

《GRE 阅读机经 300 篇》及配套解析

编写说明

本资料是市面上流传甚广的《GRE 阅读机经 240 篇》的补充修订版，补充题目绝大部分来自 2017 年、2018 年 GRE 考试，使得本资料整体涵盖 2013 年-2018 年的 GRE 考试。

在本次补充修订过程中，考虑到同学们的使用习惯，我们把新增文章主要放置在 Passage 241 之后。

对于原有 240 篇文章，我们基本没有改变位置顺序，只对其中个别篇目作了调整：

Passage 213 替换为新文章，原 Passage 213 (There have been numerous well-documented) 重复 Passage 50

Passage 234 替换为新文章 (Monarch butterflies lay their eggs)，原文章顺延。

对于所有 300 篇文章，我们都做了细致的文本、答案、解析的核定完善，力求减少谬误，提高大家的备考效率。针对所有文章的解析，我们都增补了“文章结构分析”。针对所有题目，我们增补了“题型”说明。更详细的修订情况参见正文后《GRE 阅读机经 300 篇》2019 年 5 月修订说明。

参加各类 ViS 课程的同学，请遵循老师对于本资料的特别使用建议，以期达到本资料的最大化价值：通过最新题目熟练内化解题思路方法。

坚持自学备考 GRE 的同学，一定要注意到机经题目的双面性，切勿陷入盲目刷题、拼手气、比运气的陷阱。无论如何，思路方法能力，永远都比刷题重要，质量永远比数量重要。

通过本资料，希望所有勇于挑战 GRE 的同学都能养成依据客观证据作决策，思路清晰作判断的思维方法。我们相信，对于你在国外的学习生活、归国后的工作人生，这种思维方法才是更重要的。

考满分教学部教研组
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2019 年 5 月

Passage 102

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 103

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 104

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 105

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 doubtlessly 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 106

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 107

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 108

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 109

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 “nation-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 110

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 111

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 112

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 113

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.

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 114

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 115

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, **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 **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 116

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 117

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 118

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 119

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 120

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 121

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.**

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

Passage 122

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 123

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, Lovelock points out that 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 124

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 125

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 126

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 127

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 128

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 129

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 130

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 then 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
 - 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 131

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.

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 **in yeast and worms, metabolism is both sped up and altered**. Some scientists now theorize that calorie restriction is a biological stressor that, like natural food scarcity, induces a more complex defensive response, which in mammals includes changes in cellular defenses and repair.

1. In the passage, the function of the highlighted portion (in yeast... and altered) is to
- A. provide specific examples of organisms whose longevity does not increase in response to calorie restriction.
 - B. illustrate the probable means by which organisms placed on a calorie-restriction diet compensate for the reduction in available food-based level.
 - C. suggest the mechanism that is responsible for prolonging the life of organism whose calorie intake is significantly reduced.
 - D. give an example that explain why scientists' thinking about the physiological effects of calorie restriction changed.
 - E. 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.

2. The passage implies which of the following about the explanation mentioned in the highlighted text (This phenomenon... of metabolism)?
- A. There are empirical findings that conflict with a presumption of the explanation.
 - B. 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 132

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 133

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 134

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 135

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 136

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 137

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 138

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 139

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 140

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 141

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 planet-wide 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?

Passage 142

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 argue 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 Earth's core.
- 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 143

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 144

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 145

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 146

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. 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 147

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(**However,...we used.**) 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.

Passage 148

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 Alice'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 149

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 150

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 in as much 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 constitute 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 reveals 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 151

“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 “poet c” 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 152

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 153

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 154

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

Passage 155

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.

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.

Passage 156

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.

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.

Passage 157

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.

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.

Passage 158

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.

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.

Passage 159

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*.

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.

Passage 160

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.

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.

Passage 161

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.

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.

Passage 162

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.

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.

Passage 163

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.

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.

Passage 164

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.

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.

Passage 165

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.

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.

Passage 166

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.

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 from 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.

Passage 167

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 _____.

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.

Passage 168

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 _____.

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

Passage 169

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 _____.

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 lightning or from the purposeful use of fire

Passage 170

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 _____.

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

Passage 171

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 _____.

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

Passage 172

This passage discusses Minoan buildings constructed during the Bronze Age on the Greek Island of Crete.

Although the term “Palace” is widely used and deeply ingrained in Minoan archaeology, Driesen has marked that term has been used to describe a number of quite different things and that there is no consensus on what the term signifies. The debate usually centers on the presumed functions of the building. Evans assumes that the building known as Places has several roles, including royal residences, administrative centers, economic centers, manufacturing centers, and cult centers. Over the years, each of those functions has been called into questions. For example, Schoep notes, “The use of the term Place carries with it a whole host of perhaps unhelpful baggage, which consciously or unconsciously encourages interpretation of the “Palace” as the residence of a royal elite, occupying supreme position within a hierarchical social and political structure”, she suggests using the **more neutral term** “court-centered building” instead. The problem, however, come not from the architectural label one applies, but from making unwarranted assumptions about how the Palaces were used. I use the word “Palaces” (capitalized to signal its arbitrariness) not to imply a range of functions but to refer to a group of buildings that share a set of formal elements.

1. Select a sentence in the passage that summarizes the author’s primary opposition to a particular approach taken by Minoan archaeologists.
2. The author would most likely agree with which of the following as response to Schoep’s argument for using a “more neutral term”?
 - A. The term that Schoep favors would exclude some sites that ought to be included in the category.
 - B. Given the profusion of terms that archaeologists have applied to the building that have been called Palaces, it is redundant to introduce another one.
 - C. If a new term is introduced, it should be based on the known functions of the buildings that have been called Palaces, rather than on theory formal architectural features.
 - D. It is possible to use the term “Palace” without being committed to the term’s functional implications.
 - E. It is not true that the buildings that have been called Palaces are the only evidence for a hierarchical social structure in Minoan society.
3. The author would most likely agree with which of the following statements about the use of the term “Palace” in Minoan archaeology?
 - A. It is useful largely as a matter of convention
 - B. It should be replaced by a more neutral term
 - C. It is the correct term for most of the Minoan buildings to which it has been applied.
 - D. It has only recently become popular among archaeologists.
 - E. It has been used to describe buildings that are formally dissimilar to one another.

Passage 173

Recently, researchers investigated the foraging profiles of bird species in two separate eucalyptus forests in Australia: Dryandra in Western Australia and the Southern Tablelands, roughly 3000 km west in New South Wales. Despite their geographical separation, there is a broad overlap in species between the two locations. However, at Dryandra, a much larger proportion of species (61 percent) than at the Southern Tablelands (34 percent) are ground foragers.

The high proportion of ground foragers in Dryandra might be explained by the openness of habitats there, that is, the absence of dense ground vegetation, and the lack of a continuous shrub layer. Ground foraging appears to be facilitated by an open habitat with area of bare ground. However, the researchers found that the Tablelands were also open with sparse to dense litter layers, abundant in woody debris, and had discontinuous or absent ground and shrub layers. Thus, differences in habitat structures between these areas and Dryandra cannot entirely explain the greater abundance of ground foragers in Dryandra.

The researchers offered several hypotheses to explain the difference. First, there may be important differences in habitat structure that are not revealed by casual observation. For example, differences in tree heights and **canopy complexity** may contribute to differences in species richness and foraging behavior among bark- and foliage-foraging birds. Second, despite structural similarities, it is possible that there are differences between habitats in the abundance or availability of litter and ground-dwelling prey. Such differences, if they exist, may indicate fundamental differences between eucalypt ecosystems in how and where energy and nutrients are cycled, as well as in overall productivity. Finally, the differences in foraging profiles between Dryandra and Tablelands may be the result of historical changes in bird species as a consequence of changed grazing and fire regimens, the impact of introduced predators, such as **foxes and feral cats**, and logging following European settlement. The greatest impact of these processes is on ground-foraging and ground-nesting birds. **Dryandra has not been free of these changes, but the impact may have been less or more recent with the result that Dryandra may retain a more natural or complete bird diversity relative to the Tablelands.**

1. Which of the following best describes the organization of the second paragraph?

- A. A thesis is proposed and supporting examples are provided.
- B. A thesis is presented, considered, and then rejected.
- C. Opposing views are described and the evidence on which they are based is evaluated.
- D. An argument is described, rejected, and then an alternative is presented.
- E. A hypothesis is presented, weighed, qualified, and then reaffirmed.

2. 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 conflicting theories discussed earlier in the passage.
- B. It provides an example of a general tendency described earlier in the passage.
- C. It suggests the relevance of phenomena mentioned in the previous sentence.
- D. It provides support for a claim made in the first paragraph.
- E. It provides evidence for a hypothesis discussed in the second paragraph.

3. The passage suggests which of the following about “canopy complexity”?

- A. Decreased canopy complexity can lead to a greater abundance of ground foragers.
- B. Increased canopy complexity usually helps in retaining a more natural bird diversity.
- C. Increased canopy complexity is usually detrimental to ground-nesting species.
- D. Differences in canopy complexity between two regions are not always obvious.
- E. Differences in foraging behavior among foliage-foraging birds can lead to differences in canopy complexity.

4. The author suggests which of the following about “foxes and feral cats”
- A. They may have benefited from the logging that followed European settlement.
 - B. They probably affect the overall productivity of the ecosystem
 - C. They feed primarily on ground-foraging birds.
 - D. They rarely, if ever, feed on tree-nesting birds.
 - E. They may have had a smaller impact on Dryandra than on the Tablelands.

Passage 174

Before 1970, children in the United States were commonly vaccinated against smallpox. In the early 1970s, large-scale vaccinations of children against smallpox were discontinued because smallpox had virtually disappeared from the world. Recently, some scientists have cautioned that the United States could be exposed to smallpox again. Contrary to what many people believe, this exposure would probably find all age-groups within the United States population at comparable levels of risk of contracting smallpox, since _____.

Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

- A. smallpox is a highly communicable disease among people who are not immune to it
- B. smallpox vaccine is not now widely available in the United States
- C. the population of the United States has been growing more slowly since 1970 than it was before then
- D. smallpox vaccinations lose their efficacy after about 20 years
- E. people in the United States travel more than they did in 1970, thereby increasing the chances that an epidemic could spread

Passage 175

Madagascar’s Mahafale cattle raisers have incorporated the prickly pear cactus into their pastoral economy, which depends on assisting their cattle through the dry season, when grass and water are scarce. Rather than relying on nomadism in the pursuit of water and pasture for their livestock, they have turned to cactus to keep stock alive. This has influenced the cattle raisers’ way of life, particularly in terms of diet and mobility. Women harvest cactus for their families to eat. Male herders work cactus as a vegetable crop for cattle. For these benefits, pastoralists sow, prune, and shape prickly pear into living fences around their corrals. In doing so, these herders have become cactus cultivators, which has reduced their mobility.

1. Select the sentence in the passage that tells how the prickly pear has affected the Mahafale diet.

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

2. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as an affect of cactus cultivation on the Mahafale’s pastoralist way of life?
- A. The Mahafale no longer need to help their cattle survive during the dry season.
 - B. The Mahafale have abandoned their pastoralist way of life.
 - C. The mobility of the Mahafale has been diminished.

Passage 176

Catherine Stimpson calls for a reassessment of literary merit based on affective standards—on how literary works make readers feel—rather than on the aesthetic standards traditionally used to define the canon, the body of literary works generally accepted as “great”. Stimpson advocates an alternative para canon for literary works, such as Louisa May Alcott’s *Little Women*, because she believes such works have been unjustifiably neglected by unsympathetic scholars. According to Stimpson, a para canonical work may or may not have literary value by traditional standards; rather, its worth consists in its “capacity to inspire love.” Elizabeth Barnes criticizes Stimpson’s approach as subjective and therefore uncritical “Although Stimpson never actually defines ‘love,’ she implies that a lovable work is one that so engages the reader that its worldview becomes inseparable from the reader’s own” (Stimpson acknowledges that the values reflected in *Little Women* may have subconsciously influenced her invention of the para canon). For Barnes, the conflation of ethics and aesthetics implicit in Stimpson’s approach (in which “good ” can refer to something morally sound and/or above average in quality) demonstrates the ambiguity inherent in such concepts as goodness and love.

1. According to the passage, Stimpson advocated the creation of a paracanon because she
 - A. found many of the works that were included in the canon to be uninspiring
 - B. rejected the ethical standards reflected in many canonical works
 - C. failed to convince other scholars that some of her favorite works should be added to the canon
 - D. felt that the values of some works has gone unrecognized by critics who are concerned only with traditional aesthetic standards
 - E. insisted on strict adherence to traditional standards for the evaluation of literature
2. The author of the passage mentions Louisa May Alcott’s *Little Women* primarily in order to provide an example of a work that
 - A. the author of the passage feels has been inappropriately excluded from the canon
 - B. the author of the passage and Stimpson agree is emotionally satisfying
 - C. Stimpson feels has not been sufficiently appreciated by scholars
 - D. conforms to Barnes’s ethical and aesthetic standards
 - E. presents an ambiguous view of the concept of love
3. It can be inferred from the passage that Barnes would be most likely to agree with which of the following characterizations of Stimpson’s approach to assessing literary works?
 - A. It requires the application of more exacting standards than are traditionally employed
 - B. Its application would result in the exclusion from the para canon of most of the works included in the canon
 - C. It accords recognition to too large and diverse a body of literature
 - D. It involves the use of a criterion that is not rigorously defined
 - E. It results in evaluations that are more objective than those based on traditional aesthetic standards

Passage 177

Oscillatory swimming—the alternating of deep dives with **forays** toward the surface—is among the most common behaviors of large marine animals in the open ocean. The reason most often proposed for this behavior is to warm the body after heat loss during descent into cooler water. Tuna, mako sharks, and white sharks maintain an internal body temperature above that of the surrounding waters thereby improving their muscular efficiency and enabling them to swim with bursts of speed.

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

1. According to the passage, maintaining an internal body temperature above that of surrounding waters enables certain marine animals to

- A. use their muscles with greater efficiency
- B. swim faster than usual for short periods
- C. alternate between deep diving and surface swimming

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

- A. trips
- B. attacks
- C. attempts
- D. adventures
- E. encroachment

Passage 178

For most of the twentieth century, scholars generally accepted the proposition that nations are enduring entities that predated the rise of modern nation-states and that provided the social and cultural foundations of the state. This perspective has certainly been applied to Korea; most historians have assumed that the Korean nation has existed since the dawn of historical time. In recent years, however, Western scholars have questioned the idea of the nation as an enduring entity. Both Gellner and Anderson have argued, in their studies of European, Latin American, and Southeast Asian cases, that the nation is strictly a modern phenomenon, a forging of a common sense of identity among previously disparate social groups through the propagandizing efforts of activities of the modern state. In short, it was the state that created the nation, not the other way around.

Younger Koreanists, with Em prominent among them, have begun to apply this approach to Korea. These scholars, noting the isolated nature of village life in premodern Korea and the sharp difference in regional dialects, suggest that ordinary villagers could not possibly have thought of themselves as fellow countrymen of villagers in other regions. These scholars also note the elites, conversely, often had outward-looking, universalistic orientations, as did aristocracies elsewhere, such as in premodern Europe. Finally, they observe that the very word for “nation” in Korean, *minjok*, is a neologism first employed by Japanese scholars as translation of the Western concept and that it was first appropriated by Korean activists in the early twentieth century. They argue, therefore, that a Korean “nation” came into being only after that time.

In short, in the case of Korea we have an argument between “primordialists”, who contend that nations are natural and universal units of history, and “modernists”, who assert that nations are historically contingent products of modernity. The positions of both groups seem problematic. It seems unlikely that in the seventh century the peoples of the warring states of Koguryo, Paekche, and Shilla all thought of themselves as members of a larger “Korean” collectivity. On the other hand, the inhabitants of the Korean peninsula had a much longer history—well over one thousand years—as a unified political collectivity than did the peoples studied by Gellner and Anderson. Not only does the remarkable endurance of the Korean state imply some sort of social and cultural basis for that unity, but the nature of the premodern Korean state as a centralized bureaucratic polity also suggests the possibility that the organizational activities of the state may have created a homogenous collectivity with a sense of shared identity much earlier than happened in the countries of western Europe that provide the model for “modernist” scholarship.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. evaluate two competing views regarding the origin of the Korean nation
- B. rebut a controversial perspective on the origin of the Korean nation
- C. question the idea of the Korean nation as an enduring entity
- D. consider the influence of the modernist position on younger Koreanists
- E. explain some of the unique features of the Korean nation

2. Select the sentence in the third paragraph that provides some information that supports the position of younger Koreanists regarding the creation of the Korean nation.

3. The author would probably agree with which of the following statements regarding the work of Gellner and of Anderson?

- A. Neither Gellner's nor Anderson's work has had a significant influence on the study of the Korean nation.
- B. Their argument that the nation is a strictly modern phenomenon does not hold in the case of Korea.
- C. Both of them have downplayed the propagandizing efforts of Korean intellectuals as a means of forging a Korean identity.
- D. Both of them have exaggerated the homogenizing impact of the state as a factor in the case of nations.
- E. Both of them have overestimated the extent to which disparate social groups find a common sense of identity through belonging to the same nation.

4. According to the author of the passage, a difference between Korea and the "European, Latin American, and Southeast Asian cases" has to do with

- A. the extent of the differences among various regional dialects prior to the establishment of a national language
- B. the number of disparate social groups that existed prior to the creation of a national identity
- C. when a nationally unified political entity came into existence
- D. whether the bureaucratic state played a role in the creation of the nation
- E. the extent to which the creation of the nation fostered significantly greater social and cultural unity

Passage 179

The pepper *Capsicum chinense* grows as a native wild plant only in South America. Birds swallow the pepper's fruit whole, thereby providing the plant with its means of distributing seeds. Domesticated varieties of *C. chinense* grow in the Caribbean islands as well as in South America. Although it is unknown just when *C. chinense* was introduced into the islands, the introduction of the species was probably the result of human activity, because _____.

Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

- A. the fruits of the domesticated varieties are too large for birds to swallow
- B. *C. chinense* grows in the Caribbean islands under climatic conditions very similar to those under which the wild variety grows
- C. the peppers are an important part of the Caribbean islands' characteristic cooking
- D. most of the plant species in the Caribbean islands originated in South America
- E. many of the species of birds that are found in the Caribbean islands spend only the winter there

Passage 180

Data of modern and historic peasant communities suggest that individuals and communities specialize in ceramic production for trade primarily to offset subsistence shortfalls arising from inadequate or insufficient agricultural land. Harry investigated whether this correlation of ceramic specialization with agricultural **marginality** occurred among prehistoric inhabitants of the American Southwest. At Arizona's West Branch site, occupied A. D. 900-1100, abundant pottery manufacturing materials suggest villagewide ceramic production in excess of that needed for household purposes.

1. The final sentence of the passage primarily serves to do which of the following?

- A. cite a particular factor that may have influenced the decision to settle the West Branch site
- B. identify a possible reason why the inhabitants of the West Branch site may have specialized in the manufacture of ceramics
- C. suggest that inhabitants of the West Branch site may have had agricultural surpluses to use for trade with other settlements in the region
- D. present evidence to support a claim that the West Branch site was not a pottery-consuming settlement
- E. cite one reason to doubt that the ceramic specialization at the West Branch site served to offset subsistence shortfalls

2. Replacement of the word "**marginality**" with which of the following words results in the least change in meaning for the passage?

- A. peculiarity
- B. insignificant
- C. nonconformity
- D. deficiency
- E. futility

Passage 181

Although Klezmer—a style of traditional Jewish folk music from Eastern Europe—grew from very diverse musical traditions, Roma(Gypsy), Greek, and Romanian elements eventually became so predominant that **some scholars** refused to recognize klezmer as a separate genre. If one listens closely, however, one can learn to distinguish the sound of a Klezmer interpretation from other related performance styles. Yiddish-speaking Jews routinely use several uniquely descriptive words to identify the sounds found in the Jewish approach to music. Krekht (Yiddish for “groan”) refers to a wailing sound reminiscent of weeping, tshok refers to a laugh-like instrumental sound; and a kneytsh is a sob-like “catch”. These and other elements typical of klezmer are also found in other forms of Jewish musical expression, including cantorial music.

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about Roma, Greek, and Romanian music?

- A. They are frequently difficult to distinguish from one another.
- B. They have had a significant influence on klezmer music.
- C. They were not recognized as separate genres by certain scholars.
- D. They contain elements analogous to the tshok.
- E. They were ignored by Yiddish-speaking Jewish musicians.

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

2. It can be inferred that the author would be likely to agree with the highlighted “some scholars” about whether

- A. any traditions other than Roma, Greek and Romanian contributed to the development of klezmer
- B. the degree of resemblance between klezmer and the Roma, Greek, and Romanian traditions is enough to preclude klezmer’s being a separate musical genre
- C. such musical devices as the krechts are found throughout Jewish musical expression

Passage 182

Samples taken from the ice of glaciers show that during the last ice age there was far more dust in the atmosphere than there is now. Since greater amounts of dust in the atmosphere would result in less sunlight’s reaching the Earth’s surface, it is likely that the large amount of dust then present helped maintain low global temperatures and thus prolonged the ice age.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weaken the argument?

- A. Large amount of dust in the atmosphere would tend to keep heat from the Sun that reached the Earth’s surface from escaping into outer space.
- B. The glacial samples show that during the period between the two most recent ice ages the level of atmospheric dust was far lower than it was during either of ice ages.
- C. Volcanic eruptions in the recent past have released sufficient dust to cause detectable changes in global temperature patterns.
- D. The amount of dust in the atmosphere was significantly greater in the middle of the last ice age than at the end.
- E. Sunlight is the main heat source of the Earth’s surface.

Passage 183

Climatologists observed in 1964 that a slow warming of the surface of the North Atlantic in the 1910s and 1920s could well have been driven by a surge of warm water up the Gulf Stream. This Atlantic warming accompanied a global warming that by the 1940s had produced the highest global temperatures to that point in the records. It was so warm that statistical techniques used in the 1990s to detect the “fingerprint” of greenhouse warming in climate records also show the 1940s having greenhouse warming. However, no one believes enough greenhouse gases had reached the atmosphere by then to cause much of a human-induced warming. That inconsistency has led greenhouse **contrarians** to claim that any recent warming could be natural rather than anthropogenic.

1. It can be inferred that the “contrarians” mentioned in the passage would agree with which of the
- A. The extent of the global warming that occurred between the 1940s and the 1990s has been exaggerated by some climatologists.
 - B. Changes in global temperatures in the 1990s are a part of a trend that is distinct from any trend that may have existed in the 1910s and 1920s.
 - C. Recent changes in global temperature may not be the direct result of human activity.

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

2. Which of the following statements about the global warming observed in the 1940s is implied by the passage?
- A. It was part of a climatic change that can be traced to the 1910s and 1920s.
 - B. Its cause was not apparent to climatologists until the 1990s.
 - C. It is doubtful that it was caused primarily by greenhouse gases produced by humans.

Passage 184

The area of literary rights is confusing for scholars whose work focuses on collaborative materials, particularly materials of earlier Native American writers. Questions arise over authorship and the determination of literary heirs. For example, recognition of heirs turns on the European-based assumption of the private ownership of a written statement. The first person to write down an oral tale can become legally recognized as the owner of that version of the story, just as the first chemist to patent a tribal healing practice becomes the owner of the resulting chemical formula. This instance on private rather than collective ownership, derived from the nineteenth-century notion of the autonomous, creative, authorial voice, flies in the face of those who come from an oral tradition. Thus a scholar concerned with finding literary heirs in order to afford them the benefits of copyright laws must in so doing accede to legal concept of ownership that has been used to appropriate knowledge from community-based cultures.

1. The example of a chemical patent is used to illustrate a

- A. legal mechanism by which community knowledge can be turned into private property
- B. technological development that goes beyond the scope of nineteenth-century science
- C. government action that creates a temporary form of intellectual property
- D. kind of expression that exists only in written, rather than oral, form
- E. way in which medical innovation can be rewarded

2. The author of the passage focuses on a contrast between

- A. patents and copyrights as ways of protecting ownership
- B. oral and written as means of artistic expression
- C. literary heirs and authors of literary works as creative thinkers
- D. individual and collective ownership of cultural products
- E. contemporary and nineteenth-century views of authorship

3. According to the passage, the notion of a literary heir depends on a presupposition that can be traced to

- A. a confusion over the purposes of collaboration
- B. a misunderstanding between people from different cultures
- C. a nineteenth-century view of authors as creative individuals
- D. oral traditions that hand down knowledge through generations
- E. scholars who first recorded oral tales in written form

Passage 185

In Stanton the average number of people injured per automobile accident is consistently higher for accidents involving a taxicab than for those not involving a taxicab. Although all Stanton taxicabs are equipped with passenger seat belts, taxicab drivers report that passengers tend not to use them. It is likely, therefore, that if taxicab passengers were required to use seat belts, the number of people injured per accident would soon be no higher for taxicabs than for other automobiles.

Which of the following, if true about Stanton, most seriously weakens the argument?

- A. The number of automobile accidents has been declining in recent years.
- B. Since taxicabs are driven more miles annually than most other vehicles, they are more likely to be in an accident during any given year than is the average vehicle.
- C. There are more taxicabs in operation, relative to the overall number of motor vehicles, than there are in most cities of Stanton's size.
- D. The number of people, including the driver, who occupy a vehicle is generally greater for taxicabs than for other vehicles.
- E. Not all passengers in automobiles other than taxicabs use seat belts.

Passage 186

Growing grapes in greenhouses containing air enriched with carbon dioxide increases crop yields, an effect that is enhanced when the growing temperature is also raised several degrees. Although enclosed cultivation is impractical in vineyards, increases in yields from grape cultivation in the open can be expected because emissions from the burning of fossil fuels will almost certainly lead to an increase in the carbon dioxide content of atmospheric air over the next century.

Which of the following, if true, most weakens the argument?

- A. When grapes are grown in greenhouses, it is relatively easy to control the grape pests that thrive in air enriched with carbon dioxide.
- B. Recent improvements in pest control have increased grape yields in many vineyards.
- C. Increasing carbon dioxide levels in greenhouses has not been shown to improve the quality of grapes grown in greenhouses.
- D. Increasing carbon dioxide levels in greenhouses increases the sweetness of raisins made from grapes grown in the greenhouses.
- E. As the carbon dioxide level in the open air increases, temperatures at the Earth's surface will also increase.

Passage 187

One way to assess *This is the American Earth*, a collection of photographs selected and arranged by Nancy Newhall, is to apply Newhall's own criteria for judging photographic art. Does this photographic essay achieve results impossible in other media? By contrasting the small with the vast—for example, placing a photo of a rock pool next to one of a spiral galaxy—Newhall exploits the camera's ability to manipulate the size of an object, thereby challenging viewers to question their conventional concepts of size. However, a similar result could be achieved in the medium of painting.

Does the work bear its creator's imprint, and does it draw viewers' interest even after repeated viewings, Newhall's second and third criteria? Indeed, Newhall's work bears her unmistakable imprint in the juxtaposition of the photos and in the rhythmic prose accompanying them, but the individual viewer must decide whether Newhall's work evokes, as it did for this reviewer, new experiences upon subsequent viewings.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is a way in which *This is the American Earth* satisfies Newhall's criteria for judging photographic art?

- A. It takes advantage of one of the camera's unique abilities.
- B. It leaves viewers with a particularly strong visual impression.
- C. It contains elements identifying it as a particular person's work.
- D. It consistently evokes an emotional response from viewers.
- E. It successfully destroys an overemphasis on humans' concept of size.

2. According to the passage, one of the criteria Newhall uses in making judgments about photographic art is the degree to which the art

- A. provides viewers with an experience what will encourage subsequent viewings
- B. challenges viewers to question their preconceptions
- C. evokes similar experiences for different viewers in different circumstances
- D. achieve results that have not been realized by earlier works of photographic art
- E. produces results that can only be achieved in the medium of photography

Passage 188

Spiders of many species change color to resemble the color of the flowers they sit on. Many animals that prey on such spiders possess color discrimination so acute that they, unlike human beings, can readily see the spiders despite the seeming camouflage. It is unlikely, therefore, that the spiders' color changes confer significant survival benefit on these spiders.

Which of the following would it be most useful to determine in order to evaluate the argument?

- A. Whether the spiders' own ability to discriminate color-camouflaged species is as acute as that of their predators
- B. Whether the spiders have a color that could properly be regarded as their natural color
- C. Whether the spiders' color-changes allow them to remain undetected by prey
- D. Whether different species of color-changing spiders tend to favor different species of flower
- E. Whether the color-changing spiders prey on any insects that themselves change color

Passage 189

Most feminist labor historians believe that the emergence and rapid general adoption of industrial unionism in the late 1930s was essential for the success of efforts to organize large numbers of women workers into unions. They argue that industrial unionism's commitment to recruiting unskilled workers and its abandonment of racial and gender exclusiveness was more attractive to women workers (who, according to these scholars, were largely unskilled) than was the earlier exclusionary craft-union model. The successful organization of women garment workers in the 1910s does not undermine this dominant view, since the garment unions welcomed women workers of every skill level, prefiguring the industrial form of unionism.

According to the author, the successful organization of women garment workers is consistent with the dominant view of women labor history because

- A. garment unions concentrated their recruitment efforts exclusively on attracting unskilled workers as members
- B. those women garment workers who joined the garment unions were not as skilled as those who refused to join
- C. garment unions accepted both skilled and unskilled workers as members
- D. garment unions lacked exclusionary racial rules as well as rules barring unskilled workers
- E. most garment workers were relatively skilled craft workers rather than unskilled workers

Passage 190

The United States Civil Rights movement, which began in the 1950s and gained momentum in the 1960s and 1970s, owed a heavy debt to African American newspapers. This is not to suggest that the African American press caused the Civil Rights era. But its continual push from 1910 to 1950 for more African American rights, using a compelling form of advocacy journalism rather than the standard objective newspaper style, allowed those who in the 1950s began pushing nationally for equality to start at a far higher level than if the African American press had not existed. This point has largely been missed by many Americans, who seem to believe the Civil Rights era erupted from a standstill like a dormant geyser. But that is not how history occurs.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. challenge a particular scholarly argument
 - B. identify the cause of a historical development
 - C. present a summary of a long-standing debate
 - D. explain the origins of a flawed theory
 - E. correct a commonly held misconception
2. According to the passage, African American newspapers contributed to the Civil Rights movement primarily by
 - A. exposing bias in supposedly objective newspaper accounts
 - B. connecting the movement's leaders with local communities
 - C. providing a platform for leaders to be heard by a wide audience
 - D. laying the groundwork for a later national effort
 - E. building momentum for efforts that were already in progress

Passage 191

Except in special situations, human beings' battle with mosquitoes will not be won by a simple campaign to eliminate the insects. Social tradition and habits, it seems, do much to ensure continual contact between mosquitoes and people. On the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro, for example, mosquitoes breed in the leaf axils of a plant called dracaena. Although dracaena is not a food plant for humans, its use as a hedge or boundary marker is deeply rooted in tradition. Here, as in other parts of the world, human behavior ensures contact and conflict between people and mosquitoes.

I am not advocating a policy of live and let live; we already know that living with mosquitoes is very unpleasant. But until we accomplish the difficult task of understanding how our habits often perpetuate--even create--our problems, efforts to resolve our battle with mosquitoes will probably fail.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. discussing shortsighted proposals to eliminate problems with mosquitoes
- B. outlining ways in which people can alleviate the problems caused by mosquitoes
- C. arguing that social traditions can perpetuate people's problems with mosquitoes
- D. discussing various ways in which people come into contact with mosquitoes
- E. suggesting how the breeding habits of mosquitoes create problems for people

2. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- A. A hypothesis is presented, weighed, and qualified, and then the modified hypothesis is reaffirmed.
- B. An argument is advanced, then it is refuted, and an alternative is suggested.
- C. A claim is made, a supporting example is provided, and then a conclusion is offered.
- D. Opposing views are presented, evaluated and then reconciled.
- E. A problem is identified, a solution is proposed, and potential difficulties with the solution are raised

3. Select a sentence in which a potential misinterpretation of the author's position is addressed.

Passage 192

In an experiment, a group of pregnant mice were each given food containing minute doses of the hormone BPA. A control group of pregnant mice were given no BPA. Offspring of mothers that had been given BPA were 10 percent bigger when weaned from their mothers than were offspring of mothers in the control group. Clearly, this result supports the hypothesis that the physical development of mice is significantly affected by prenatal exposure to BPA.

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

- A. Prenatal exposure of mice to doses of BPA even smaller than those used in the experiment would not have significantly affected the physical development of the mice.
- B. At birth, there was no difference in size between offspring of mothers that had been given BPA and offspring of mothers in the control group.
- C. Postnatal exposure of mice to BPA before the mice are weaned has significant effects on the physical development of the mice.
- D. Exposure of a pregnant mouse to the doses of BPA used in the experiment does not significantly enhance its ability nurse its offspring.
- E. Significant differences in size between offspring of mothers that had been given BPA and offspring of mothers in the control group persisted long after the offspring were weaned

Passage 193

In 1995, after an absence of nearly 70 years, wolves were reintroduced into Yellowstone National Park. During the wolf-free era, heavy browsing of aspen trees by elk populations spelled doom not only for trees themselves but for a host of other creatures dependent on them, such as beavers, whose population in Yellowstone crashed after wolves were removed. Without beavers to create ponds, wetland ecosystems--aquatic plants, amphibians, birds--were devastated. When wolves returned, grazers and browsers resumed normal patterns of behaviors, preferring safer, open areas over the dense cover and streamsides where carnivores can lurk. Keeping elk wary and on the move, wolves gave aspen and other young trees the opportunity to grow and become reestablished.

1. The passage asserts which of the following about beaver populations in Yellowstone?

- A. They have rebounded since the reintroduction of wolves.
- B. They were adversely affected by the feeding habits of elk population.
- C. They increased during the period when wolves disappeared from the park.
- D. They have historically had an adverse effect on the park's wetland ecosystems.
- E. They are essential to the health of the park's aspen trees.

2. The author would most likely agree with which of the following claims about the reintroduction of wolves to Yellowstone?

- A. It indirectly harmed some of the park's amphibian habitats
- B. It reduced the number of elk feeding along streamsides
- C. It led to greater species diversity among the park's grazers and browsers.
- D. It significantly increased competition for food among the park's carnivores.
- E. It fostered the resurgence of tree species that once flourished in the park's open areas.

Passage 194

Unlike herbivores and omnivores, predators have traditionally been thought not to balance nutrient intake because of the assumption that animal tissue as a food source varies little and is nutritionally balanced. But chemical analysis of invertebrate prey reveals remarkable variation in nutrient composition among species; even within species, nutrient composition may vary considerably. Greenstone suggested that predators may select food items according to their nutrient contents. Jensen et al (2011) have shown experimentally that even sit-and-wait invertebrate predators with limited mobility can work to address nutrient deficiencies. The wolf spider, for instance, has been shown to regulate nutrient intake by extracting more dry mass from a prey item if it contains a higher proportion of a nutrient that was deficient in the previous prey.

1. The passage supplies information for answering which of the following questions?

- A. Do invertebrate predators with full mobility address nutrient needs in the same fashion as sit-and-wait invertebrate predators with limited mobility?
- B. Why would there be a considerable variation in nutrient composition within prey of a given species?
- C. Is all of the nutrient content of invertebrate prey contained in the dry mass?
- D. What would a wolf spider do if a fly it was eating contained a higher proportion of a certain nutrient than was present in the spider's recent prey?
- E. How is a wolf spider able to determine that some prey it is eating contains a higher proportion of a nutrient that was deficient in the previous prey?

2. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage as a whole?

- A. A phenomenon is described, and an interpretation is offered.
- B. A claim is made, and the corroborating evidence is evaluated.
- C. A hypothesis is presented and undermined by recent findings.
- D. A contrast is noted and shown to be specious based on recent findings.
- E. A series of assumptions is presented and shown to be based on sound reasoning.

Passage 195

Wild Diana monkeys are preyed upon by leopards and chimpanzees. These two predators differ in their hunting tactics and Diana monkeys use two distinct antipredator strategies to defend themselves. After detecting a leopard, Diana monkeys respond by giving **loud, conspicuous alarm calls** that function both to warn others and to signal to the predator that it has been detected. Leopards tend to leave the area once they have been discovered. In contrast, upon detecting a chimpanzee, male Diana monkeys do not vocalize at all, while females give only a few quiet alarm calls and flee quickly to hide in the forest canopy, chimpanzees have sophisticated climbing skills that would allow them to pursue monkeys, even in the high strata of the forest canopy.

Choosing an antipredator strategy appropriate to chimpanzees is complicated for Diana monkeys by the fact that chimpanzees themselves also fall prey to leopards. When encountering a leopard, chimpanzees give loud, conspicuous alarm calls. To escape successfully from leopards and chimpanzees, therefore, Diana monkeys must distinguish between, and respond differently to, chimpanzees and chimpanzee vocalizations simply signal the presence of a leopard and should elicit the monkeys' loud, conspicuous alarm calls.

To investigate Diana monkeys' understanding of such cause-effect relationships involving predators, Zuberbuhler examined the monkeys' responses to chimpanzee vocalizations in two different types of experiments. In the first, he played tape recording of either chimpanzees' alarm calls or their social vocalizations and noted the monkeys' responses. Diana monkeys differed in their response to chimpanzees' alarm calls. In some groups, monkeys behaved as if they recognized that these alarm calls signaled the potential presence of a leopard: they responded to chimpanzees' leopard alarm calls by giving leopard alarm calls themselves, in contrast to their normal response to the presence of chimpanzees. Groups of monkeys living in the core area of the resident chimpanzee community were more likely to behave in this way than were peripheral groups.

In the second set of experiments, Zuberbuhler played leopard growls to Diana monkeys shortly after exposing them to recording of either chimpanzees' alarm calls or their social vocalizations. After first hearing chimpanzees' alarm calls, some monkeys failed to respond to the subsequent recording of leopard growls, even though this stimulus normally elicited a strong vocal response. These monkeys behaved exactly like the Diana monkeys in a comparison group, who also gave many leopard alarm calls to an initial recording of leopard growls but no longer called to the second recording of leopard growls five minutes later. This similarity in behavior suggests that these monkeys had some knowledge of the causal factors underlying the production of chimpanzees' alarm calls.

1. According to the passage, the behavior of male and female Diana monkeys differs in that female Diana monkeys

- A. give alarm calls upon detecting a chimpanzee
- B. hide in the forest canopy upon detecting a leopard
- C. give loud alarm calls in response to chimpanzees' alarm calls
- D. give loud, conspicuous alarm calls upon detecting a leopard
- E. respond differently to the presence of leopards than they do to the presence of chimpanzees

2. It can be inferred that the purpose of the highlighted “loud, conspicuous alarm calls” is in part to

- A. cause the chimpanzees to leave the areas
- B. warn other monkeys of the presence of the chimpanzees
- C. enable chimpanzees to flee quietly from the leopard
- D. signal to the chimpanzees that they have been detected
- E. signal to the leopard that it has been detected by the monkeys

Passage 196

Matisse's art, with its spectacular immediacy and its mysterious depths, poses confounding problems for analysis. When Hilary Spurling writes of *The Piano Lesson* that "the picture can not be confined to any single source or meaning," she might be writing of any of Matisse's works. Picasso's themes, with their collage of traditional signs and symbols, are far more susceptible to conventional iconographic analysis than anything in Matisse. Similarly, the cubism of Picasso and Braque, while rejecting traditional perspective, can nevertheless be studied as an inversion of traditional norms, using the same tools that one uses to study those norms. But the solutions that Matisse arrives at are always idiosyncratic and tend to be unrelated to any system of ideas. Intuition is his only system.

1. The passage suggests which of the following about Braque's cubism?

- A. It lends itself more readily to systematic analysis than does Matisse's work.
- B. It is more radical in terms of form than most paintings by Matisse.
- C. It was influenced by Matisse's idiosyncratic and intuitive approach.
- D. It can not be confined to any single source or meaning.
- E. It is overly dependent on traditional signs and symbols.

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

2. The passage identifies which of the following as a reason that Matisse's art can confound analysis?

- A. Traditional analytical tools are not well suited to Matisse's art.
- B. Matisse's art is marked by a freedom from systematic influence.
- C. The norms that Picasso and Braque rejected were not ones that Matisse rejected.

Passage 197

Attempts to identify New Guinea's hunter-gatherers face the well-known difficulty of defining what constitutes a hunter-gatherer group. According to the **common** definition, hunter-gatherers are those who subsist by hunting wild animals and gathering wild plants. Yet the very presence on a landscape of humans who are consumers affects food resources, blurs the lines between wild and domesticated and, hence, between hunting and pastoralism and between gathering and cultivation. Moreover, it is unclear how groups should be classified that are hunter-gatherers in their procurement strategies but make use of pastoralism and cultivation in their consumption patterns---subsisting, for example, by trading wild foods to neighbors in return for domesticated crops.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. suggest that there are not as many hunter-gatherers in New Guinea as is commonly thought
- B. explain why identifying New Guinea's hunter-gatherers is not a straightforward process
- C. point to certain difficulties in establishing what constitutes a wild plant and a wild animal
- D. establish new, more relevant criteria for what constitutes a hunter-gatherer group
- E. discuss the implications of an inappropriate definition of pastoralism

2. Replacement of the word "**common**" with which of the following results in the least change in meaning to the passage?

- A. trite
- B. mutual
- C. unexceptional
- D. collective
- E. conventional

Passage 198

Only since the late 1960s have literary scholars attempted to establish an accurate and systematic literary history of women novelists. Many previous histories suffered from **“Great Traditionalism,”** an approach that, by limiting itself to a group of women writers termed “great,” ignored the diversity among women novelists. These histories excluded the minor novelists, who are the links in the chain that binds literary generations together, and who allow us to see the continuities in women’s writing. Given the distortions produced by this concentration on “great” writers, as well as the obviously problematic tendency of many literary scholars to apply stereotypes of femininity, it was not surprising that **some literary scholars in the early 1960s** evaded the important issue of women’s sexual identity entirely, focusing instead on the form and style of women’s writing. Such an approach, while insightful and very valuable, did not consider the crucial connections between women’s writing and changes in their legal and economic status.

1. According to the passage, some literary scholars in the early 1960s tended to do which of the following in their considerations of women novelists’ works?
 - A. attack the traditional distinction between “great” women novelists and those women novelists considered less important
 - B. consider sexual identity when evaluating the works of “great” women novelists but not the works of minor women novelists
 - C. ignore the issue of the sexual identity of women novelists altogether
 - D. address issues of form and style more frequently when discussing “great” women novelists than when discussing minor women novelists
 - E. apply more stringent stylistic standards when evaluating minor women writers than when evaluating the group of women writers traditionally termed “great”
2. Information in the passage suggests that literary histories that adhere to **“Great Traditionalism”** have which of the following flaws?
 - A. They overemphasize the issue of sexual identity in women’s writing.
 - B. They overemphasize the degree of continuity between literary generations.
 - C. They do not help to explain the connections between different generations of women novelists.
 - D. They denigrate the achievements of “great” female novelists in comparison with those of male novelists.
 - E. They do not incorporate the insights of literary histories produced before the late 1960s.
3. The attitude of the author of the passage toward the approach taken toward women novelists by **“some literary scholars in the early 1960s”** can best be described as
 - A. disinterested and aloof
 - B. condescending and dismissive
 - C. respectful but critical
 - D. favorable but brusque
 - E. interested but puzzled

Passage 199

The accepted model of planetary formation holds that Jupiter-sized planets could only form in orbits much farther from their parent star than Earth is from the Sun. Recently, astronomers have detected planets, though as large as Jupiter, have orbits around stars older than the Sun that are much closer to those stars than Earth's orbit is to the Sun. Nonetheless, most astronomers continue to regard the accepted model as correct.

Which of the following, if true, provides astronomers with the strongest support for continuing to regard the accepted model of planetary formation as correct, despite the new discoveries?

- A. The instruments used to detect planets orbiting other stars are incapable of detecting planets that are smaller than Jupiter.
- B. Only a small fraction of the stars likely to have planets have been examined so far
- C. After being formed, planets as small as Earth might be attracted to large planets, eventually becoming their satellites.
- D. There is no known reason why older stars would tend to be more likely than younger stars to have planets
- E. Planets tend to draw into closer orbits of their parent star as time passes.

Passage 200

What causes size variation in bumblebee workers? In pollen storing species larvae develop in individual nest cells and are fed directly by adults. Thus, adults probably **determine** the size attained by each larva. Bumblebee larval cells are not as neatly organized as are those of honeybees, and larvae at the periphery of the brood may receive less care that a ten-fold variation in worker mass results from the accidental neglect of some larvae. Given that larvae are reared in a controlled environment by specialized nest workers, it seems more likely that this size variation has an adaptive function and that the colonies benefit from rearing workers of a range of sizes.

1. It can be inferred that the author of the passage considers the variation in size of bumblebee workers to be

- A. serendipitous
- B. unpredictable
- C. inconsequential
- D. advantageous
- E. unfortunate

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

- A. order
- B. discover
- C. control
- D. decipher
- E. terminate

《GRE 阅读机经 300 篇》修订说明

一. 文章替换

1. Passage 213 替换为新文章，原 Passage 213(There have been numerous well-documented) 重复 Passage 50
2. Passage 234 替换为新文章 (Monarch butterflies lay their eggs)，原文章顺延。

二. 正文文字修改

1. Passage 195(Wild Diana monkeys) 二段文字有调整。
2. Passage 197(Attempts to identify) 文字有调整。
3. Passage 200(What causes size) 文字有调整。
4. Passage 211(Founder mutations are) 文字有调整。
5. Passage 239(Because different mammalian) 文字有调整。

三. 题目增删

- 1 Passage 195 (Wild Diana monkeys) 删除原第 3 题
2. passage201 (Pueblo Bonito)，增加第 4 题

四. 答案调整

Passage 187(One way to assess) 第 1 题，正确答案由 E 更改为 C。

考满分教学部教研组
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