

Chapter 1 中短篇阅读	4
Passage 1	4
Passage 2	4
Passage 3	6
Passage 4	7
Passage 5	8
Passage 6	8
Passage 7	9
Passage 8	10
Passage 9	11
Passage 10	12
Passage 11	13
Passage 12	14
Passage 13	15
Passage 14	16
Passage 15	17
Passage 16	18
Passage 17	19
Passage 18	20
Passage 19	21
Passage 20	22
Passage 21	22
Passage 22	23
Passage 23	25
Passage 24	25
Passage 25	26
Passage 26	28
Passage 27	28
Passage 28	30
Passage 29	30
Passage 30	32
Passage 31	33
Passage 32	34

Passage 33.....	35
Passage 34.....	36
Passage 35.....	38
Passage 36.....	39
Passage 37.....	39
Passage 38.....	40
Passage 39.....	42
Passage 40.....	42
Passage 41.....	44
Passage 42.....	45
Passage 43.....	46
Passage 44.....	47
Passage 45.....	47
Passage 46.....	48
Chapter 2 长篇阅读	51
Passage 1	51
Passage 2	53
Passage 3	55
Passage 4	57
Passage 5	59
Passage 6	61
Passage 7	63
Chapter 3 逻辑单题	65
1.....	65
2.....	65
3.....	66
4.....	66
5.....	67
6.....	68
7.....	68
8.....	69
9.....	69
10.....	70

11.....	70
12.....	71
13.....	71
14.....	72
15.....	72
16.....	73
17.....	74
答案	75

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Chapter 1 中短篇阅读

Passage 1

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

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

Passage 2

Most mammals reach sexual maturity when their growth rates are in decline, whereas humans

experience a growth spurt during adolescence. Whether apes experience an adolescent growth spurt is still undecided. In the 1950s, data on captive chimpanzees collected by James Gavan appeared devoid of evidence of an adolescent growth spurt in these apes. In a recent reanalysis of Gavan's data, however, zoologist Elizabeth Watts has found that as chimpanzees reach sexual maturity, the growth rate of their limbs accelerates. Most biologists, however, are skeptical that this is a humanlike adolescent growth spurt. While the human adolescent growth spurt is physically obvious and affects virtually the entire body, the chimpanzee's increased growth rate is detectable only through sophisticated mathematical analysis. Moreover, according to scientist Holly Smith, the growth rate increase in chimpanzees begins when 86% of full skeletal growth has been attained, whereas human adolescence generally commences when 77 percent of full skeletal growth has occurred.

1. Which of the following best describes the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Researchers have long disagreed about whether data collected in the 1950s indicate that chimpanzees and other apes experience an adolescent growth spurt.
 - B. Research data collected on chimpanzees living in captivity are inconclusive with respect to chimpanzees living in the wild.
 - C. The notion that apes do not experience an adolescent growth spurt has been confirmed by research conducted since.
 - D. Although the idea that apes experience an adolescent growth has received some support, most biologists remain unconvinced.
 - E. Although researchers agree that chimpanzees do not experience an adolescent growth spurt, they are divided in their opinions of whether this is true of other apes.
2. The passage mentions which of the following as one of the reasons why most biologists remain skeptical that chimpanzees experience a humanlike adolescent growth spurt?
 - A. Chimpanzees do not experience a demonstrable increase in growth rate until they are fully sexually mature.
 - B. The increase in growth rate that chimpanzees undergo at sexual maturity is less apparent than that of humans.
 - C. The increase in growth rate once regarded as a humanlike adolescent growth spurt in chimpanzees is too sporadic to be regarded as significant.
 - D. Not all chimpanzees undergo a calculable growth spurt.
 - E. Watt's approach to analyzing data is considered to be highly unorthodox.

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

Passage 3

Many cultural anthropologists have come to reject the scientific framework of **empiricism** that dominated the field until the 1970s and now regard all scientific knowledge as socially constructed. They argue that information about cultures during the empiricist era typically came from anthropologists who brought with them a prepackaged set of conscious and unconscious biases. Cultural anthropology, according to the post-1970s critique, is unavoidably subjective, and the anthropologist should be explicit in acknowledging that fact. Anthropology should stop striving to build a better database about cultural behavior and should turn to developing a more humanistic interpretation of cultures. The new framework holds that it may be more enlightening to investigate the biases of earlier texts than to continue with **empirical** methodologies.

1. The author implies which of the following about most cultural anthropologists working prior to the 1970s?
 - A. They argued that scientific knowledge was socially constructed.
 - B. They were explicit in acknowledging the biases inherent in scientific investigation.
 - C. They regarded scientific knowledge as consisting of empirical truths.
 - D. They shared the same conscious and unconscious biases.
 - E. They acknowledged the need for a new scientific framework.
2. According to the passage, “many cultural anthropologists” today would agree that anthropologists should
 - A. build a better, less subjective database about cultural behavior
 - B. strive to improve the empirical methodologies used until the 1970s

- C. reject the notion that scientific knowledge is socially constructed
- D. turn to examining older anthropological texts for unacknowledged biases
- E. integrate humanistic interpretations with empirical methodologies

Passage 4

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

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

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

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

C. It relieved peer pressure to conform to traditional values.

Passage 5

Although vastly popular during its time, much nineteenth-century women's fiction in the United States went unread by the twentieth-century educated elite, who were taught to ignore it as didactic. However, American literature has a tradition of didacticism going back to its **Puritan** roots, shifting over time from sermons and poetic transcripts into novels, which proved to be perfect vehicles for **conveying** social values. **In the nineteenth century, critics reviled Poe for neglecting to conclude his stories with pithy moral tags, while Longfellow was canonized for his didactic verse.** Although **rhetorical** changes favoring the anti-didactic can be detected as nineteenth-century American 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-century 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 critics.
 - E. It explains why Poe's stories were more popular than Longfellow's verse during the nineteenth century.
2. In the context in which it appears, “conveying” most nearly means
 - A. carrying
 - B. transferring
 - C. granting
 - D. imparting
 - E. projecting

Passage 6

During the **Pleistocene epoch**, several species of elephants isolated on islands **underwent** rapid

dwarfing. This phenomenon was not necessarily confined to the Pleistocene, but may have occurred much earlier in the Southeastern Asian islands, although evidence is fragmentary. Several explanations are possible for this dwarfing. For example, islands often have not been colonized by large predators or are too small to hold viable predator populations. Once free from predation pressure, large body size is of little advantage to herbivores. Additionally, 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 **reversed** 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 7

In the early twentieth century, small magazines and **the innovative graphics used on them** created **the face of** the **avant-guard.** **It was a look** that signaled progressive ideas and unconventionality because it **dispensed with** the cardinal rule of graphic design: to take an idea and make it visually clear, concise, and instantly understood. Instead, graphics produced by avant-guard artists exclusively for the avant-guard (as opposed to their advertising work) were usually difficult to decipher, ambiguous, or

nonsensical. This overturning of convention, this assailing of standard graphic and typographic formats, was part of a search for intellectual freedom. The impulse toward liberation enabled avant-guardists to see with fresh eyes untried possibilities for arranging and relating words and images on paper.

1. According to the passage, the primary purpose of conventional graphic design is to

- A. render unpopular ideas palatable to a wider audience
- B. capture readers' attention with bold fonts
- C. communicate nonsensical notions to a wide public
- D. communicate ideas as efficiently and unambiguously as possible
- E. introduce previously unknown ideas to the general public

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

2. According to the passage, avant-guard artists of the early twentieth-century created ambiguous or nonsensical graphics as part of an attempt to

- A. expand the potential for expression through visual art
- B. compete with advertisements for reader's attention
- C. encourage the expansion of small magazines

Passage 8

According to 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 introduced it to the rest of the world. Modern European states, they argue, emerged 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, obscures the internal cultural and linguistic diversity of states that could more accurately be called “conquest states.” The resurgence 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 assertion of cultural differences threatens to reveal ethnocentric beliefs and practices upon which conquest states were historically founded and thus 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

Passage 9

From 1910 to 1913, women **suffragists** in the United States organized annual **parades**—activity traditionally conducted by men to proclaim solidarity in some cause—not only as a public expression of suffragist solidarity but also a conscious **transgression** of the **rules of social order**: women’s very presence in the streets challenged traditional notions of femininity and restrictions on women’s conduct. While recognizing the parade’s **rhetorical** force as a vehicle for social change, scholars have recently

begun to examine its drawbacks as a form of protest. Lumsden characterizes the American suffrage parade as a “double-edged sword”, arguing that women’s efforts to proclaim their solidarity left them open to patronizing commentary from **press** and public and to organized opposition from antisuffragists.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that men’s and women’s parades were similar in that both
 - A. were employed as rhetorical vehicles for social change
 - B. were regarded as violating contemporary standards of public decorum
 - C. made participants vulnerable to organized opposition
 - D. were largely ineffective as forms of protest
 - E. were intended by their participants as public declarations of solidarity
2. The passage suggests which of the following about proponents of the “rules of social order?”
 - A. They frowned upon public displays such as parades.
 - B. They had ulterior motives for objecting to women’s participation in suffrage parades.
 - C. They formed the core of the organized opposition to women suffrage.
 - D. They believed that it was unfeminine for women to march in suffrage parades.
 - E. They supported women’s rights to vote but disapprove some of the methods that suffragists employed to gain that right.

Passage 10

Unlike most Jane Austen scholarship before 1980, much recent scholarship analyzes the novels of Austen, who lived from 1775 to 1817, in the context of Austen’s tumultuous times, which saw the French and American revolutions and the Napoleonic Wars. Yet Frantz notes another revolution, rarely mentioned in Austen scholarship: the Great **Masculine Renunciation** that altered conventions in men’s dress and behavior. During the later eighteenth century, wealthy gentlemen exchanged the **velvets** and **satins** long in fashion for **somber** **woolen** suits. Frantz contends that this change reflected deeper cultural changes. The value once placed on men’s **expressiveness**, reflected in Mackenzie’s novel *The Man of Feeling* (1771), gave way to a preference for **emotional restraint**. In Austen’s novels, the heroine often struggles to **glimpse** the true nature of hero beneath his reserved **exterior**.

1. The author of the passage mentions *The Man of Feeling* (1771) in order to

- A. contrast Mackenzie's reasons for writing novels with those of Austen
- B. introduce evidence regarding the influence of particular writers on Austen
- C. corroborate a claim that a convention of masculine behavior changed during Austen's lifetime
- D. suggest that Austen's novels were more reflective of their historical context than Mackenzie's had been
- E. challenge a particular misconception about the modes of behavior common among gentlemen in the later eighteenth century
2. The passage suggests which of the following about scholarship on Jane Austen?
- A. Much recent scholarship has begun to place greater emphasis on gender conventions governing men's behavior during Austen's lifetime.
- B. Some scholarship has debated whether Austen's novels depict emotional restraint as an admirable quality.
- C. Certain scholars argue that Austen's novels do not accurately reflect cultural changes during Austen's lifetime that changed the way gentlemen dressed and behaved.
- D. After 1980, scholarship on Austen shifted toward a greater emphasis on the historical context in which she wrote.
- E. With few exceptions, recent scholarship depicts Austen as a writer who had little interest in the tumultuous events of her time.

Passage 11

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

1. According to the passage, both Bulosan and Espiritu do which of the following in their work?
- A. Consider generational differences in Filipino immigrants' responses to life in the United States

- B. Attempt to make allowance for the demographic variations among Filipino immigrants to the United States
- C. Employ fiction in addition to documenting actual life histories of Filipino immigrants to the United States
- D. Represent how life in the United States has affected immigrants' sense of Filipino identity
- E. Examine the effects on Filipinos in the United States of the 1934 American curb on Filipino immigration
2. In the context in which it appears, “graphically” most nearly means
- A. in writing
- B. by means of drawing
- C. impressionistically
- D. diagrammatically
- E. vividly

Passage 12

1800 Thomas Dilworth's *New Guide to the English Dialogue* was being widely used to teach reading in the United States. Dilworth's **primer**, unlike earlier ones, stressed the importance of children's understanding what they read. While it is in fact unlikely that children would have recognized all the vocabulary Dilworth used, that was at least his stated goal. Dilworth recognized that primers should enable children to decode words from print with the form of language they already knew: speech. In contrast, many **earlier authors** assumed that, just as introductory Latin texts taught children an unknown language, introductory English texts should teach English as if it, too, were an unknown language—such their **esoteric** choice of vocabulary, it **in effect** became unknown.

1. According to the passage, the “earlier authors” adopted a model for English instruction that
- A. mirrored the practice used in Latin instruction
- B. was originally formulated by Dilworth
- C. was less esoteric than that adopted by Dilworth
- D. stressed familiarity with the peculiarities of English spelling
- E. emphasized the importance of fluent and articulate speech
2. The author of the passage would probably agree with which of the following criticisms of English

primers predating Dilworth's?

- A. Their Latinate grammatical terms poorly described the structures of English.
- B. They failed to make effective use of the knowledge of language a child already possessed.
- C. Their texts typically focused on subject matter that held little intrinsic interest for their readers.
- D. They neglected to teach the language in a sufficiently systematic way.
- E. They required a pedagogical method that few American teachers of the era possessed.

Passage 13

Many scholars have argued that government investment in manufacturing in the southern United States during the Second World War **spurred** a regional economic boom that lasted into the postwar period. But much of this investment went to specialized plants, many of them unsuitable for postwar production. Large-scale, wartime government funding led to a massive increase in the number and scale of **munitions** facilities. By the war's end, 216 munitions establishment costing more than \$3.5 billion had been built, many of them located in the south. Indeed, according to one estimate, more than 70 percent of **federally** financed manufacturing construction capital in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee went into munitions plants.

Even in the northern regions with strong prewar manufacturing economics, these plants were difficult to deal with once the **imperative** of war had been removed. In the south few industrialists had the capacity or desire to transform these factories to a peacetime function. Accordingly, at war's end almost all of the southern munitions facilities were shut down, placed on standby, operated at a very low capacity, or converted to nonmanufacturing functions, usually storage. Although some reopened a few years later for use during the Korean War, the impact of the special plants on the South's postwar economy was **marginal at best.**

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. propose an alternative explanation
 - B. challenge a widely held position
 - C. contrast two views of a phenomenon
 - D. explain why a particular claim has been influential
 - E. evaluate evidence used to support a particular view

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

2. According to the passage, some southern munitions plants built in the South during the Second World War were
- A. later reopened and used once more as munitions plants
 - B. used for nonmanufacturing purposes after the war
 - C. originally envisioned as continuing to manufacture munitions at high capacity even after the war had ended
3. In the passage, the mention of “Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee” serves primarily to
- A. suggest that some states were better than others at anticipating postwar economic needs
 - B. identify evidence used to support a view held by scholars mentioned at the beginning of the passage
 - C. suggest that federal investment in some kinds of manufacturing was excessive
 - D. identify the states that received the largest allocations of federal funds
 - E. provide information to support a point about the nature of government investment made earlier in the paragraph

Passage 14

Although the 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, ^{Q2}**the archaeologists 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 ^{Q1}**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. Archaeologist 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

Passage 15

Feminist scholars have tended to regard women in the nineteenth-century United States who elected to remain single as champions of women’s autonomy and as critics of marriage as an **oppressive** institution. Indeed, many nineteenth-century American women who participated in reform movements or who distinguished themselves as writers and professionals were single. Yet this view of single women tends to distort the meaning of their choices. The nineteenth century saw the elevation of marriage for love as a spiritual ideal. Consequently, it became socially acceptable for women not to marry if such an ideal marriage could not be realized with an available **suitor**. Thus, many women’s choice to remain single reflected not a negative view of marriage but a highly idealistic one.

1. The author of the passage implies that many nineteenth-century American women chose to remain single because they

A. believed that marriage required them to give up much of their autonomy

B. had attitudes toward marriage that were influenced by contemporary reform movements

C. wanted to take advantage of increasing opportunities to distinguish themselves as professionals

D. doubted that their own marriage would live up to their notion of what a marriage ought to be

E. had a negative view of marriage fostered by a change in social attitudes during the nineteenth century

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

2. The author of the passage suggests that the feminist scholars mentioned in the first sentence distort the meaning of certain nineteenth-century American women's choices by
- A. ascribing those choices to a particular attitude toward marriage
 - B. ignoring evidence about single women's motives for becoming writers or professionals
 - C. overestimating the number of nineteenth-century American women who were single by choice.

Passage 16

Many researchers attribute the large number of physiological and behavioral similarities between birds and mammals, which have separate evolutionary histories, to endothermy (a thermoregulatory strategy whereby warm body temperature is maintained through internal heat sources). However, Farmer argues that parental care rather than endothermy is the key to understanding the similarities between mammals and birds. According to Farmer, while endothermy provides an explanation for a few similarities, such as the presence of body insulation, endothermy is just one characteristic among many related to parental care. The two purported advantages of endothermy that have been most frequently cited by researchers are an expanded range of inhabitable environments and the ability to sustain vigorous exercise. But metabolism has to increase substantially (at great energy cost) therefore **conferring** any significant thermoregulatory advantage in terms of the former, and there is no **causal** biological linkage to explain why endothermy would be essential to sustain exercise. Farmer argues instead that endothermy evolved as a means to control incubation temperature and that the ability to sustain exercise evolved separately, as a means to improve a parent's ability to forage and provision its young.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- A. present a scientific theory that challenges a widely held theory
 - B. summarize the basis for a large body of scientific research
 - C. defend an established scientific theory in light of recent criticism
 - D. express skepticism about the results obtained by a particular researcher
 - E. compare the results of two particular scientific studies
2. Which of the following best characterizes the organization of the passage as a whole?

- A. A position is noted, an alternative to that position is introduced, and then several points in support of the alternative are discussed.
- B. A theory is discussed, an inconsistency within that theory is illustrated, and then a recommendation is made for further inquiry.
- C. Certain research results are described, the significance of those results is explained, and then a novel interpretation of those results is summarized.
- D. A question is posed, a possible answer to that question is suggested, and then evidence is provided to corroborate that answer.
- E. A debate is outlined, contrasting viewpoints within the debate are discussed, and then one viewpoint is demonstrated to be correct.
3. According to the passage, Farmer concedes that endothermy provides an explanation for which of the following features shared by birds and mammals?
- A. The ability to forage
- B. The ability to sustain exercise
- C. The instinct to care for offspring
- D. Flexibility in habitat usage
- E. Body insulation

Passage 17

Prominent among theories of the function of sleep is Meddis' **immobilization** hypothesis, which holds that sleep, rather than serving a **restorative** function, plays a protective role during times that animals cannot be usefully engaged in other activities. **Meddis reasoned that animals not immediately threatened by predators would be safer if they passed the time sleeping.**

However, that hypothesis cannot easily explain why one often observes a **rebound** in sleep time or intensity following a period of sleep deprivation. Neither does the hypothesis explain the existence of various states of sleep, which themselves may be associated with different functions.

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

1. According to the passage, the immobilization hypothesis fails to account for which of the following facts?

- A. That sleep does not appear to be a uniform and unchanging state
 - B. That under certain conditions animals appear to need more sleep than usual
 - C. That animals rarely sleep when a predator has been detected nearby
2. In the context of the passage as a whole, the highlighted portion serves primarily to
- A. present the thinking that led scientists to qualify a widely accepted view
 - B. describe the basis on which a hypothesis was advanced
 - C. illustrate the kind of reasoning that is applied in a branch of science
 - D. explain how a hypothesis can be tested empirically
 - E. relate the analysis that refined a tentative explanation

Passage 18

In 1919 Britain experienced its largest ever reduction in industrial working hours, to 48 per week. In Dowie's view the 48-hour week played a central role in Britain's poor economic performance during the 1920s. Dowie argued that the reduction, together with rapid wage growth, drove up prices. However, Greasley and Oxley found that the First World War (1914-1918) constituted a more powerful negative macroeconomic shock to Britain's competitiveness. And Scott argues that Dowie's thesis ignores considerable evidence that hourly productivity improves when hours are reduced from a high base level. Crucially, Dowie's thesis does not acknowledge that hours were reduced to around 48 hours a week for industrial workers in most industrialized nations at this time so far—undermining any potential impact of reduced hours on industrial productivity relative to other nations.

1. Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest support for Scott's argument?
- A. Companies have generally found that part-time employees are less productive than full-time ones.
 - B. When the total number of hours worked at a company increases owing to the addition of more employees, the usual result is improved productivity at the company.
 - C. When the total hours worked by all employees per week in two companies are equivalent, hourly productivity tends to be equivalent as well.
 - D. Companies whose employees usually work a high number of hours tend to have greater total costs than do similar companies whose employees work fewer hours.
 - E. Companies have found that total output per employee is not necessarily changed by reductions in the number of hours worked per employee.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that in the view of Greasley and Oxley
- A. a reduced workweek was ultimately beneficial to employees
 - B. the economic effects of the reduction in working hours in 1919 were brief
 - C. Britain became less economically competitive in the 1920s
 - D. reduced working hours were the primary cause of the economic changes observed by Dowie
 - E. the changes in economic performance in Britain in the 1920s were unforeseen

Passage 19

The finding that there were rock-melting temperatures on **asteroids** for sustained periods is puzzling: asteroids' heat source is unknown, and unlike planet-sized bodies, such small bodies quickly dissipate heat. Rubin suggests that asteroids' heat could have derived from collisions between asteroids. Skeptics have argued that a single impact would raise an asteroid's overall temperature very little and that asteroids would cool too quickly between impacts to accumulate much heat. However, these objections assumed that asteroids are dense, solid bodies. A recent discovery that asteroids are highly porous makes Rubin's hypothesis more plausible. When solid bodies collide, much debris is ejected, dissipating energy. Impacts on porous bodies generate less debris, so more energy goes into producing heat. Heat could be retained as debris fall back into impact **craters**, creating an insulating blanket.

1. The passage suggests that one factor that has made it difficult to account for the temperatures once reached by asteroids is
- A. a miscalculation of the frequency of asteroid collisions
 - B. a misconception about asteroids' density
 - C. a mistaken assumption about what the heat source of the asteroids was
 - D. an underestimation of the rate at which small bodies lose heat
 - E. an erroneous view of how asteroids were formed

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

2. It can be inferred from the passage that Rubin disagrees with skeptics mentioned in the passage about which of the following?
- A. Whether porous bodies generate less debris when struck than do solid bodies

- B. The temperatures asteroids would have to reach for their rocks to have melted
- C. The likely effect of impacts on asteroids' temperatures

Passage 20

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

- Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?
 - It states a viewpoint about Franklin with which the author disagrees.
 - It introduces new evidence about Franklin's role in the collaborative process.
 - It explains Franklin's reputation in terms of a broad scholarly phenomenon.
 - It emphasizes the extent to which Franklin relied on others in his workshop.
 - It describes Franklin's approach to writing scientific results.
- Emerson is mentioned in the passage primarily to
 - Identify the origin of a particular understanding of Franklin
 - Elaborate on a view of Franklin that the author takes issue with
 - Point to a controversial claim about Franklin's historical legacy
 - Introduce the question of who Franklin's main scientific influences were
 - Suggests that Franklin was resistant to collaboration with other scientists

Passage 21

There have long been dead zones—water too low in oxygen to sustain most forms of life—in the Gulf of Mexico, which receives the waters of the Mississippi River. Scientists studied sediment cores

from areas where the gulf's most recent dead zone occurred. The scientists dated the sediment and counted species of foraminifera (marine **protozoans**) in the sediment; these species thrive in low-oxygen waters. As far back as 1823, the foraminifera thrived especially during Mississippi River flood years (during which nutrients levels increase), suggesting that nutrients in floodwaters can trigger low-oxygen water. **The foraminifera in the core samples were most abundant after 1950, when farmers began using some fertilizer, which is rich in nutrients.** Researchers believe that increased use of fertilizer leads to more-extreme dead zones.

1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?

- A. It reconciles two opposing theories that were discussed earlier in the passage.
- B. It suggests what the initial impetus was for the studies mentioned earlier in the passage.
- C. It undermines a hypothesis that was presented in the preceding sentence.
- D. It describes a problem with the methodology of the studies discussed in the passage.
- E. It provides evidence supporting the belief mentioned in the final sentence of the passage.

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

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the “researchers” would agree with which of the following statements about the use of fertilizer?

- A. If farmers near the Mississippi River decreased the amount of fertilizer that they used, the severity of the dead zones could be diminished.
- B. If farmers near the Mississippi River continue their dependence upon fertilizers, foraminifera population will eventually decline.
- C. If farmers near the Mississippi River stopped using fertilizers altogether, there would no longer be dead zones.

Passage 22

Biologists know that some marine algae can create clouds by producing the gas **dimethyl sulphide** (DMS), which reacts with oxygen in air above the sea to form solid particles. These particles provide a surface on which water vapor can **condense** to form clouds. Lovelock **contends** that this process is part of global climatic-control system. According to Lovelock, Earth acts like a super organism, with all its

biological and physical systems cooperating to keep it healthy. He hypothesized that warmer conditions increase algal activity and DMS output, seeding more clouds, which cool the planet by blocking out the Sun. Then, as the climate cools, algal activity and DMS level decrease and the cycle continues. In response to biologists who question how organisms presumably working for their own selfish ends could have evolved to behave in a way that benefits not only the planet but the organisms as well, cooling benefits the algae, which remain at the ocean surface, because it allows the cooled upper layers of the ocean to sink, and then the circulating water carries nutrients upward from the depths below. Algae may also benefit from nitrogen raining down from clouds they have helped to form.

1. According to the passage, which of the following occurs as a result of cooling in the upper layers of the ocean?
 - A. The concentration of oxygen in the air above the ocean's surface decreases.
 - B. The concentration of DMS in the air above the ocean's surface increases.
 - C. The nutrient supply at the surface of the ocean is replenished.
 - D. Cloud formation increases over the ocean.
 - E. Marine algae make more efficient use of nutrients.
2. Which of the following is most similar to the role played by marine algae in the global climate control system proposed by Lovelock?
 - A. A fan that continually replaces stale air in a room with fresh air from outside.
 - B. A thermostat that automatically controls an air-conditioning system.
 - C. An insulating blanket that retains heat.
 - D. A filter used to purify water.
 - E. A dehumidifier that constantly removes moisture from the air in a room.
3. The passage mentions the possible benefit to algae of nitrogen falling down in the rain most likely in order to
 - A. Provide support for Lovelock's response to an objection mentioned in the passage.
 - B. Suggest that the climatic effects of DMS production have been underestimated.
 - C. Acknowledge that Lovelock's hypothesis is based in part on speculation.
 - D. Demonstrate that DMS production alters the planet in more than one way.
 - E. Assert that algae are the sole beneficiaries of DMS production.

Passage 23

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 evidence for widespread glaciation until 2.3 billion years ago. Sagan and Mullen suggested in the 1970s that ammonia, a greenhouse gas, warmed early Earth's atmosphere, but subsequent research showed that the Sun's ultraviolet rays rapidly 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—methanogens—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 thought to be related.
 - B. It describes how a hypothesis might account for the timing of a phenomenon described 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 24

Some researchers claim that cetaceans—whales and dolphins—have culture, which the

researchers define as the ability to learn from one another. Skeptics, however, demand clear evidence that cetaceans can acquire new behaviors through some form of social learning, preferably clear-cut instances of imitation or teaching. But such evidence is difficult to obtain. While few people doubt that captive cetaceans are adept at imitation or that they reproduce behaviors taught by researchers, biologists seeking insight into cetaceans' behavior in their natural habitats must rely on **deduction** rather than experiments. **If members of a particular group share behaviors that do not result from genetic inheritance or environmental variation, then they have almost certainly learned them by watching, following, or listening to other animals.**

1. Which of the following best describe the function of the highlighted sentence?
 - A. It identifies a factor that complicates biologists' ability to draw conclusions about the behavior of cetaceans in their natural environments.
 - B. It illustrates the kind of deduction mentioned in the preceding sentence.
 - C. It explains why skeptics have remained unpersuaded by evidence that has been put forward in support of the claim that cetaceans have culture.
 - D. It introduces a claim that would be dismissed by both supporters and opponents of the view that cetaceans have culture.
 - E. It notes a previously overlooked factor that might shed light on the question of whether cetaceans have culture.

2. The passage suggests which of the following about captive cetaceans?
 - A. Whether they are engaged in social learning is a subject of disagreement among biologists.
 - B. Their ability to imitate new behaviors is more extensive than that of noncaptive cetaceans.
 - C. They exhibit few behaviors that have not also been observed in cetaceans in their natural habitats.
 - D. They appear to adopt new behaviors more quickly than noncaptive cetaceans.
 - E. They exhibit tendencies that suggest a capacity for the kind of behavior that qualifies as cultural.

Passage 25

Hotter and more massive than the Sun, stars called "stragglers" are puzzling to astronomers because such rapidly burning stars would not be expected to persist in ancient star clusters. **Some researchers believe that the typical blue stragglers formed when two ancient, lower-mass stars collide and merge form more massive, hotter star.** Peter Leonard theorizes alternatively that in low

density globular clusters, where mergers between single stars occur too infrequently to account for the observed quantity of blue stragglers, these stragglers are created instead by a group of stars. He suggests that a pair of stars already orbiting each other presents a **larger target** for a third star or another pair. Once this new grouping forms, close encounters between the stars could **prompt** any two to merge as a blue straggler. Leonard's model predicts that each blue straggler has a distant orbiting companion—as appears true of many blue stragglers in the M67 cluster of the Milky Way galaxy.

1. The reference to a “larger target” serves primarily to suggest why a
 - A. blue straggler would be more likely to collide and merge with another star than would be a lower-mass star
 - B. pair of stars would be more likely to encounter other stars than would the typical blue straggler
 - C. pair of stars would be more likely to interact with other stars than would a single star
 - D. blue straggler would be more likely to interact with a pair of stars than it would with a third star
 - E. third star would be more likely to encounter a pair than it would to encounter a blue straggler
2. Information presented in the passage suggests which of the following about blue stragglers?
 - A. They originate from stars that are hotter and more massive than the Sun.
 - B. They are burning more rapidly than other types of stars observed in ancient star clusters.
 - C. They are older than most other types of stars within the same star cluster.
 - D. They are less numerous in low-density globular clusters than are pairs of stars.
 - E. They generally originate from the oldest stars among those found in ancient star clusters.
3. The passage cites which of the following as evidence undermining the theory presented in the second sentence?
 - A. A discrepancy between the number of mergers between single stars in certain low-density globular clusters and that in other low-density globular clusters
 - B. A discrepancy between the heat and mass of blue stragglers formed by one type of process and the heat and mass of blue stragglers formed by another type of process
 - C. A discrepancy between the frequency of star mergers in low-density globular clusters and those in high-density globular clusters
 - D. A discrepancy between the amount of heat and mass of ancient single stars and that of blue stragglers
 - E. A discrepancy between the number of mergers between single stars in certain star clusters and the

number of blue stragglers in those clusters

Passage 26

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

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

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

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

Passage 27

MacArthur and Wilson suggested that the biodiversity of an island will vary in direct proportion to a function of the island's size (i.e., larger islands can support a greater number of species) and in **inverse** proportion to a function of its distance from the mainland (i.e., many remote islands will tend to support fewer species). Reduced biodiversity in an island context is likely to require significant adaptation on the part of colonizing human populations. Evans argues that this limitation makes islands ideal laboratories for the study of human adaptations to the natural environment, whilst Renfrew and Wagstaff, in the introduction to their study of Melos, focus on this limitation in biodiversity as a "significant characteristic of the island ecosystem." For human communities, however, this limitation may potentially be offset by other factors. The reduced biodiversity of an island ecosystem applies only to terrestrial resources: the resources of the sea will be as rich as on any other coastal area, and may be equally important to human communities. A small island such as Malta or Melos allows all communities direct access to the sea, providing an important nutritional "safety net," as well as an element of dietary diversity, which may actually give island communities an advantage over their **landlocked** counterparts. Islands may also have specific nonbiological resources (such as **obsidian** on Melos), which may be used in exchange with communities on other islands and adjacent mainlands.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. evaluate two contrasting approaches to island biodiversity
- B. discuss the relevance of certain data pertaining to island biodiversity
- C. call into question a particular understanding of island biodiversity
- D. consider various reasons for reduced biodiversity on islands
- E. contrast large and small islands in terms of overall biodiversity

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

2. According to the author, factors of potential importance to human communities on islands include

- A. the accessibility of the sea's resources
- B. a diet superior in some respects to the diet of landlocked communities
- C. nonbiological resources that can be exploited

3. The author suggests that in considering the biodiversity of islands, Evans

- A. focuses too exclusively on terrestrial resources
- B. misunderstands the relationship between an island's size and its terrestrial resources

- C. misinterprets the work of MacArthur and Wilson
- D. is wrong to assume that more remote islands support fewer species
- E. downplays the ways that human communities adapt to island biodiversity

Passage 28

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

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

1. The author of the passage suggests that Mary McCarthy's writing is characterized by
 - A. The use in her essays of devices more typical in works of fiction
 - B. A narrowing of the differences between narrative and expository prose
 - C. Careful attention to factual accuracy.
2. In the context in which it appears, "discursive" most nearly means
 - A. Prolific
 - B. Sophistic
 - C. Rambling
 - D. Analytical
 - E. Circuitous

Passage 29

Some archaeologists speculate that the Americas might have been initially colonized between 40,000 and 25,000 years ago. However, to support this theory it is necessary to explain the absence of

generally accepted habitation sites for that time interval in what is now the United States. Australia, which has a smaller land area than the United States, has many such sites, supporting the generally accepted claim that the continent was colonized by humans at least 40,000 years ago. Australia is less densely populated (resulting in lower chances of discovering sites) and with its overall greater aridity would have presented conditions less favorable for hunter-gatherer occupation. Proportionally, at least as much land area has been lost from the coastal regions of Australia because of postglacial sea-level rise as in the United States, so any coastal archaeological record in Australia should have been depleted about as much as a coastal record in the United States. Since there are so many resource-rich rivers leading inland from the United States coastlines, it seems implausible that a growing population of humans would have confined itself to coasts for thousands of years. If inhabitants were present 25,000 years ago, the chances of their appearing in the archaeological record would seem to be greater than for Australia.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with doing which of the following?
 - A. Presenting an objection to a claim
 - B. Accounting for an apparent anomaly
 - C. Outlining an alternative interpretation
 - D. Correcting a particular misconception
 - E. Questioning the validity of a comparison

2. The author of the passage implies which of the following about 25,000 years ago?
 - A. The coastline of the region that is now the United States is longer than it was 40,000 years ago.
 - B. Rivers in what is now the United States were numerous than they are now.
 - C. Australia was less densely populated at that time than was the region that is now the United States.
 - D. Australia's climate was significantly drier than it is now.
 - E. Global sea level was lower than it is now.

3. The author of the passage implies that, in what is now the United States, archaeological evidence of inhabitation in the period from 40,000 to 25,000 years ago is lacking because that region is
 - A. had its oldest habitation sites inundated following a postglacial rise in sea level
 - B. has many resource-rich rivers that facilitated the dispersal of early inhabitants from an initial concentration in coastal areas
 - C. was sparsely populated until about 25,000 years ago

- D. was colonized less than 25,000 years ago
- E. was inhabited only by hunter-gatherers until 25,000 years ago

Passage 30

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 disease, including cancer, diabetes, and neurodegenerative illness, are forestalled. ^{Q2}**This phenomenon was long attributed to a simple slowing of metabolism** (cells' production of energy from fuel molecules) and consequent reproduction of its toxic by-products in response to less food. In fact, however, calorie restriction does not slow mammalian metabolism, and ^{Q1}**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.

- In the passage, the function of the highlighted portion is to
 - Provide specific examples of organisms whose longevity does not increase in response to calorie restriction.
 - Illustrate the probable means by which organisms placed on a calorie-restriction diet compensate for the reduction in available food-based level.
 - Suggest the mechanism that is responsible for prolonging the life of organism whose calorie intake is significantly reduced.
 - Give an example that explain why scientists' thinking about the physiological effects of calorie restriction changed.
 - Distinguish the different ways that mammalian and non-mammalian metabolisms respond to significant reductions in calorie intake

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

- The passage implies which of the following about the explanation mentioned in the highlighted text?
 - There are empirical findings that conflict with a presumption of the explanation.
 - The explanation predicts that the effect of calorie restriction on longevity will be the greatest for the species with the highest rate of metabolism.

C. The explanation predicts that the effects of calorie restriction will be uniformly positive.

Passage 31

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

1. The purpose of the passage is to
 - A. analyze the events that contributed to an economic phenomenon
 - B. present different views on the nature and impact of an economic phenomenon
 - C. distinguish between the short-term and long-term effects of an economic phenomenon
 - D. challenge a dominant theory about how to solve the problems created by an economic phenomenon
 - E. present new evidence to suggest that an economic phenomenon is more complex than had previously been believed
2. Which of the following, if true, would most tend to weaken the deindustrialization thesis of Bluestone and Harrison?
 - A. a survey of the spouses of former industrial workers reveals a significant increase in the number of working spouses since the mid-1960s.
 - B. data from the most recent United States census show that fewer individuals list their occupation as industrial worker than in the census from ten years earlier.

- C. a random survey of United States consumers indicates that a majority of those surveyed would prefer to buy United States-manufacturing goods if given the opportunity.
- D. A recent study indicates that large numbers of former industrial workers have retrained and found employment as skilled, highly-paid computer workers.
- E. Interviews with representatives at major agencies for temporary employment in the United States suggest that they value the skills of former industrial workers.
3. It can be inferred from the passage that the highlighted “critics” believe which of the following about “hourglass” effect?
- A. It involves the relegation of industrial workers to less desirable jobs.
- B. It requires that workers make short-term sacrifices to achieve long-term gains.
- C. It affects non-unionized workers more strongly than it does unionized workers.
- D. It represents an increase in unemployment for those in the service sector.
- E. It threatens the status of the technological and financial elite.

Passage 32

Some historians question the widely held belief that continually improving education led to **gradual** African American **empowerment** in the southern United States from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. They note that the development of Black educational institutions in the segregated South was never rapid or steady: disparities between Black and White schools sometimes grew in the early decades of the twentieth century. And African Americans’ educational gains did not bring commensurate economic gains. Starting in the 1940s, even as Black and White schools in the South moved steadily toward equality, Black southerners remained politically marginalized and experienced systematic job discrimination. Although Black schools had achieved near parity with White schools in per capita spending and teachers’ salaries by 1965, African Americans’ income still lagged behind that of Whites. **Nonetheless, educational progress did contribute toward economic and political empowerment.** African Americans’ campaigns to support Black schools fostered a sense of community, nurtured political determination, and often increased literacy. More significantly, politically outspoken Black newspapers achieved record circulation during the 1940s, just as the literacy rate among African Americans approached 90 percent. Finally, the leadership of the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s was composed largely of graduates of Black colleges.

1. The author of the passage refers to the fact that “disparities between Black and White schools sometimes grew in the early decades of the twentieth century” most likely in order to
- A. support the argument that the economic struggles of southern Blacks were largely due to educational inequalities
 - B. give an example of the differences between Black schools in the early part of the twentieth century and Black schools starting in the 1940s
 - C. illustrate the unevenness of the progress made by Black schools in the southern United States
 - D. help explain why Black remained politically marginalized and experienced systematic job discrimination in the segregated South
 - E. provide evidence that educational progress was a precondition for economic progress in the segregated South
2. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the highlighted sentence?
- A. It clarifies a point introduced in the preceding sentence.
 - B. It reiterates a point introduced in the first sentence of the passage.
 - C. It questions the accuracy of some of the evidence used to support the argument of the historians.
 - D. It introduces a perspective that runs contrary to the view of those who endorse the “belief.”
 - E. It qualifies the interpretation made by the historians.
3. The passage suggests which of the following about the Civil Rights movement?
- A. It gave rise to a rapid increase in the number of Black newspapers published in the South.
 - B. Its political effectiveness was greatly enhanced by the increased circulation of Black newspapers.
 - C. Its leadership benefited from improvements in education for African Americans.
 - D. It was the force primarily responsible for increasing per capita spending in Black schools.
 - E. It was responsible for changing many historians’ view of the relation between education and African American empowerment.

Passage 33

An influential early view held that ecosystems contain niches for a limited number of species and that competition for resources among species—whether native or nonnative invading ones—determines ecosystems’ species composition. However, factors other than competition often help explain invading

species' success. For example, the American grey squirrel, often cited as a classic example of competitively superior invading species, was introduced in England in 1876 and now thrives, while the native red squirrel population has declined. Although scientists have found gray squirrels to be more efficient foragers than red ones, they also note that even before the gray squirrel's arrival, Britain's red squirrel populations had a periodic tendency to die out, only to be subsequently reintroduced. Furthermore, many gray squirrels are silent carriers of a disease fatal to red squirrels.

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

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

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

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

Passage 34

The revival of mural painting that has occurred in San Francisco since the 1970s, especially among the Chicano population of the city's Mission District, has marked differences from its social realist forerunner 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 difference, however, is the process. In earlier twentieth-century Mexico, murals resulted from the vision of individual artists. But today's murals are characteristically 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 adequate 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

Passage 35

Although Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' novel *Doctor Zay* (1882) dominates critical discussion of Phelps' interest in woman doctors, preceding it were many little-known writings by Phelps. These writings **underscored** the achievements of already established women doctors, the **imperative** of **medically** educating and training women **in the face of pernicious** resistance, and the medical woman's **symbolic** value as an agent of **healing** in post-Civil War America. An exploration of this largely overlooked early **prose** demonstrates that Phelps played an instrumental role in **legitimizing** the American medical woman during a crucial earlier period when the number of women doctors in the United States increased substantially, but the woman doctor remained perhaps the most controversial new presence on the nation's **occupational** landscape.

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

1. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would be likely to agree with which of the following statements about Phelps' writing?
- A. While Phelps' earlier works did a great deal toward legitimizing the figure of the American woman doctor, her novel *Doctor Zay* did not.
- B. Critics have tended to underestimate the impact Phelps' earlier work had in helping to legitimize the figure of the American woman doctor during an important period.
- C. The substantial increase in the number of woman doctors in post-Civil War America was a more significant factor than was Phelps' writing in helping to legitimize woman doctors in post-Civil War America.

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

2. The passage provides information on which of the following?
- A. The public response to the emergence of women doctors during Phelps' lifetime
 - B. How Phelps' earlier works advanced the cause of American women doctors
 - C. The relative fame of *Doctor Zay* in comparison with Phelps' other writings

Passage 36

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

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

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

Passage 37

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 include being unable to understand **arithmetic** and having difficulty identifying one's fingers. There is still no agreement 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 therefore be functionally connected. A 2005 experiment had people perform some tasks requiring **dexterity** and others involving matching pairs of numbers, while an area of their parietal lobes—the left **angular gyrus**—was stimulated by a **magnetic** field. Facility at both sets of tasks was **impaired**.

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 38

Analyzing levels of proportional representation of American Indians **in state and local government jobs** is important for several reasons. First, the basic idea underlying the theory of representative **bureaucracy** is that the **demographic** composition of bureaucracy should mirror the

demographic composition of the general public. This is because in addition to its symbolic value, increased access to managerial position may lead to greater responsiveness on the part of policy makers to the policy interests of traditionally disadvantaged groups such as American Indians. Second, the focus on higher level jobs in bureaucracies (as opposed to non-managerial positions) is especially important because managerial positions represent a major source of economic progress for members of traditionally disadvantaged groups, as these jobs confer good salaries, benefits, status, security, and mobility. Third, it is important to know if there has been growth in the American Indian share of more desirable public sector positions over the last two decades. For instance, Peterson and Duncan argue that the population and power of American Indians have been growing in certain states. **Peterson and Duncan also suggest that this growth may reflect the possibility that American Indian population are becoming more active in nontraditional areas of politics, assimilating into mainstream culture, and securing with greater frequency leadership positions in non-tribal 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 that 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 response to interest 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 non-managerial position for those groups.
- E. The extent of this access tends to be similar across different disadvantaged groups.

Passage 39

Some attine ants carry vegetation into their nests and add **fungal** material, thereby creating “gardens” in which fungal food for the ants grow. Because the ants play the behaviorally active role, it seems compelling to say that they cultivate and control the passive fungi. But even if that is true, the symbiotic association has existed for so long that cultivar **traits** may have evolved in the fungi that benefit the fungi but not necessarily the ants. Furthermore, many microorganisms have developed sophisticated mechanisms to **manipulate** the physiology and behavior of their symbiotic animals. It is not implausible, therefore, that the ants’ fungi have evolved chemical and physiological schemes that alter ant behavior to serve the fungus’ reproductive interests, possibly even compromising the reproductive interests for the ant hosts.

1. The passage points out which of the following in order to explain the appeal of the notion that some attine ants cultivate and control fungus?
 - A. The ants play the behaviorally active roles in the symbiotic relationship.
 - B. The ants purposefully carry vegetation into their nests for their own consumption.
 - C. Fungus is physiologically a passive substance.
 - D. Other organisms are able to manipulate their symbiotic partners.
 - E. The chemical and physiological properties of the fungus are subject to ant influence.
2. In the context in which it appears, the word “manipulate” most nearly means
 - A. influence
 - B. oversee
 - C. coerce
 - D. deceive
 - E. outmaneuver

Passage 40

As of late 1980s, neither theorists nor large-scale computer climate models could accurately predict whether cloud systems would help or hurt a warming globe. Some studies suggested that a four percent increase in stratocumulus clouds over the ocean could compensate for a doubling in atmospheric carbon dioxide, preventing a potentially disastrous planetwide temperature increase. On the other hand, an increase in cirrus clouds could increase global warming.

That clouds represented the weakest element in climate models was illustrated by a study of fourteen such models. Comparing climate forecasts for a world with double the current amount of carbon dioxide, researchers found that the models agreed quite well if clouds were not included. But when clouds were incorporated, a wide range of forecasts was produced. With such discrepancies plaguing the models, scientists could not easily predict how quickly the world's climate would change, nor could they tell which regions would face dustier droughts or deadlier monsoons.

1. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. confirming a theory
 - B. supporting a statement
 - C. presenting new information
 - D. predicting future discoveries
 - E. comparing points of view
2. It can be inferred that one reason the fourteen models described in the passage failed to agree was that
 - A. they failed to incorporate the most up-to-date information about the effect of clouds on climate
 - B. they were based on faulty information about factors other than clouds that affect climate
 - C. they were based on different assumptions about the overall effects of clouds on climate
 - D. their originators disagreed about the kinds of forecasts the models should provide
 - E. their originators disagreed about the factors other than clouds that should be included in the models
3. The information in the passage suggests that scientists would have to answer which of the following questions in order to predict the effect of clouds on the warming of the globe?
 - A. What kinds of cloud systems will form over the Earth?
 - B. How can cloud systems be encouraged to form over the ocean?
 - C. What are the causes of the projected planetwide temperature increase?
 - D. What proportion of cloud systems are currently composed of cirrus clouds?

E. What proportion of the clouds in the atmosphere form over land masses?

Passage 41

Many theorists now doubt that heat loss from Earth's core and radioactive decay are sufficient by themselves to produce 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 argues 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 difference 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 separate and independent from the movement of Earth's tectonic plates, Shaw asserts that these processes are indivisible. Shaw's revolutionary "open-system" view 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 through 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 author's primary purpose is to
 - A. identify the influences informing a particular geological theory about the processes that have shaped Earth's surface
 - B. identify differences between two views of the extraterrestrial impactors and argues 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 that many have believed

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 Newton's could influence geology and plate tectonic theory.
 - C. distinguish between two sources of energy that contributed to the development of Earth's surface.

- D. point out a similarity between the surface of impactors and the surface of Earth.
- E. identify a feature of Shaw's view that deviates from current scientific theories.

3. The passage suggests which of the following about tectonic theory?

- A. It has led scientists to overlook an important contribution to classical geologists from Newton.
- B. It has been more successful than was classical geology in accounting for heat loss from.
- C. It is based on premise about Earth's processes discerned in Newton's thought.
- D. It has correctly explained the effects of extraterrestrial impactors on Earth's surface.
- E. It corrects a fundamental flaw in classical geology.

Passage 42

Human impacts on the natural environment during the later part of the Holocene (beginning about 4,000 years ago) **complicate** investigations into environmental change during that period because the signals produced by human-and climate-induced change are sometimes difficult to separate. For example, in the later Holocene, one indicator of increased **aridity** due to climate change is an increase in pollen from grasses, as forest vegetation gives way to grassland. Such a change in vegetation could alternatively be attributed to human impact in the form of agricultural development. **Examples of such human impact from 4,000 years ago would be small-scale, however, since the broad ecosystem changes brought about by the widespread adoption of agricultural technologies occurred later.**

1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?

- A. It provides an example of the kind of problems that often complicate investigations into environmental change.
- B. It call into question the reliability of the established dates for later Holocene agricultural development.
- C. It describes the nature of localized agricultural developments during the later Holocene.
- D. It outlines a hypothesis that draws on evidence discussed earlier in the passage.
- E. It limits the scope of a particular complication mentioned earlier in the passage.

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding environmental changes 4,000 years ago?

- A. No localized increases in grass pollen were caused by agricultural development.
- B. Increases in grass pollen were at least sometimes a reflection of an increase in aridity.
- C. Wholesale ecosystem changes probably resulted from agricultural development.
- D. Any small-scale changes occurring then would not be detectable now.
- E. Environmental change helped induce the adoption of agricultural technologies.

Passage 43

Meggers argued that agriculture depends on extracting nutrients from soils into edible crops, so premodern societies in Amazonia could never grow large because underlying soils are impoverished.

In Meggers' view the population size that a culture could reach depended upon the agricultural potential of its environment. Meggers accepted that fish and turtle resources of the Amazon made possible the long riverside villages the explorer Orellana described in 1542, but she dismissed as **exaggerated** Carvajal's estimates of tens of thousands of people in those settlements, and she was sure those settlements did not have inland counterparts. Supporting this point, the Omagua, a riverbank people and one of the greatest chiefdoms observed by Carvajal as a member of Orellana's expedition, regarded **hinterland** forests as **unpopulated wilderness**.

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

Passage 44

When selecting a nest, the female of the river blenny (a small fish) appears to be sensitive to both size and orientation. Blennies deposit their eggs preferably in nests under large stones and in nests facing southeast. Southeast-facing nests contain larger egg clutches, a fact that cannot be completely explained by differences in nest stone sizes. Moreover, in a recent study, **current speeds** upstream of the nest and at the nest entrance were similar for nests facing southeast and those facing in other directions. A southeast-facing entrance *per se* thus seems to be the specific nest feature preferred by females, rather than the effect of selective positioning on current at nest entrance. The reasons for this preference are unclear, however.

1. The passage is concerned with which of the following
 - A. Determining the different ways in which current speeds can influence the nesting preferences of female river blennies
 - B. Establishing nest orientation as a determining factor in egg laying among female river blennies
 - C. Questioning the importance of nest size as an influence on egg laying among female river blennies
 - D. Comparing the features of female river blennies that face southeast with those of nests facing in other directions
 - E. Examining how female river blennies determine the relative importance of nest size versus nest orientation
2. The author of the passage considers “current speeds” in order to
 - A. identify a factor that undermines the significance of nest stone size for female river blennies
 - B. indicate one possible advantage of river blenny nests that do not face southeast
 - C. eliminate a possible explanation for a nest orientation tendency among female river blennies
 - D. indicate why female river blennies are sensitive to both size and orientation of possible nests
 - E. suggest a reason why many female blennies prefer southeast-facing nests

Passage 45

The editors of the essay collection *Romantic biography* tell us repeatedly that biography is an invention of the Romantic period in British literature (late eighteenth and early nineteenth

centuries), yet we are never shown that process of invention motion. Hazlitt, the most prominent example of the Romantic biographer, is almost invisible. The Romantic period was not just the period in which biography was invented---or, rather, the period in which some of its informing principles were invented, since biography could just as easily be said to have originated in the **scandalous memoirs** that formed part of the pre-Romantic culture of the novel. It was also the period in which biography, through its sheer **ubiquity**, became an object of major ideological significance within British culture.

1. The passage mentions the "scandalous memoirs " that were written prior to the Romantic period primarily in order to

- A. indicate an alternative account of the origins of biography
- B. compare these memoirs to Romantic biography
- C. explain how biography became ubiquitous in British culture
- D. question the ideological significance accorded to biography
- E. suggest that biographies were not as popular as memoirs

2. According to the passage, biography attained great significance within British culture during the Romantic period because biographies

- A. were associated with scandal
- B. were easy to read and comprehend
- C. were so widespread in Britain at the time
- D. challenged conventional British ideologies
- E. contributed to the development of the novel

Passage 46

Our study revealed that nest-guarding **long-tailed skinks** (a species of **lizard**) homed (returned to their nests) more successfully when displaced shorter distances. There are two reasons why homing success rates decreased with increasing displacement distance. One possibility is that females were simply displaced too far to find their way home. **However, this is unlikely given that some individuals managed to find their way home from each distance we used.** The second possibility deals with **trade-offs** between the risks associated

with making a long return trip and the benefits of returning. Animals should expend energy only when the associated costs are low. As reptiles increase the time spent moving, their daily energy expenditure increases dramatically. The energetic costs of returning home and the chances that the eggs will have been preyed upon during the return trip both increase substantially as displacement distance increases. For example, the 130 hours (5.5 days) that female skinks spent returning from a distance of 300 meters is sufficient for an egg-eating snake to locate and prey upon the entire clutch. However, females with larger clutches were more likely to home at distances over 50 meters. For these females, the relative fitness benefits associated with having more eggs successfully hatch may outweigh the energetic costs of returning to a nest site, even if the nest may have already been preyed upon.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. question the validity of research on nest-guarding behavior in long-tailed skinks
 - B. consider explanations for a finding regarding long-tailed skinks
 - C. discuss the importance of homing for long-tailed skinks
 - D. describe the relationship between clutch size and homing success in long-tailed skinks
 - E. identify the benefits of a behavior common among long-tailed skinks

2. The claim in the highlighted sentence assumes which of the following about the individuals that managed to find their way home from each distance?
 - A. They were less able to detect egg-eating predators than were the other long-tailed skinks studied.
 - B. They were more averse to risk than were the other long-tailed skinks studied
 - C. They expended less energy when homing than did the other long-tailed skinks studied.
 - D. They did not possess better homing skills than did the other long-tailed skinks studied.
 - E. They had significantly smaller clutches than did the other long-tailed skinks studied.

3. The "second possibility" implies which of the following as a possible explanation for the female long-tailed skinks that failed to home from distances over 50 meters ?
 - A. They had relatively small clutches
 - B. They were unable to find their way home
 - C. They lacked sufficient energy to home successfully

- D. They had male long-tailed skinks guarding their clutches
- E. They detected evidence of egg-eating snakes In the vicinity of their nests.

Chapter 2 长篇阅读

Passage 1

Mary Barton, particularly in its early chapters, is a moving response to the suffering of the industrial worker in the England of the 1840s. What is most impressive about the book is the intense and painstaking effort made by the author, Elizabeth Gaskell, to convey the experience of everyday life in working class homes. Her method is partly documentary in nature: the novel includes such features as a carefully annotated reproduction of **dialect**, the exact details of food prices in an account of a tea party, an itemized description of the furniture of the Bartons' living room, and a transcription (again annotated) of the ballad "The Oldham Weaver". The interest of this record is considerable, even though the method has a slightly distancing effect.

As a member of the middle class, Gaskell could hardly help approaching working-class life as an outside observer and a reporter, and the reader of the novel is always conscious of this fact. But there is genuine imaginative re-creation in her accounts of the walk in Green Heys Fields, of tea at the Bartons' house, and of John Barton and his friend's discovery of the starving family in the cellar in the chapter "Poverty and Death." Indeed, for a similarly convincing re-creation of such families' emotions and responses (which are more crucial than the material details on which the mere reporter is apt to concentrate), the English novel had to wait 60 years for the early writing of D. H. Lawrence. If Gaskell never quite conveys the sense of full participation that would completely authenticate this aspect of *Mary Bartons*, she still brings to these scenes an intuitive recognition of feelings that has its own sufficient conviction.

The chapter "Old Aice's History" brilliantly dramatizes the situation of that early generation of workers brought from the villages and the countryside to the urban industrial centers. The account of Job Leigh, the weaver and naturalist who is devoted to the study of biology, vividly embodies one kind of response to an urban industrial environment: an affinity for living things that hardens, by its very contrast with its environment, into a kind of **crankiness**. The early chapters—about factory workers walking out in spring into Green Heys Fields, about Alice Wilson, remembering in her **cellar** the **twig**-gathering for **brooms** in the native village that she will never again see, about Job Leigh, intent on his **impaled** insects—capture the characteristic responses of a generation to **the new and crushing experience of industrialism**. The other early chapters **eloquently** portray the development of the

instinctive cooperation with each other that was already becoming an important tradition among workers.

1. It can be inferred from examples given in the last paragraph of the passage that which of the following was part of “the new and crushing experience of industrialism” for many members of the English working class in the nineteenth century.

- A. Extortionate food prices
- B. Geographical displacement
- C. Hazardous working conditions
- D. Alienation from fellow workers
- E. Dissolution of family ties

2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage believes that Mary Barton might have been an even better novel if Gaskell

- A. concentrated on the emotions of a single character
- B. made no attempt to re-create experiences of which she had no firsthand knowledge
- C. made no attempt to reproduce working-class dialects
- D. grown up in an industrial city
- E. managed to transcend her position as an outsider

3. Which of the following best describes the author’s attitude toward Gaskell’s use of the method of documentary record in *Mary Barton*?

- A. uncritical enthusiasm
- B. Unresolved ambivalence
- C. Qualified approval
- D. Resigned acceptance
- E. Mild irritation

4. Which of the following is most closely analogous to Job Leigh in *Mary Barton*, as that character is described in the passage?

- A. An entomologist who collected butterflies as a child
- B. A small-town attorney whose hobby is nature photography
- C. A young man who leaves his family’s dairy farm to start his own business

- D. A city dweller who raises exotic plants on the roof of his apartment building
- E. A union organizer who works in a textile mill under dangerous conditions

Passage 2

Although, recent years have seen substantial reductions in noxious pollutants from individual motor vehicles, the number of such vehicles has been steadily increasing, consequently, more than 100 cities in the United States still have levels of carbon monoxide, particulate matter, and ozone (generated by photochemical reactions with hydrocarbons from vehicle exhaust) that exceed legally established limits. There is a growing realization that the only effective way to achieve further reductions in vehicle emissions—short of a massive shift away from the private automobile—is to replace conventional diesel fuel and gasoline with cleaner-burning fuels such as compressed natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, ethanol, or methanol.

All of these alternatives are carbon-based fuels whose molecules are smaller and simpler than those of gasoline. These molecules burn more cleanly than gasoline, in part because they have fewer, if any, carbon-carbon bonds, and the hydrocarbons they do emit are less likely to generate ozone. The combustion of larger molecules, which have multiple carbon-carbon bonds, involves a more complex series of reactions. These reactions increase the probability of incomplete combustion and are more likely to release uncombusted and photochemically active hydrocarbon compounds into the atmosphere. On the other hand, alternative fuels do have drawbacks. Compressed natural gas would require that vehicles have a set of heavy fuel tanks—a serious liability in terms of performance and fuel efficiency—and liquefied petroleum gas faces fundamental limits on supply.

Ethanol and methanol, on the other hand, have important advantages over other carbon-based alternative fuels: they have a higher energy content per volume and would require minimal changes in the existing network for distributing motor fuel. Ethanol is commonly used as a gasoline supplement, but it is currently about twice as expensive as methanol, the low cost of which is one of its attractive features. Methanol's most attractive feature, however, is that it can reduce by about 90 percent the vehicle emissions that form ozone, the most serious urban air pollutant.

Like any alternative fuel, methanol has its critics. Yet much of the criticism is based on the use of “gasoline clone” vehicles that do not incorporate even the simplest design improvements that are made possible with the use of methanol. It is true, for example, that a given volume of methanol provides only about one-half of the energy that gasoline and diesel fuel do; other things being equal, the fuel tank would have to be somewhat larger and heavier. However, since methanol-fueled vehicles could be

designed to be much more efficient than “gasoline clone” vehicles fueled with methanol, they would need comparatively less fuel. Vehicles incorporating only the simplest of the engine improvements that methanol makes feasible would still contribute to an immediate lessening of urban air pollution.

1. According to the passage, incomplete combustion is more likely to occur with gasoline than with an alternative fuel because

- A. the combustion of gasoline releases photochemically active hydrocarbons
- B. the combustion of gasoline involves an intricate series of reactions
- C. gasoline molecules have a simple molecular structure
- D. gasoline is composed of small molecules.
- E. gasoline is a carbon-based fuel

2. Which of the following most closely parallels the situation described in the first sentence of the passage?

- A. Although a town reduces its public services in order to avoid a tax increase, the town's tax rate exceeds that of other towns in the surrounding area.
- B. Although a state passes strict laws to limit the type of toxic material that can be disposed of in public landfills, illegal dumping continues to increase.
- C. Although a town's citizens reduce their individual use of water, the town's water supplies continue to dwindle because of a steady increase in the total population of the town.
- D. Although a country attempts to increase the sale of domestic goods by adding a tax to the price of imported goods, the sale of imported goods within the country continues to increase.
- E. Although a country reduces the speed limit on its national highways, the number of fatalities caused by automobile accidents continues to increase.

3. It can be inferred from the passage that a vehicle specifically designed to use methanol for fuel would

- A. be somewhat lighter in total body weight than a conventional vehicle fueled with gasoline
- B. be more expensive to operate than a conventional vehicle fueled with gasoline
- C. have a larger and more powerful engine than a conventional vehicle fueled with gasoline
- D. have a larger and heavier fuel tank than a “gasoline clone” vehicle fueled with methanol
- E. average more miles per gallon than a “gasoline clone” vehicle fueled with methanol

4. The passage suggests which of the following about air pollution?
- A. Further attempts to reduce emissions from gasoline-fueled vehicles will not help lower urban air-pollution levels.
 - B. Attempts to reduce the pollutants that an individual gasoline-fueled vehicle emits have been largely unsuccessful.
 - C. Few serious attempts have been made to reduce the amount of pollutants emitted by gasoline-fueled vehicles.
 - D. Pollutants emitted by gasoline-fueled vehicles are not the most critical source of urban air pollution.
 - E. Reductions in pollutants emitted by individual vehicles have been offset by increases in pollution from sources other than gasoline-fueled vehicles.

Passage 3

Despite winning several prestigious literary awards of the day, when it first appeared, Alice Walker's *The Color Purple* generated critical unease over puzzling aspects of its compositions. In what, as one reviewer put it, was "clearly intended to be a realistic novel," many reviewers perceived violations of the conventions of the realistic novel form, pointing out variously that late in the book, the narrator protagonist Celie and her friends are propelled toward a happy ending with more velocity than credibility, that the letters from Nettie to her sister Celie intrude into the middle of the main action with little motivation or warrant, and that the device of Celie's letters to God is especially unrealistic inasmuch as it forgoes the concretizing details that traditionally have given the epistolary novel (that is, a novel composed of letters) its peculiar verisimilitude: the ruses to enable mailing letters, the cache, and especially the letters received in return.

Indeed, the violations of realistic convention are so flagrant that they might well call into question whether *The Color of Purple* is indeed intended to be a realistic novel, especially since there are indications that at least some of those aspects of the novel regarded by viewers as puzzling may constitutes its links to modes of writing other than Anglo-European nineteenth-century realism. For example, Henry Louis Gates, Jr., has recently located the letters to God within an African American tradition deriving from slave narrative, a tradition in which the act of writing is linked to a powerful deity who "speaks" through scripture and bestows literacy as an act of grace. For Gates, the concern with finding a voice, which he sees as the defining feature of African American literature, links Celie's letters with certain narrative aspects of Zora Neale Hurston's 1937 novel *Their Eyes Were Watching God*, the acknowledged predecessor of *The Color Purple*.

Gates's **paradigm** suggests how misleading it may be to assume that mainstream realist criteria are appropriate for evaluating *The Color Purple*. But in his preoccupation with voice as a primary element unifying both the speaking subject and the text as a whole Gates does not **elucidate** many of the more conventional structural features of Walker's novel. For instance, while the letters from Nettie clearly illustrate Nettie's acquisition of her own voice, Gates's focus on "voice" **sheds** little light on the *place* that these letters occupy in the narrative or on why the plot takes this sudden jump into geographically and culturally removed surroundings. What is needed is an evaluative paradigm that, rather than obscuring such startling structural features (which may actually be explicitly intended to undermine traditional Anglo-European novelistic conventions), confronts them, thus illuminating the deliberately **provocative** ways in which *The Color Purple* departs from the traditional models to which it has been compared.

1. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the letters from Nettie to Celie?

- A. They mark an unintended shift to geographically and culturally removed surroundings
- B. They may represent a conscious attempt to undermine certain novelistic conventions
- C. They are more closely connected to the main action of the novel than is at first apparent
- D. They owe more to the tradition of the slave narrative than do Celie's letters to God
- E. They illustrate the traditional concretizing details of the epistolary novel form

2. In the second paragraph, the author of the passage is primarily concerned with

- A. examining the ways in which *The Color Purple* echoes its acknowledged predecessor, *Their Eyes Were Watching God*
- B. providing an example of a critic who has adequately addressed the structural features of *The Color Purple*
- C. suggesting that literary models other than the nineteenth-century realistic novel may inform our understanding of *The Color Purple*
- D. demonstrating the ineffectiveness of a particularly scholarly attempt to suggest an alternative way of evaluating *The Color Purple*
- E. disputing the perceived notion that *The Color Purple* departs from conventions of the realistic novel form

3. According to the passage, an evaluative paradigm that confronts the startling structural features of

The Color Purple would accomplish which of the following?

- A. It would adequately explain why many reviewers of this novel have discerned its connections to the realistic novel tradition
- B. It would show the ways in which this novel differs from its reputed Anglo-European nineteenth-century models
- C. It would explicate the overarching role of voice in this novel
- D. It would address the ways in which this novel echoes the central themes of Hurston's *Their Eyes Are Watching God*
- E. It would reveal ways in which these structural features serve to parody novelistic conventions

4. The author of the passage suggests that Gates is most like the reviewers mentioned in the first paragraph in which of the following ways?

- A. He points out discrepancies between *The Color Purple* and other traditional epistolary novels
- B. He sees the concern with finding a voice as central to both *The Color Purple* and *Their Eyes Are Watching God*
- C. He assumes that *The Color Purple* is intended to be a novel primarily in the tradition of Anglo-American nineteenth-century realism
- D. He does not address many of the unsettling structural features of *The Color Purple*
- E. He recognizes the departure of *The Color Purple* from traditional Anglo-European realistic novel conventions.

Passage 4

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

There are many styles of blues, but the distinction of importance to Hughes is between the genres

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

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. describe the influence of folk and classic blues on blues poetry
 - B. analyze the effect of African American culture on blues poetry
 - C. demonstrate that the language used in Hughes’ blues poetry is colloquial
 - D. defend Hughes’ blues poetry against criticism that it is derivative
 - E. refute an accepted view of Hughes’ blues poetry style
2. The author of the passage uses the highlighted quotation primarily to
 - A. indicate how blues poetry should be performed
 - B. highlight the difficulties faced by writers of blues poetry
 - C. support the idea that blues poetry is a genre doomed to fail
 - D. illustrate the obstacles that blues poetry is unable to overcome



E. suggest that written forms of blues are less authentic than sung blues

3. It can be inferred from the passage that, as compared with the language of “Golden Brown Blues,” the language of “Young Gal’s Blues” is

- A. more colloquial
- B. more melodious
- C. marked by more allusions
- D. characterized by more conventional imagery
- E. more typical of classic blues song lyrics

4. According to the passage, Hughes’ blues poetry and classic blues are similar in which of the following ways?

- A. Both are improvised
- B. Both are written down
- C. Both are intended for the same audience
- D. Neither uses colloquial language
- E. Neither is professionally performed

Passage 5

In February 1848 the people of Paris rose in revolt against the constitutional monarchy of Louis-Philippe. Despite the existence of excellent narrative accounts, the February Days, as this revolt is called, have been largely ignored by social historians of the past two decades. For each of the three other major insurrections in nineteenth-century Paris—July 1830, June 1848, and May 1871—there exists at least a sketch of participants’ backgrounds and an analysis, more or less rigorous, of the reasons for the occurrence of the uprisings. Only in the case of the February Revolution do we lack a useful description of participants that might characterize it in the light of what social history has taught us about the process of revolutionary mobilization.

Two reasons for this relative neglect seem obvious. First, the **insurrection** of February has been overshadowed by that of June. The February Revolution overthrew a regime, to be sure, but met with so little resistance that it failed to generate any real sense of historical drama. Its successor, on the other hand, appeared to pit key socioeconomic groups in a life-or-death struggle and was widely seen by contemporary observers as marking a historical departure. Through their interpretations, which exert a

continuing influence on our understanding of the revolutionary process, the impact of the events of June has been **magnified**, while, as an unintended consequence, the significance of the February insurrection has been diminished. Second, like other “successful” insurrections, the events of February failed to generate the most desirable kinds of historical records. Although the June insurrection of 1848 and the Paris Commune of 1871 would be considered watersheds of nineteenth-century French history by any standard, they also present the social historian with a signal advantage: these failed insurrections created a mass of invaluable documentation as a by-product of authorities’ efforts to search out and punish the rebels.

Quite different is the outcome of successful insurrections like those of July 1830 and February 1848. Experiences are retold, but participants typically resume their daily routines without ever recording their activities. Those who played salient roles may become the objects of highly embellished verbal accounts or in rare cases, of celebratory articles in contemporary periodicals. And it is true that the publicly acknowledged leaders of an uprising frequently write memoirs. However, such documents are likely to be highly unreliable, unrepresentative, and unsystematically preserved, especially when compared to the detailed judicial dossiers prepared for everyone arrested following a failed insurrection.

As a consequence, it may prove difficult or impossible to establish for a successful revolution a comprehensive and trustworthy picture of those who participated, or to answer even the most basic questions one might pose concerning the social origins of the insurgents.

1. With which of the following statements regarding revolution would the author most likely agree?

- A. Revolutionary mobilization requires a great deal of planning by people representing disaffected groups.
- B. The objectives of the February Revolution were more radical than those of the June insurrection.
- C. The process of revolutionary mobilization varies greatly from one revolution to the next.
- D. Revolutions vary greatly in the usefulness of the historical records that they produce.
- E. As knowledge of the February Revolution increases, chances are good that its importance will eventually eclipse that of the June insurrection.

2. Which of the following is the most logical objection to the claim made in the last paragraph?

- A. The February Revolution of 1848 is much less significant than the July insurrection of 1830.
- B. The backgrounds and motivations of participants in the July insurrection of 1830 have been identified, however cursorily.

- C. Even less is known about the July insurrection of 1830 than about the February Revolution of 1848.
- D. Historical records made during the July insurrection of 1830 are less reliable than those made during the May insurrection of 1871.
- E. The importance of the July insurrection of 1830 has been magnified at the expense of the significance of the February Revolution of 1848.

3. The purpose of the second paragraph is to explain why

- A. the people of Paris revolted in February 1848 against the rule of Louis-Philippe
- B. there exist excellent narrative accounts of the February Days
- C. the February Revolution met with little resistance
- D. a useful description of the participants in the February Revolution is lacking
- E. the February Revolution failed to generate any real sense of historical drama

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the author considers which of the following essential for understanding a revolutionary mobilization?

- A. A comprehensive theory of revolution that can be applied to the major insurrections of the nineteenth century
- B. Awareness of the events necessary for a revolution to be successful
- C. Access to narratives and memoirs written by eyewitnesses of a given revolution
- D. The historical perspective provided by the passage of a considerable amount of time
- E. Knowledge of the socioeconomic backgrounds of a revolution's participants

Passage 6

In the late nineteenth century, art critics regarded seventeenth-century Dutch paintings as direct reflections of reality. The paintings were discussed as an index of the democracy of a society that chose to represent its class, action, and occupations exactly as they were, wide-ranging realism was seen as the great accomplishment of Dutch art. However, the achievement of more recent study of Dutch art has been the recovery of the fact that such paintings are to be taken as symbolizing **mortality**, the **renaissance** of earthly life, and the power of God, and as message that range from the **mildly moralizing** to the firmly didactic. How explicit and consistent the symbolizing process was intended to be is a much **thornier** matter, but anyone who has more familiarity than a passing **acquaintance** with Dutch literature or with the kinds of images used in illustrated books (above all emblem books) will

know how much less pervasive was the habit of investing ordinary objects than of investing scenes with meaning that go beyond their surface and outward appearance. In the mid-1960s, Eddy de Jongh published an extraordinary array of material—especially from the **emblem** books and **vernacular** literature—that confirmed the unreliability of taking Dutch pictures at surface value alone.

The major difficulty, however, with the findings of critics such as de Jongh is that it is not easy to assess the multiplicity of levels in which Dutch viewers interpreted these pictures. De Jongh's followers typically regard the pictures as purely symbolic. Not every object within Dutch paintings need be interpreted in terms of the gloss given to its **equivalent** representation in the emblem books. Not every foot warmer is to be interpreted in terms of the foot warmer in Rowmer Visscher's *Sinnepoppen* of 1614, not every **bridle** is an emblem of restraint (though many were indeed just that).

To maintain as Brown does, that the two children in Netscher's painting *A Lady Teaching a Child to Read* stand for industry and **idleness** is to fail to understand that the painting has a variety of possible meanings, even though the picture undoubtedly carries unmistakable symbolic meanings, too. Modern Art historians may well find the discovery of parallels between a painting and a specific emblem exciting, they may, like seventeenth-century viewers, search for the double that lie behind many paintings. But seventeenth-century response can hardly be reduced to the level of formula. To suggest otherwise is to imply a laboriousness of mental process that may well characterize modern interpretations of seventeenth-century Dutch Art, but that was, for the most part, not characteristic in the seventeenth century.

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

2. The author of the passage mentions bridles in the highlighted portion of the passage most likely in order to
 - A. Suggest that restraint was only one of the many symbolic meanings attached to bridles
 - B. Provide an example of an everyday, physical object that was not endowed with symbolic meaning
 - C. Provide an example of an object that modern critics have endowed with symbolic meaning different from the meaning assigned it by seventeenth-century Dutch artists

D. Provide an example of an object with symbolic meaning that was not always used as a symbol E. Provide an example of an everyday object that appears in a significant number of seventeenth century Dutch paintings

3. Which of the following best describes the function of the last paragraph of the passage?

- A. It provides specific applications of the critical approach introduced in the preceding paragraph
- B. It present a caveat about the critical approach discussed in the preceding paragraph
- C. It presents the research on which a theory presented in the preceding paragraph is based
- D. It refutes a theory presented in the preceding paragraph and advocates a return to a more traditional approach
- E. It provides further information about the unusual phenomenon described in the preceding paragraph

4. The passage suggests which of the following about emblem books in seventeenth-century Holland?

- A. They confirm that seventeenth century Dutch painting depict some objects and scenes rarely found in daily life.
- B. They are more useful than vernacular literature in providing information about the symbolic content of seventeenth-century Dutch painting.
- C. They have been misinterpreted by art critics, such as de Jongh, who claim seventeenth-century Dutch paintings contain symbolic meaning
- D. They are not useful in interpreting seventeenth-century Dutch landscape painting.
- E. They contain material that challenges the assumptions of the nineteenth-century critics about seventeenth-century Dutch painting.

Passage 7

Late-eighteenth-century English cultural authorities seemingly concurred that women readers should favor history, seen as **edifying**, than fiction, which was regarded as **frivolous** and **reductive**. Readers of Marry Ann Hanway's novel *Andrew Stewart, or the Northern Wanderer*, learning that its heroine **delights** in David Hume's and Edward Gibbon's histories, could conclude that she was more **virtuous** and intelligent than her sister, who **disdains** such reading. Likewise, while the naïve, novel-addicted protagonist of Jane Austen's *Northanger Abbey*, Catherine Morland, finds history a **chore**, the sophisticated, sensible character Eleanor Tilney enjoys it more than she does the Gothic fiction Catherine prefers. Yet in both cases, the praise of history is more double-edged than it might

actually appear. Many readers have detected a **protofeminist** critique of history in Catherine's protest that she dislikes reading books filled with men "and hardly any women at all." Hanway, meanwhile, brings a controversial political edge to her heroine's reading, listing the era's two most famous religious skeptics among her preferred authors. While Hume's history was generally seen as being less objectionable than his philosophy, there were **widespread doubts** about his moral soundness even as a historian by the time that Hanway was writing, and Gibbon's perceived tendency to celebrate classical paganism **sparked** controversy from the first appearance of his history of Rome.

1. The author's primary purpose is that
 - A. the evidence used in support of a particular argument is questionable
 - B. a distinction between two genres of writing has been overlooked
 - C. a particular issue is more complex than it might appear
 - D. two apparently different works share common features
 - E. two eighteenth-century authors held significantly different attitudes toward a particular
2. According to the passage, which of the following is true of Hume's reputation in the late eighteenth century?
 - A. He was more regarded as a historian than Gibbon
 - B. His historical writing, like his philosophical writing, came to be regarded as problematic
 - C. He was more well-known for his historical writing than for his philosophical writing
 - D. His historic writing came to be regarded as morally questionable because of his association with Gibbon
 - E. His views about classical paganism brought him disapproval among the general reading public
3. The highlighted sentence exemplifies which of the following?
 - A. Cultural authorities' attempt to use novels to support their view about the value of reading fiction
 - B. Eighteenth-century women authors' attempts to embody in their work certain cultural authorities' views about reading
 - C. A point about the educational value of reading books about history
 - D. An instance in which a particular judgment about the value of reading history is apparently presupposed
 - E. A challenge to an assumption about eighteenth-century women's reading habits

4. The author mentions the “widespread doubts” in order to
- A. support a point about the scholarly merit of Hume’s writings
 - B. contrast Hume’s philosophical writing with his writing on historical subjects
 - C. suggest that Hanway did not understand the implicit controversy depicting her heroine as reading Hume
 - D. identify an ambiguity in Hanway’s depiction of the philosopher in *The Northern Wanderer*
 - E. illustrate a point about a way eighteenth-century fiction sometimes represented historians

Chapter 3 逻辑单题

1

Columnist: Until very recently, Presorbin and Veltrex, two medications used to block excess stomach acid, were both available only with a **prescription** written by a doctor. In an advertisement for Presorbin, its makers argue that **Presorbin is superior** on the grounds that doctors have written 200 million prescriptions for Presorbin, as compared to 100 million for Veltrex. It can be argued that the number of prescriptions written is never a worthwhile **criterion** for comparing the merits of medicines, but that **the advertisement’s argument is absurd** is quite adequately revealed by observing that Presorbin was available as a prescription medicine years before Veltrex was.

1. In the columnist’s argument, **the two highlighted portions** play which of the following roles?
- A. The first is a claim that the columnist’s argument seeks to **clarify**; the second states a conclusion drawn about one possible interpretation of that claim.
 - B.** The first identifies the conclusion of an argument that the columnist’s argument is directed against; the second states the main conclusion of the columnist’s argument.
 - C. The first states the main conclusion of the columnist’s argument; the second states a conclusion that the columnist draws in **defending** that conclusion against an objection.
 - D. The first identifies an assumption made in an argument that the columnist’s argument is directed against; the second states the main conclusion of the columnist’s argument.
 - E. The first is a claim that has been offered as evidence to support a position that the columnist opposes; the second states the main conclusion of the columnist’s argument.

2

Stylistic evidence and laboratory evidence strongly support the claim that the magnificent painting *Garden of Eden* is a work of the Flemish master van Eyck. Nevertheless, **the painting must have been the work of someone else**, as anyone with a little historical and zoological knowledge can tell merely by looking at the painting. **The animals in the painting are all vivid representations of actual animals, including armadillos.** Yet armadillos are native only to Americas, and van Eyck died

decades before Europeans reached the Americas.

2. In the argument given, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?

- A. The first is a position that the argument seeks to reject, the second is evidence that the argument uses against that position.
- B. The first and the second are each pieces of evidence that have been used to support the position that the argument opposes.
- C. The first presents the main conclusion of the argument; the second provides evidence in support of that conclusion.
- D. The first is a judgment that serves as the basis for the main conclusion of the argument; the second states that main conclusion.
- E. The first is an intermediate conclusion drawn in order to support a further conclusion stated in the argument; the second provides evidence in support of that intermediate conclusion.

3

New methods developed in genetic research have led taxonomists to revise their views on the evolutionary relationships between many species. Traditionally the relatedness of species has been ascertained by a close comparison of their anatomy. The new methods infer the closeness of any two species' relationship to each other directly from similarities between the species' genetic codes.

3. Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the information?

- A. The apparent degree of relatedness of some species, as determined by anatomical criteria, is not borne out by their degree of genetic similarity.
- B. When they know the differences between two species' genetic codes, taxonomists can infer what the observable anatomical differences between those species must be.
- C. The degree to which individuals of the same species are anatomically similar is determined more by their genetic codes than by such environmental factors as food supply.
- D. The traditional anatomical methods by which taxonomists investigated the relatedness of species are incapable of any further refinement.
- E. Without the use of genetic methods, taxonomists would never be able to obtain any accurate information about species' degrees of relatedness to one another.

4

Sportfishers introduced the Zander, a type of perch, to Britain's rivers and canals in the 1970s. Because zander eat large numbers of smaller fish, they have had a devastating effect on native fish populations. To protect the native fish, a government program removed a significant proportion of the

zander from Britain's waterways last year. Surprisingly, this year the loss of native fish to zander has been greater than before.

4. Which of the following, if true, would most help to explain the greater effect of zander on the native fish population?

- A. The climate in Britain is very similar to the climate in regions to which zander are native.
- B. Most of the zander removed were fully grown, and fully grown zander eat large numbers of smaller zander.
- C. Every year a large number of zander are caught by sportfisher in Britain's waterway.
- D. Previous government program designed to remove nonnative species from Britain's waterways have failed.
- E. Zander are just one of several nonnative fish that prey on the other fish found in Britain's waterway.

5

There are many structural and thematic similarities between *Piers Plowman* by Langland (1330-1400) and *House of Fame* by Chaucer (1342-1400), two Middle English poems relating dream visions. Some critics have argued that because a number of the shared elements are uncommon in Middle English poetry, and because Langland's poem probably predates Chaucer's by a few years, Chaucer was most likely influenced by *Piers Plowman* when writing *House of Fame*.

5. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the critics' argument?

- A. *Piers Plowman* is one of Langland's major works, whereas *House of Fame* is a minor work of Chaucer's.
- B. *House of Fame* survives in only three manuscript copies, substantially fewer than the number of manuscript copies that exist of *Piers Plowman*.
- C. Because *Piers Plowman* became a well-known work in its day, it is likely that the similarities between it and *House of Fame* were detected by many of the people who read *House of Fame* soon after Chaucer wrote it.
- D. Many of the themes and structures of *Piers Plowman* are also found in Latin, Italian, French works with which Chaucer could well have been familiar.
- E. There is no evidence that Chaucer and Langland ever met or that they corresponded with each other about literary topics.

6

The Great Sphinx is a huge statue in Egypt that has a lion's body with a man's head. The face of the Sphinx has long been claimed to be that of pharaoh Khafre, who lived around 2600 B.C., but it cannot be: erosion patterns recently discovered on the lion's legs can only have been caused by heavy rains, and the Sahara has not had heavy rains in over 10,000 years.

6. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

- A. The face of the Sphinx bears a resemblance to the faces on certain stylized statues dating from both before and after the reign of Khafre.
- B. Other erosion patterns that appear on the body of the Sphinx are of a sort that could be caused by wind and sand alone
- C. Other than the Sphinx, there are no surviving sculptures that have been claimed to portray the face of Khafre.
- D. In the last 10,000 years the climate of Egypt has been so dry that even rains that are not heavy have been extremely infrequent.
- E. The face of the Sphinx is small relative to the rest of the head, indicating that the face may have been recarved long after the Sphinx was built.

7

Although initially symptomless, glaucoma can eventually cause blindness when not properly treated. Tests under laboratory conditions of the traditional treatment, daily administration of eyedrops, show it to be as effective in relieving the internal ocular pressure that causes glaucoma as is a new laser-surgical procedure. Yet glaucoma-related blindness occurs in a significantly smaller percentage of patients who have had the surgery than of patients for whom only the eyedrop treatment was prescribed.

7. Which of following, if true, most helps to explain the low rate glaucoma-related blindness among patients who had the surgery?

- A. Glaucoma-related blindness is no more common among patients who have had only the surgery than it is among patients who had the surgery after using the eyedrops
- B. Doctors rarely recommend the surgery for glaucoma patients who have already started the traditional course of treatment
- C. There is no known physiological cause of glaucoma other than increase in pressure inside the eye
- D. A significant percentage of the people for whom the eyedrop treatment has been prescribed fail to

follow the prescribed daily regimen, because the eyedrops have unpleasant side effects.

E. The eyedrops traditionally prescribed to treat glaucoma are normally prescribed to treat other disease of the eye.

8

In mountainous regions, the timberline is the highest altitude at which trees grow. In the Rocky Mountains, the current timberline is at the altitude above which growing season temperatures remain cooler than 10 degrees centigrade. Fossilized remains of trees that grew 10,000 years ago have been found 100 meters above the current Rocky Mountain timberline. Clearly, therefore, the climate of the Rocky Mountains is cooler now than it was 10,000 years ago.

8. Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument relies?

- A. In the past 10,000 years, the only trees to have grown above today's timberline are the trees whose fossilized remains been found.
- B. No trees grew 10,000 years ago at altitudes higher than the ones at which fossilized tree remains have been found.
- C. The fossils are not of species of trees that were able to tolerate cooler growing temperatures than are the species that currently grow near the timberline.
- D. The Rocky Mountains have not eroded significantly over the past 10,000 years.
- E. The climate of the Rocky Mountains has never been significantly warmer than during the lifetime of the trees whose fossilized remains have been found.

9

Cotton grass, which grows only in arctic regions, has been the only summertime source of protein available to caribou. Caribou that do not get adequate amounts of protein in the summer are unable to reproduce the following year. Rising average temperatures in arctic regions, however, are causing cotton grass to disappear. Therefore, if the warming trend continues, caribou are likely to become extinct.

9. Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?

- A. cotton grass is the only one of the caribou's food sources that is becoming scarce as temperatures rise in arctic regions.
- B. caribou that do not eat enough protein to reproduce do not live as long as caribou that do

- C. The warming trend in arctic regions will not enable other plants capable of providing protein to caribou to grow there.
- D. The caribou is the only animal that depends on cotton grass as a major source of food.
- E. If the warming trend continues and cotton grass disappears from arctic regions, then cotton grass will be extinct.

10

Although the percentage of first graders in Almaria who were excellent readers varied little between 1995 and 2010, the percentage of first graders who had considerable difficulty reading their schoolbooks increased markedly during that period. This evidence strongly indicates that the average reading ability of first graders decreased between 1995 and 2010.

10. Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest additional support for the argument?
- A. The number of hours devoted to reading activities in first-grade classrooms in Almaria did not vary significantly, on average, between 1995 and 2010.
- B. The percentage of first graders in Almaria who had difficulty solving arithmetic problems did not increase as much between 1995 and 2010 as did the percentage of first graders who had reading difficulties.
- C. The number of children in Almaria who were enrolled as first graders decreased steadily between 1995 and 2010.
- D. The average difficulty of the schoolbooks used in first-grade classrooms in Almaria decreased between 1995 and 2010.
- E. The average number of schoolbooks used in first-grade classrooms in Almaria increased between 1995 and 2010.

11

The Minoan civilization flourished on the island of Crete around 2000 B.C. The discovery on Crete of large numbers of bronze implements and the furnaces used in their manufacture shows that the Minoans had a thriving bronze industry. Moreover, many bronze artifacts from this period that are similar in style to those produced on Crete have been found in southern Greece. Hence it is probable that, besides making bronzeware for domestic use, the Minoans exported bronzeware to southern Greece.

11. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument given?

- A. Copper and tin, the main ingredients of bronze, were present in Southern Greece.
- B. No furnaces dating from the Minoan era and suitable for the manufacture of bronze implements have been found in southern Greece.
- C. The Minoans exported a great deal of pottery, which was highly valued by other ancient civilizations.
- D. The fuel needed for Minoan bronzeware furnaces was provided by a variety of local species of hardwood.
- E. Some of the pieces of bronzeware found on Crete were non-Minoan in origin.

12

Although several ancient cultures practiced mummification, mummies from ancient Egypt are generally more well-preserved than mummies of similar antiquity from other cultures. One possible explanation for this difference is that the mummification techniques or material used by ancient Egyptians were better than those of other cultures. A second, more likely, explanation is that the extremely dry climate of ancient Egypt was largely responsible, given that dryness promotes the preservation of organic remains generally.

12. Which of the following provide the most support for the argument?

- A. The materials used by ancient Egyptians for mummification were not used by any other ancient culture that practiced mummification
- B. Some ancient Egyptian mummies are better preserved than other ancient Egyptian mummies form around the same time.
- C. No ancient people living in very damp areas practiced mummification.
- D. Bodies from ancient Egyptian tombs dating from before the practice of mummification began are almost as well preserved as ancient Egyptian mummies.
- E. Ancient mummies discovered in places other than Egypt have typically not been as well protected from the elements as ancient Egyptian mummies were.

13

The economy of Colonia has been in recession for the past eight years. Most companies that have not been forced into bankruptcy have survived thanks to the high efficiency of the employees they retained, which helped the companies control costs. In recent months, however, the Colombian economy

has begun to recover, and companies are beginning to expand their workforces. Colonia, therefore, will soon experience a drop in average worker efficiency, since _____.

13. Which of the following, if true, most logically complete the argument?

- A. people who have been employed throughout the recession will, no doubt, continue to be employed
- B. Colonia is expected to begin importing more goods from other countries
- C. most companies will find that few of the workers available for hiring are as efficient as those they retained during the recession.
- D. during the recession, workers did not receive any raise in their pay.
- E. many companies that were forced into bankruptcy in the past eight years had a fair number of efficient workers.

14

A hoard of coins recently unearthed at an ancient Carthagian site bear an image of a face in profile with what appears to be a large mole on the cheek. Pointing out that an artist would be unlikely to include such a specific detail in a generalized portrayal of a face, some archaeologists have concluded that these coins portray an actual individual rather than an idealized type. However, this conclusion is unwarranted, since _____.

14. Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

- A. archaeologists cannot determine the actual identity of the individual portrayed just from the likeness that appears on the coins
- B. it cannot be established with certainty that Carthagian artists were on the whole less skillful at portraying human face than artists of other cultures
- C. none of the other designs of Carthagian coins that have been discovered features a face with a mole on it
- D. in ancient times it was quite common for the money circulated in a city or country to include coins that originated in other jurisdictions.
- E. the relatively soft metal used for Carthagian coin molds sometimes resulted in the production of series of coins with unintended bumps

15

People widely believed that the controlled use of fire originated 200,000 years ago with the human species Homo sapiens. However, a site containing a deposit, estimated to be nearly 500,000

years old, consisting of charcoal, burned animal bones, and charred rocks, has recently been found. Although homo sapiens did not exist at that time, this discovery provides no basis to the claim that the controlled use of fire preceded the Homo sapiens, since _____.

15. Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

- A. the use of fire might have originated independently in several different parts of the world
- B. it is possible that fire was used much earlier than 500,000 years ago
- C. the charred rocks found in the deposit included several different kinds of stone, all of which are common in the immediate vicinity of the site
- D. animal bones could have been discarded in a fire used for purposes such as protection or heat rather than for cooking
- E. it is impossible to determine whether a charred deposit dating from so long ago resulted from a fire caused by lightening or from the purposeful use of fire

16

Because of strong overall stylistic similarities, prehistoric cave paintings in El Castillo, Spain and others in Altamira, Spain, were thought to date from the same period. Recent pigment analyses, however, established the Altamira paintings as by far the older and as about the same age as a third group of paintings done in a different overall style. Nevertheless, this case does not prove that stylistic similarities cannot be a reliable indicator of closeness in age, since _____.

16. Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

- A. experts who knew the results of the pigment analyses reexamined these paintings and found no previously unnoticed stylistic similarities between the Altamira paintings and the paintings in the third group
- B. there are certain stylistic features that the Altamira paintings share with all known paintings of their period and do not share with the El Castillo paintings
- C. before dating by pigment analysis was widely practiced, stylistic similarities were the only means of determining whether two prehistoric cave paintings dated from the same period
- D. determining the age of a prehistoric cave painting simply by reference to the age of the pigments used in that painting substitutes technology for artistic judgment
- E. there are experts who maintain that the results of the recent pigment analyses leave the striking stylistic similarities between the El Castillo paintings and the Altamira paintings unexplained

17

Members of the San, a hunter-gatherer society, have a diet far richer in fruits and vegetables and lower in salt than is typical in industrialized societies. They also differ from industrialized societies in that they have extremely low rates of high blood pressure and obesity. However, contrary to what some have claimed, if people in industrialized societies adopted the San's diet, the incidence of high blood pressure and obesity in these societies might not be dramatically reduced, because _____.

17. Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

- A. psychological stress, which can also cause high blood pressure, occurs in both industrialized and nonindustrialized societies
- B. the San's low-salt diet is due, not to preference, but to the limited availability of salt in their region
- C. a few members of the San have been found to suffer from circulatory system ailments other than high blood pressure
- D. members of the San are far more physically active than are most members of industrialized societies
- E. not all individuals with high blood pressure are obese

答案

CHAPTER 1

中短篇阅读

1	A	B	
2	D	B	C
3	C	D	
4	E	AB	
5	B	D	
6	D	B	
7	D	A	
8	A	B	B
9	E	D	
10	C	D	
11	D	E	
12	A	B	
13	B	AB	E
14	E	E	
15	D	A	
16	A	A	E
17	AB	B	
18	E	C	
19	B	C	
20	C	B	
21	E	A	
22	C	B	A
23	B	E	
24	B	E	
25	C	B	E
26	E	AC	
27	C	ABC	A
28	ABC	D	

29	A	E	D
30	D	A	
31	B	D	A
32	C	E	C
33	D	C	
34	E	E	B
35	B	ABC	
36	ABC	E	
37	C	D	
38	D	C	C
39	A	E	
40	B	C	A
41	D	E	C
42	E	B	
43	A	D	
44	B	C	
45	A	C	
46	B	D	A

CHAPTER 2 长篇阅读

1	B	E	C	D
2	B	C	E	A
3	B	C	B	E
4	E	B	A	B
5	D	B	D	E
6	D	D	B	E
7	C	B	D	E

CHAPTER 3 逻辑单题

1	B
2	C
3	A
4	B
5	D

- | | |
|----|---|
| 6 | E |
| 7 | D |
| 8 | C |
| 9 | C |
| 10 | D |
| 11 | B |
| 12 | D |
| 13 | C |
| 14 | E |
| 15 | E |
| 16 | B |
| 17 | D |

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