

Passage 1

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

1. The author of the passage would most likely agree that the highlighted statement suggests
 - A. a flaw in the experiment conducted in 2005
 - B. a means by which dexterity might compensate for a loss of arithmetic ability
 - C. an explanation for some of Gerstmann's observations
 - D. an anomaly in some of Gerstmann's results
 - E. a reason to doubt damage to the left parietal lobe as a causal factor in certain symptoms

2. The author of the passage describes the 2005 experiment and its results primarily in order to
 - A. establish the proximity between the part of the brain used for storing numerical information and the part used for representing the fingers
 - B. illustrate the implications that Gerstmann's work may have for experimental research
 - C. cast doubt on the idea that damage to the left parietal lobe causes the set of problems that Gerstmann described
 - D. support a hypothesis about a significant association between parts of the brain related to fingers and to numbers
 - E. suggest that the problems Gerstmann noted in relation to numbers and fingers have a different cause than the other problems associated with parietal lobe damage

Passage 2

During the Pleistocene epoch, several species of elephants isolated on islands underwent fast dwarfing. This phenomenon was not necessarily limited to the Pleistocene, but may have occurred much earlier in the Southeastern Asian islands, though evidence is incomplete. A few explanations are feasible for this dwarfing. For instance, islands often have not been colonized by large predators or are too small to hold feasible predator populations. Once rid of predation pressure, large body size is of little advantage to herbivores. Moreover, island habitats have limited food resources, a smaller body size and a need for fewer resources would thus be favored. Interestingly, the island rule is overturned for small mammals such as rodents, for which gigantism is favored under insular conditions.

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

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

Passage 3

The renaissance of mural painting that has occurred in San Francisco since the 1970s, particularly among the Chicano population of the citys Mission District, has marked differences from its social realist precursor in Mexico and the United States some 40 years earlier. Rather than being government sponsored and limited to murals on government buildings, the contemporary mural movement sprang from the people themselves, with murals appearing on community buildings and throughout college campuses. Perhaps the biggest disparity, nevertheless, is the process. In earlier twentieth-century Mexico, murals caused from the vision of individual artists. But todays murals are typically the products of artists working with local residents on design and creation.

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. argue for the superiority of a style of art
 - B. consider the impact of an art movement
 - C. describe the political content of a certain works of art
 - D. detail the characteristic style of an art movement
 - E. place an art movement in its historical context
2. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the cultural centers is true?
 - A. They were the venue where many later leaders of the Chicano civil rights movement first became politically active.
 - B. Though later widespread, they originated in San Francisco area.
 - C. Springing up in a number of communities, they initially had largely apolitical goals centered on art instruction.
 - D. They constituted the nucleus from which the Chicano civil rights movement originated.
 - E. Founded by artists, they provided support for the Chicano civil rights movement.

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

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

X315

Passage 4

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

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

2. The author of the passage mentions the continuum in order to
 - A. point out a relationship between plate tectonics and the nineteenth-century geology
 - B. explain how a theory of Newtons could impact geology and plate tectonic theory.
 - C. distinguish between two sources of energy that contributed to the development of Earths surface.
 - D. point out a similarity between the surface of impactors and the surface of Earth.
 - E. identify a feature of Shaws view that deviate from current scientific theories.

3. The passage suggests which of the following about tectonic theory?
 - A. It has led scientists to overlook a critical contribution to classical geologists from Newton.
 - B. It has been more successful than was classical geology in accounting for heat loss from Earth core.
 - C. It is based on premise about Earths processes discerned in Newtons thought.
 - D. It has correctly explained the effects of extraterrestrial impactors on Earths surface.
 - E. It corrects a fundamental flaw in classical geology.

Passage 5

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

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

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

Passage 6

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. Summarize a demographic trend over time
 - B. Present findings on a demographic group
 - C. Analyze the demographic composition of a type of job
 - D. Explain the need for particular social research
 - E. Argue for the implementation of a social policy

2. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as whole?
 - A. It hypothesizes a phenomenon that might explain a point made in the preceding sentence.
 - B. It provides evidence that undermines the assertion made in the first sentence.
 - C. It offers a projection regarding the development of a trend mentioned earlier in the passage.
 - D. It presents an interpretation of a discrepancy noted earlier in the passage.
 - E. It proposed an implementation of a policy mentioned in the preceding sentence.

3. The passage suggests which of the following regarding access to managerial positions for disadvantaged groups?
- A. This access is only significant when the percentage of disadvantaged group members in managerial positions mirrors the percent of that group in the general public.
 - B. This access is largely the result of policy decisions made in response to the interests of those groups.
 - C. This access has meaning apart from any policy benefits it confer on those groups.
 - D. This access often creates increased access to nonmanagerial positions for those groups.
 - E. The extent of this access tends to be similar across different disadvantaged groups

X507

Passage 7

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

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

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

3. According to the passage, Hill and Spicer define nations as which of the following?
 - A. coalitions of distinct ethnic groups with similar concerns
 - B. Distinct ethnic groups
 - C. Culturally homogeneous states
 - D. Linguistically diverse states
 - E. Territorially bounded states

X508

Passage 8

Although social learning (the acquisition of specific behaviors by observing other individuals exhibiting those behaviors) is well documented among fish, few studies have investigated social learning within a developmental context in these taxa. Rather than investigating the development of a particular skill, Chapman, Ward, and Krause investigated the role of group density during development in later foraging success in laboratory-housed guppies. When raised with a small number of conspecifics (members of the same species), guppies were quicker to locate food by following a trained adult guppy than were gup-

pies raised in large groups. This counterintuitive finding is explained by the fact that guppies reared in the high-density condition were less likely to shoal (swim in a group) with others and, therefore, were less likely to learn the benefits of social learning. Instead, fish reared in high-density situations may learn that conspecifics are to be viewed as competitors, rather than as potential sources of adaptive information. This finding suggests that at least for guppies, the early social environment may have an effect on the capacity for social learning, if not on the socially learned behaviors themselves

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. note a flaw in a scientific finding
 - B. describe a particular scientific study
 - C. present an interpretation of a findings
 - D. note a difference between two scientific findings
 - E. contrast two conditions in which a particular phenomenon has been observed

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

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

Passage 9

As it was published in 1935, *Mules and Men*, Zora Neale Hurston's landmark collection of folktales, may not have been the book that its author first had in mind. In this anthropological study, Hurston describes in detail the people who tell the stories, often even inserting herself into the storytelling scene. Evidently, however, Hurston had prepared another version, a manuscript that was recently discovered and published after having been forgotten since 1929. This version differs from *Mules and Men* in that it simply records stories, with no descriptive or interpretive information.

While we cannot know for certain why Hurston's original manuscript went unpublished during her lifetime, it may have been because publishers wanted something more than a transcription of tales. Contemporary novelist and critic John Edgar Wideman has described Black literature as the history of a writing that sought to escape its frame, in other words, as the effort of Black writers to present the stories of Black people without having to have a mediating voice to explain the stories to a non-Black audience. In this, Hurston may have been ahead of her time.

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

Passage 10

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

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

5032907

Passage 11

African American drama has, until recently, been rooted in the mimetic tradition of modern American naturalism. The most distinctive attribute of this tradition is the mechanistic, materialistic conception of humanity. Naturalism sees each individual as inextricably bound to the environment and depicts each person as someone controlled by, instead of controlling, concrete reality. As long as African American drama maintained naturalism as its dominant mode, it could only express the "plight of African American people. Its heroes might declare the madness of reality, but reality inevitably triumphed over them.

The surrealistic plays of Adrienne Kennedy mark one of the first departures from naturalism by an African American dramatist. The overall goal of her work has been to depict the world of the soul and the spirit, not to mirror concrete reality. Within this framework, Kennedy has been able to portray African American minds and souls liberated from their connections to the external en-

vironment.

1. Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?
 - A. African American drama has been primarily influenced by naturalisms emphasis on the materialistic.
 - B. African American drama has traditionally acknowledged the relationship between the individual and the environment.
 - C. African American drama, traditionally naturalistic, has been little influenced by dramatist Kennedys spiritual and psychological approach to drama.
 - D. The work of Kennedy suggests a shift away from a commitment to strict naturalism in African American drama.
 - E. The work of Kennedy best exemplifies the current interest of African American artists in the spiritual and psychological worlds.
2. According to the passage, Kennedy is concerned with depicting the
 - A. Internal rather than the external life of her characters
 - B. Madness of reality rather than the effects of reality
 - C. Effects of materialism on African American minds and souls
 - D. Relationship between naturalism and the human spirit
 - E. Effects that her characters have on the environment
3. Which of the following statements, if true, would most strengthen the authors assertion that Kennedys work marks a serious departure from the tradition described in the first paragraph?
 - A. Kennedy places the action in a real-life setting that is nevertheless unfamiliar to the average viewer or reader.
 - B. Kennedy movingly portrays the lives and struggles of prominent African Americans in the United States.
 - C. Kennedy uses characters found only in ancient African legends and mythology
 - D. Kennedy provides insights into American mimetic tradition and dramatic convention
 - E. Kennedy depicts the events in a style reminiscent of a television documentary

5032904

Passage 12

Although many hypotheses have been proposed to explain why some plant communities are more susceptible than others to invasion by nonnative species, results from field studies have been inconsistent and no general theory of in-

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

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

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

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

5032906

Passage 13

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

1. The author of the passage mentions tiny bones from fish primarily in order to
- A. Explain why traces of passenger pigeon are rare at Cahokian sites
 - B. Support a claim about the wide variety of animal proteins in the Cahokian diet
 - C. Provide evidence that confirms a theory about the extinction of the passenger pigeon
 - D. Cast doubt on the conclusion reached by the archaeologists who conducted the studies discussed in the passage
 - E. Counter an objection to an interpretation of the data obtained from Cahokian sites

2. Which of the following, if true, would most call into question the reasoning of the archaeologists conducting the studies?
- A. Audubon was unable to correctly identify twelfth-century Cahokian sites.
 - B. Audubon made his observations before passenger pigeon populations began to decline
 - C. Passenger pigeons would have been attracted to household food trash.
 - D. Archaeologists have found passenger pigeon remains among food waste at eighteenth-century human settlements.
 - E. Passenger pigeons tended not to roost at the same sites for very many generations.

5031501

Passage 14

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

1. Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.
- The passage mentions which of the following as factors that might lead to large temperature swings in Earths polar regions?
- A. The amount of energy lost due to evaporation at the poles
 - B. Soil exposure due to melting snow
 - C. The relatively thin atmosphere at the poles

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

5031509

Passage 15

Although vastly popular during its time, much nineteenth-century womens 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 Poes stories were more popular than Longfellows 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

5012408

Passage 16

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

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

2. The author of the passage implies that an argument for the historical accuracy of Mathers works is most strongly supported by which of the following?
 - A. Surviving documents that corroborate Mathers detailed descriptions of his subjects
 - B. Mathers firsthand personal acquaintance with those about whom he wrote
 - C. Mathers frank and straightforward accounts of the lives and times of people about whom he had conducted extensive research
 - D. Mathers ability to detail important historical events in the religious context of which they were a part
 - E. The quantity and nature of the sources from which Mather obtained his information.

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

Passage 17

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

1. Which of the following, if true, provides additional evidence to support the conclusion?

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

5011803

Passage 18

An Irish newspaper editorial encouraging women to participate in the non-importation movement launched in Ireland in 1779 appears consistent with a perception that the political use of the consumer boycott originated in North America and spread eastwards across the Atlantic to Ireland. This is a view that most historians have concurred with. For example, T. H. Breen argued that the consumer boycott was a brilliantly original American invention. Breen did acknowledge that a few isolated boycotts may have taken place in other countries. However, Mary O'Dowd argues that from the late seventeenth century, Irish political discourse advocated for the nonconsumption of imported goods and support for home manufactures by women in ways that were strikingly similar to those used later in North America.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. resolving a dispute
 - B. advocating a course of action
 - C. tracing the evolution of a practice
 - D. citing competing views of an issue
 - E. chronicling a series of events

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

5061001

Passage 19

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

1. The passage suggests that some scientists believe which of the following about the changes mentioned in the highlighted portion of the passage?
 - A. They are adaptations that enhance the organism's ability to process the toxic by-products of metabolism.
 - B. They cannot occur without some overall change in the rate of metabolism.
 - C. They are induced both by natural food scarcity and by artificial restriction of calorie intake.
 - D. They occur solely in response to reductions in total calorie intake.
 - E. They do not occur in nonmammalian species.

2. In the passage, the function of the highlighted portion is to
- A. provide specific examples of organisms whose longevity does not increase in response to calorie restriction.
 - B. illustrate the probable means by which organisms placed on a calorie-restricted diet compensate for the reduction in available food-based fuel.
 - C. suggest the mechanism that, is responsible for prolonging the life of organisms whose calorie intake is significantly reduced
 - D. give an example that explains why scientists' thinking about the physiological effects of calorie restriction changed
 - E. distinguish the different ways that mammalian and nonmammalian metabolisms respond to significant reductions in calorie intake

5030809

Passage 20

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

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

5042507

Passage 21

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

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

1. The passage suggests which of the following about the contradiction mentioned in the highlighted sentence?
 - A. It was not generally addressed by critics before the 1970s.
 - B. It is apparent in only a small number of Ferns writings.
 - C. It has troubled many feminist critics who study Fern.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that Tompkins would be most likely to agree with which of the following about the critics mentioned in the passage?
 - A. They accurately characterize the overall result Fern is aiming to achieve.
 - B. They are not as dismissive of Fern as some feminist critics have suggested.
 - C. They exaggerate the extent to which Fern intended her writing to serve a social purpose.
 - D. They wrongly assume that sentimental must be a pejorative term.
 - E. They fail to recognize that sentimental rhetoric plays to readers emotions.

5041108

Passage 22

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

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

5031507

Passage 23

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

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

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

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

5051005

Passage 24

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

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

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

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

5042505

Passage 25

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

1. The author of the passage implies which of the following about Belascos production of *The Governors Lady*?
- A. It was dismissed by certain theater critics who misunderstood Belascos conception of modernity.
 - B. It was intended to marshal elements of the New Stagecraft to serve Belascos predilection for realistic staging.
 - C. It demonstrated that theatrical literalism could be used effectively to express a dramatic texts central ideas.
 - D. It elicited responses that reflected a discrepancy between popular tastes in entertainment and the tastes of progressive theater critics.
 - E. It relied on the appeal of an impressively realistic stage set to compensate for weaknesses in other aspects of the production.

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

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

Passage 26

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

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

Passage 27

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

1. The passage provides support for which of the following statements about beaver dams?
 - A. One important function of these dams is to protect beavers homes.
 - B. Most are built prior to burrow construction.
 - C. They are found mostly along deep rivers.
 - D. They are routinely abandoned as nearby forests are depleted.
 - E. They mainly protect beavers from rising water levels.
2. The passage implies which of the following about beavers?
 - A. Bank beavers are unable to successfully compete with dam beavers when resources become scarce.
 - B. Differences in dam-building behavior among beavers do not necessarily imply multiple beaver species.
 - C. Building dams eventually causes beavers to deplete nearby resources.
 - D. When conditions permit, beavers are more likely to build dams than burrows or lodges.
 - E. In beavers, dam-building is an acquired rather than an innate skill.

5052309

Passage 28

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

Earth and a Mars-size impactor may have given rise to Earth's Moon.

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

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

1. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the collisions mentioned in the highlighted sentence?
 - A. They occur less frequently than do titanic collisions.
 - B. They occur between bodies of comparable size.
 - C. They occur primarily between planet-sized bodies.
 - D. They result in the complete destruction of the impacting body.
 - E. They result in mass being redistributed among newly formed objects.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Passage 29

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

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

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

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

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

2. As described in the passage, a stemma is most closely analogous to which of the following?
 - A. A department store inventory list that excludes some departments
 - B. A map from which a large section has been torn off
 - C. A chronology that includes only major historical events
 - D. A family tree in which some generations are not recorded
 - E. A government organizational chart from which some agencies are omitted

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

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

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

Passage 30

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

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

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

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

Finally, Earths unique and massive satellite, the Moon, plays a crucial role in stabilizing the obliquity of Earths rotational axis, this obliquity creates the ter-

restrial seasonality so important to the evolution and diversity of life. Mars, in contrast, has a wildly oscillating tilt and chaotic seasonality, while Venus, rotating slowly backward, has virtually no seasonality at all.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. Enumerating conditions that may have been necessary for a particular development
 - B. Outlining the conditions under which scientists may be able to predict certain events
 - C. Explaining how a particular finding affected scientists understanding of a phenomenon
 - D. Suggesting reasons why a particular outcome was more likely to occur than other possible outcomes
 - E. Assessing the relative significance of factors that contributed to a particular occurrence

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the planetary scientists would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements concerning the development of complex life forms on Earth?
 - A. It might have occurred earlier in Earths history if cometary impacts had been less frequent than they were.
 - B. It could have occurred if Earths orbit were 1 percent larger than it is but not if Earths orbit were 5 percent smaller
 - C. It probably follows a pattern common on other terrestrial planets that occupy planetary systems containing gas giants.
 - D. Its dependence on the effect that Jupiters gravitational shield has on Earth was difficult to recognize prior to 1995.
 - E. It has been contingent on conditions elsewhere in Earths solar system as well as on conditions on Earth itself.

3. The author of the passage most likely mentions Mars oscillating tilt primarily in order to
 - A. Provide evidence for a proposition about the potential effects of cometary impacts
 - B. Emphasize the absence from our solar system of normal planets
 - C. Contrast the rotational axis of Mars with that of Venus
 - D. Characterize the role of other planets in the solar system in earths development
 - E. Emphasize the importance of the Moon to the development of life on Earth

4. The passage suggests each of the following about water on Earth except:
- A. It was conveyed to Earth by comets
 - B. It appeared on Earth earlier than did carbon and nitrogen
 - C. Its existence in a liquid state is contingent on Earth's orbital parameters
 - D. Much of it came from a part of the solar system where water cannot exist in a liquid state
 - E. It is unlikely that there would be much of it available to support life if the gravitational shield of the outer planets did not limit the frequency with which comets strike Earth

5031502

Passage 31

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

Despite the great scholarly gains made behind the rallying cry, herstory's popular myth—particularly about the lack of women who have recorded history—require revision. Herstory may accurately describe feminists' efforts to construct female-centered accounts of the past, but the term inadvertently blinds us to women's important contributions to historical discourse before the nineteenth century. Historiography has not been an entirely male preserve, though feminists are justified in faulting its long-standing masculine contours. In fact, criticism of historiography's sexism is not of recent origin. Early eighteenth-century feminist Mary Astell protested that the Men being the Historians, they seldom condescend to record the great and good Actions of Women. Astell, like those who

echoed her sentiments two and a half centuries later, must be credited for admirable zeal in setting out to right scholarly wrongs, but her supposition that historians were only male is inaccurate. Her perception is especially strange because she herself wrote a historical work, *An Impartial Enquiry into the Cause of Rebellion and Civil War* (1704). Astells judgment is at the same time understandable, given that much historical writing by women of the late seventeenth century was not published until the nineteenth century. Despite their courage and their rightful anger, Astell and her descendants overlooked early modern woman writers contributions to historiography.

1. It can be inferred that Rosalind Miles refers to the third millennium B.C. primarily in order to
 - A. Present an overview of what the practice of history once entailed
 - B. Suggest that the origins of historical study are much earlier than had been previously though
 - C. Suggest why the third millennium B.C. Has received so much attention from historians
 - D. Establish a contrast between men and women in terms of how long they have been recording history
 - E. Indicate how significantly the practice of history has changed since the third millennium B.C.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that the term herstory
 - A. Was popular mainly in the nineteenth century
 - B. Is an old term that feminist put to new uses
 - C. Is controversial within the feminist community
 - D. Is not especially useful to scholars
 - E. Was invented to help make a particular point
3. Mary Astell is discussed by the author as an example of an eighteenth-century feminist historian
 - A. Who was representative of the intellectual interests of the woman historians of her time
 - B. Who inspired many practitioners of herstory in the twentieth century
 - C. Who shared with modern herstorians a mistaken assumption regarding the writing of history
 - D. Whose major work aroused much controversy at the time of its publication
 - E. Whose major work still has not received the attention from scholars that it deserves

4. The author implies which of the following about Astells supposition?
- A. It is likely to have arisen because of Astells unawareness of much of the historical work written by women.
 - B. It was one that Astell reconsidered after she wrote her own historical work.
 - C. It was one that was not shared by other feminist historians of Astells time.
 - D. It was one that inspired Astell to write her own historical work.
 - E. It directly contradicts one of the basic claims of herstory.

5031512

Passage 32

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

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

ate nationalism.

Only recently have some Civil War historians begun to make Unionists and their experiences, rather than the Confederate state, the center of inquiry. These scholars have done intensive community and local studies of dissenting groups that take into account a range of social and cultural, as well as military and political, factors at work on the Southern home front. Hoping to better understand who remained loyal to the Union during the war, these historians have sought to explain the Civil Wars underlying character, dimensions, and impact in particular counties or towns, especially in the upper South and Appalachia. This relatively new trend has stressed the particular, delved into the complexities of political allegiances on the home front, and, as Sutherland notes, highlighted "the gritty experience of real people.

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

2. The passage suggests that "some Civil War historians" would probably agree with which of the following statements about Southern Unionists?
 - A. Their economic circumstances were more significant than their social and cultural identities in determining their dissent from the Confederate cause.
 - B. Their significance to historians lies mainly in what their actions reveal about the mainstream of Confederate nationalism from which they departed
 - C. Their political allegiance must be understood in relation to specific local factors that affected their lives during the Civil War period
 - D. They were more likely to be from areas outside the upper South and Appalachia than were supporters of the Confederate cause
 - E. They were more likely to be from economically privileged groups than were supporters of the Confederate cause.

3. The passage suggests which of the following about histories of the Civil War written before 1930?
- A. Some took a fairly sympathetic view of Southern Unionists.
 - B. Interest in these histories has been revived by the work of recent historians
 - C. Most offered little analysis of the lives and motives of Southern Unionists.
 - D. Many tended to group Southern Unionists into broad categories that obscured their differences
 - E. Few accepted the idea that the South was politically unified during the Civil War
4. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?
- A. It challenges a common misconception about the motives driving an influential group of Civil War historians.
 - B. It describes a major contribution of the Civil War historians of the 1960s and 1970s that inspired the next generation of scholars.
 - C. It calls attention to aspects of the Confederate cause that were alienating to those Southerners who remained loyal to the Union
 - D. It identifies a tendency in Civil War scholarship that more recent scholarship has moved away from
 - E. It explains how ideological and political aspects of the Confederacy loyalist Southerners to reject the Confederate cause

5032902

Passage 33

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

In making this argument, Gerteis offers the most persuasive formulation to date of the Growth of a Dissenting Minority interpretation, which argues that a slow but steady evolution of a broad-based Northern antislavery coalition culminated in the presidential victory of the antislavery Lincoln in 1860. This interpretive framework, which once dominated antislavery historiography, had been

discounted by historians for two basic reasons. First, it tended to homogenize the political diversity of Northern reformers; Northern reformers differed significantly among themselves and belonged to diverse political parties. Second, it seemed incompatible with emerging scholarship on the slaveholding South, which held that Northern abolitionists of the 1830s did not succeed in mobilizing Northern public opinion and paving the way for Lincoln in 1860. Instead, Southern slaveholders misconstrued abolitionist views of the 1830s as mainstream rather than marginal Northern public opinion, and castigated Northerners generally for opposing slavery. In this view, it was the castigation by Southerners that gradually caused widespread antislavery feeling throughout the North.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Passage 34

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

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

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. Compare two prominent modes of historical explanation
 - B. Undermine non-Marxist objections to the historical-materialist explanatory model of historical causation
 - C. Analyze ways in which the question of historical causation can be illuminated by Weberian sociology
 - D. Challenge an orthodox position concerning historical explanation
 - E. Argue that historical analysis should rely more on empirical investigation than on philosophical reflection.

2. According to the passage, most historians share the assumption that
 - A. The most useful current model of historical causation is the historical-materialist model
 - B. Explaining a historical event requires ranking its causes by importance
 - C. The same hierarchy of causes underlies every historical event
 - D. Philosophical debates have limited utility for historical practice
 - E. Different causes of the same historical event sometimes have the same importance

3. In the second paragraph of the passage, the author uses the concept of an indispensable cause primarily in order to question which of the following claims?
 - A. Generalizations about the origins of capitalist societies are defensible.
 - B. The study of history is largely independent of philosophical concerns.
 - C. A universal model of historical causation is indefensible.
 - D. A historical event is caused by many factors.
 - E. A hierarchy of the causes of a historical event can be determined.

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

Passage 35

Modern feminism has brought the reputation of the English writer Mary Wollstonecraft (1759-1797) to something approaching the luster it deserves. While she enjoyed a certain celebrity among political radicals in the years just after her death, beginning in the nineteenth century her fame as a writer was hidden by disproportionate attention to her unconventional and, at the time, shocking personal life. When, therefore, Virginia Woolf wrote in 1925 of Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Men* and *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* that they felt like books so true that they seem now to contain nothing new in them, it was more a wishful than an accurate statement of the case. Wollstonecraft's advances in moral thinking still have the power to shock position-takers of every party. The importance of gender even today is said to cut across other criteria for judging the conduct of men and women in society; Wollstonecraft, by contrast, believed that the shared morality of men and women should cut across all specifications of gender.

Wollstonecraft considered gender-based morality a relic of a barbarous age: part of that specialization of virtues by which every sexual feeling was expected to express itself as libertinism (in men) or false modesty (in women). In her view, there ought to be one criterion of morals for men and women alike, with both sexes cultivating the same virtues. Wollstonecraft rebelled against the copious sentimental literature of her own time, which she felt patronized women by insisting that it was to their advantage to affect chastity and modesty and that such virtues were their own reward.

In *The Rights of Men*, Wollstonecraft explores this double standard from an unexpected angle. It was the first major response to Edmund Burke's *Reflections on the Revolution in France* (1790), appearing less than a month after than impassioned defense of the deposed French monarchy. A defender of Burke called Wollstonecraft's book an incoherent mass of treacherous candour, interested generosity, and, if not false, at least unnecessary accusation. But Wollstonecraft nonetheless managed to show how the traditionally feminine virtues of sentimental morality had been transferred by Burke to the aristocracy. Burke's rhapsody on the queen of France (glittering like the morning star, full of life, and splendor, and joy) was, for Wollstonecraft, an example of the argument that beauty and instinct must often prevail over reason, the argument on which Burke took his stand as a defender of the old order. Like women, Burke thought, and from a similar greatness and delicacy in their nature, the aristocracy were understood at once to require deference and to solicit compassion. To Wollstonecraft, Burke's argument linked sympathy and power in a dangerous alliance; she insisted that aristocrats do not deserve to be treated in the way that women have traditionally been treated any more than women themselves do.

1. By quoting Burkes defender in the highlighted phrase, the author of the passage most clearly succeeds in
 - A. Providing a context for the political turbulence that unseated the French monarchy
 - B. Emphasizing the way in which Wollstonecrafts philosophy divided men and women
 - C. Explaining why Wollstonecrafts work has won more acceptance in the twentieth century than in the nineteenth
 - D. Illustrating the nature of the appeal of Burkes argument
 - E. Demonstrating the degree of hostility aroused by Wollstonecrafts work

2. The author of the passage quotes Burkes description of the queen of France most probably in order to
 - A. Provide a specific illustration of a position with which Wollstonecraft took issue
 - B. Provide a specific example of Burkes already archaic prose style
 - C. Balance the quotation from Burkes anonymous defender
 - D. Provide evidence of why Burkes position was more widely accepted than Wollstonecrafts
 - E. Provide an example of what Wollstonecraft perceived as Burkes lack of political astuteness

3. The passage suggests that which of the following is true concerning Virginia Woolfs appraisal of A Vindication of the Rights of Men and A Vindication of the Rights of Woman?
 - A. Woolf was defending Wollstonecrafts theories against attacks by nineteenth-century critics who concentrated only on Wollstonecrafts notoriety.
 - B. Woolf favored the advances proposed by Wollstonecraft and mistakenly assumed that they had become self-evident in the twentieth century.
 - C. Woolf miscalculated the practical effects that the advances proposed by Wollstonecraft would have on society.
 - D. Woolf decried the loss in the twentieth-century of social progress made in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
 - E. Woolf was reacting against what she considered a lack of originality on Wollstonecrafts part while calling for more sweeping changes than Wollstonecraft had proposed.

4. The author of the passage suggests that modern feminism has treated the writings of Mary Wollstonecraft in which of the following ways?
- A. Modern feminism has emphasized the progressive aspects of Wollstonecrafts writings, while separating her work from her personal reputation.
 - B. Modern feminism has emphasized Wollstonecrafts importance as a theorist, while deemphasizing her effect on the daily life of her times.
 - C. Modern feminism has worked toward a synthesis of Wollstonecrafts philosophical advances with those of her contemporaries.
 - D. Modern feminism has embraced Wollstonecrafts relative importance as a theorist, while rejecting certain elements of her theories of gender-based morality.
 - E. Modern feminism has equated Wollstonecrafts ideas about the popular sentimentalization of women with her view of monarchist systems of government.

5052302

Passage 36

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

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

