southwest
  - E. Encouraging many missionaries in the Southwest to reexamine the continued viability of a highly ceremonial European religious tradition

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# Passage24.

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

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

## Passage25.

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

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

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

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

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



## Passage 26.

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

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

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

2. Emerson is mentioned in the passage primarily to

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

### Passage 27.

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

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

1. According to the passage, astronomers recognize which of the following as being liable to cause changes to comets?
  - A. Cosmic rays
  - B. Radioactive decay
  - C. Ultraviolet radiation

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

2. According to the passage, astronomers' belief that comets are pristine relics was
  - A. Overturned by analysis of what happens when comets approach the Sun
  - B. Supported by what observations revealed about the composition of the outer planets
  - C. Based on consideration of the conditions that prevail where comets are located

5012401

Passage28.

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

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

5071007

## Passage 29.

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

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

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

### Passage 30.

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

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

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

1. The passage is primarily concerned with

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

2. The author of the passage cites Susan Warner's *Wide, Wide World* most probably as an example of a woman's novel that
- A. Had more advanced artistic elements than many of its type
  - B. Attracted an excessive amount of critical attention
  - C. Was found to be inappropriately moralistic by many members of the clergy
  - D. Was significant as an indicator of the genre's popularity
  - E. Signaled the gradual decline of the size of the genre's audience
3. The author of the passage implies which of the following about the members of the clergy mentioned in the first paragraph?
- A. They also opposed works of fiction that were outside the genre of woman's fiction.
  - B. They opposed journalism as well as imaginative writing.
  - C. Their influence reached its pinnacle in the mid-nineteenth century.
  - D. They were unable to obtain the support of other critics for their views.
  - E. Their attacks on the genre of the novel did not extend to novels written by male writers.
4. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage concerning the majority of the nineteenth-century reviewers of woman's fiction?
- A. They considered the position taken by the clergy in regard to woman's fiction self-serving.
  - B. They did not make fine distinctions between different authors.
  - C. They placed a higher value on plot than on social significance.
  - D. They subscribed to the view of writers as purveyors of popular entertainment rather than as artists

Passage 31.

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

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

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

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

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

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

5071005

Passage 32.

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to discuss which of the following?
  - A. Reasons for the necessity for developing solar-energy systems
  - B. Different ways of storing solar energy as heat
  - C. New designs for devices that collect solar energy
  - D. Procedures for transferring thermal energy between materials
  - E. Differences between capacities of solids and liquids to store sensible heat

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

2. According to the passage, solar-energy systems located on Earth must store energy for which of the following reasons?
  - A. At any given location on Earth, the amount of sunlight available frequently changes.
  - B. The operation of such systems depends on devices that require a power source other than solar energy
  - C. Demand for the energy produced by such systems varies in unpredictable ways

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

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

5062804



Passage33.

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

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

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

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

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

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

5041109

Passage34.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Passage35.

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

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

5061003

## Passage 36.

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

1. Which of the following does the passage cite as an explanation for historians' traditional analysis of the Japanese textile industry?

- A. A common workforce population across all branches of textile manufacturing
- B. Similarities in the skills required for silk reeling, cotton spinning, and weaving
- C. The importance of the textile industry to the Japanese economy as a whole.
- D. The high number of female factory workers employed within the textile industry
- E. Differences in the technology used in the three major branches of textile production

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

2. It can be inferred that Hunter regards which of the following to be a shortcoming of historians' traditional analyses discussed in the passage?

- A. Their failure to examine factors common to the three different branches of Japanese textile production
- B. Their separation of the Japanese textile industry into three major branches based on differences in scale, skill requirements, and technology
- C. Their failure to acknowledge the contribution made by rural women to the different branches of the textile industry