

《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
Keep Moving Forward
2019 年 5 月

GRE 阅读机经 300 篇

Passage 1

Although social learning (the acquisition of specific behaviors by observing other individuals exhibiting those behaviors) is well documented among fish, few studies have investigated social learning within a developmental context in these taxa. Rather than investigating the development of a particular skill, Chapman, Ward, and Krause investigated the role of group density during development in later foraging success in laboratory -housed guppies. When raised with a small number of conspecifics (members of the same species), guppies were quicker to locate food by following a trained adult guppy than were guppies raised in large groups. This counterintuitive finding is explained by the fact that guppies reared in the high-density condition were less likely to shoal (swim in a group) with others and, therefore, were less likely to learn the benefits of social learning. Instead, fish reared in high-density situations may learn that conspecifics are to be viewed as competitors, rather than as potential sources of adaptive information. This finding suggests that at least for guppies, the early social environment may have an effect on the capacity for social learning, if not on the socially learned behaviors themselves.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to^[SEP]
 - A. note a flaw in a scientific finding^[SEP]
 - B. describe a particular scientific study^[SEP]
 - C. present an interpretation of a finding
 - D. note a difference between two scientific findings
 - E. contrast two conditions in which a particular phenomenon has been observed
2. Regarding research on fish, it can be inferred from the passage that
 - A. research studies of the acquisition of important skills by fish have only recently begun to document the role of conspecifics in the learning process
 - B. research on social learning in guppies suggests that guppies differ in important ways from most other fish in the means by which they learn particular skills
 - C. research on social learning in fish has generally focused on the acquisition of skills other than foraging
 - D. research has established that social learning occurs in some fish species without investigating the development context in which it occurs.
 - E. research to investigate social learning has been done more extensively on fish than on other aquatic animals.
3. Which of the following can be inferred about the study by Chapman, Ward, and Krause?
 - A. It was initially designed to investigate something other than social learning.
 - B. It required researchers to observe individual guppies at multiple points in their life spans.
 - C. It pointed to the possibility that population density may have little to do with guppies' social learning.
 - D. It required the observation of guppies under conditions that closely mimicked the conditions of guppies in the wild.
 - E. It indicated that guppies gain adaptive information from being reared with a relatively large number of conspecifics.

Passage 2

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

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

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

Passage 3

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

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

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

Passage 4

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

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

1. Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?

- A. African American drama has been primarily influenced by naturalism's emphasis on the materialistic.
- B. African American drama has traditionally acknowledged the relationship between the individual and the environment.
- C. African American drama, traditionally naturalistic, has been little influenced by dramatist Kennedy's spiritual and psychological approach to drama.
- D. The work of Kennedy suggests a shift away from a commitment to strict naturalism in African American drama.
- E. The work of Kennedy best exemplifies the current interest of African American artists in the spiritual and psychological worlds.

2. According to the passage, Kennedy is concerned with depicting the

- A. internal rather than the external life of her characters
- B. madness of reality rather than the effects of reality
- C. effects of materialism on African American minds and souls
- D. relationship between naturalism and the human spirit
- E. effects that her characters have on the environment

3. Which of the following statements, if true, would most strengthen the author's assertion that Kennedy's work marks a serious departure from the tradition described in the first paragraph?

- A. Kennedy places the action in a real-life setting that is nevertheless unfamiliar to the average viewer or reader.
- B. Kennedy movingly portrays the lives and struggles of prominent African Americans in the United States.
- C. Kennedy uses characters found only in ancient African legends and mythology.
- D. Kennedy provides insights into American mimetic tradition and dramatic convention.
- E. Kennedy depicts the events in a style reminiscent of a television documentary.

Passage 5

Although many hypotheses have been proposed to explain why some plant communities are more susceptible than others to invasion by nonnative species, results from field studies have been inconsistent and no general theory of invasibility has yet emerged. However, a theory based on fluctuating resource availability could integrate most existing

hypotheses and successfully resolve many of the **apparently conflicting and ambiguous results** of previous studies. The suggested theory is that a plant community becomes more susceptible to invasion whenever there is an increase in the amount of unused resources.

The diversity in the range of resource-release mechanisms could partly explain the absence of consistent ecological correlates of invasibility. In particular, the theory predicts that there will be no necessary relationship between the species diversity of a plant community and its susceptibility to invasion, since near-complete exploitation can each occur in both species-rich and species-poor communities. Though Lonsdale found a positive association between species richness and invasion, this may arise from the tendency of diverse plant communities to be nutrient poor and therefore more responsive to the effects of human-caused influxes of nutrients.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. assessing the empirical success of a theory
- B. explaining why no consistent theoretical account of a phenomenon has been possible
- C. advocating a potential solution to a theoretical impasse
- D. deducing testable predictions from a proposed theory
- E. describing the difficulties involved in explaining certain empirical results

2. It can be inferred that the author would most likely agree with which of the following assessments of the results from field studies^[1 SEP]

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

3. According to the author, the theory based on fluctuating resource availability might resolve “apparently conflicting and ambiguous results” because

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

Passage 6

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

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.^[SEP]

1. The passage mentions which of the following as factors that might lead to large temperature swings in Earths polar regions?^[SEP]

- A. the amount of energy lost due to evaporation at the poles^[SEP]
- B. soil exposure due to melting snow^[SEP]
- C. the relatively thin atmosphere at the poles

2. In pointing to the apparent temperature change in the high latitudes of Greenland, the skeptics mentioned in the passage intend to raise as a question whether

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

Passage 7

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. argue against a theory universally accepted by historical researchers
 - B. call attention to an unusual approach to documenting a historical era
 - C. summarize research on a specific historical figure
 - D. counter a particular view about the work of a biographer
 - E. point out subtle differences among controversial historical reports
2. The author of the passage implies that an argument for the historical accuracy of Mather's works is most strongly supported by which of the following?
 - A. surviving documents that corroborate Mather's detailed descriptions of his subjects
 - B. Mather's firsthand personal acquaintance with those about whom he wrote
 - C. Mather's frank and straightforward accounts of the lives and times of people about whom he had conducted extensive research
 - D. Mather's ability to detail important historical events in the religious context of which they were a part
 - E. the quantity and nature of the sources from which Mather obtained his information.
3. Information in the passage best supports which of the following statements about Mather's biographies of the settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony?
 - A. Annals written by Mather and others were censored by later historians, thus detracting from their value as full and accurate accounts of the period.
 - B. Mather's description of Governor Winthrop includes all of Winthrop's shortcomings, such as a tendency toward levity at inappropriate times.
 - C. Mather's descriptions of the Massachusetts Bay colonists were based primarily on firsthand experiences.
 - D. Many historians believe that Mather's biographies are poor sources of historical information because biography is an inherently unreliable genre of historical writing.
 - E. Mather's writings reflect an interest in the degree of economic success achieved by early Massachusetts Bay colonists.

Passage 8

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

Which of the following, if true, provides additional evidence to support the conclusion?^[L]_[SEP]

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

Passage 9

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

1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. resolving a dispute^[L]_[SEP]
- B. advocating a course of action
- C. tracing the evolution of a practice
- D. citing competing views of an issue
- E. chronicling a series of events

2. In the context of the passage, the highlighted sentence serves to^[L]_[SEP]

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

Passage 10

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

Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest support for the argument given?

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

Passage 11

Before feminist literary criticism emerged in the 1970s, the nineteenth-century United States writer Fanny Fern was regarded by most critics (when considered at all) as a prototype of weepy sentimentalism—a pious, insipid icon of conventional American culture. Feminist reclamations of Fern, by contrast, emphasize her nonsentimental qualities, particularly her sharply humorous social criticism. Most feminist scholars find it difficult to reconcile Fern's sardonic social critiques with her effusive celebrations of many conventional values.

Attempting to resolve this contradiction, Harris concludes that Fern employed flowery rhetoric strategically to disguise her subversive goals beneath apparent conventionality. However, Tompkins proposes an alternative view of sentimentality itself, suggesting that sentimental writing could serve radical, rather than only conservative ends by swaying readers emotionally, moving them to embrace social change.

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

1. The passage suggests which of the following about the contradiction mentioned in the highlighted sentence?

- A. It was not generally addressed by critics before the 1970s.
- B. It is apparent in only a small number of Fern's writings.
- C. It has troubled many feminist critics who study Fern.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that Tompkins would be most likely to agree with which of the following about the critics mentioned in the passage?

- A. They accurately characterize the overall result Fern is aiming to achieve.
- B. They are not as dismissive of Fern as some feminist critics have suggested.
- C. They exaggerate the extent to which Fern intended her writing to serve a social purpose.
- D. They wrongly assume that sentimental must be a pejorative term.
- E. They fail to recognize the role that sentimental rhetoric plays to reader's emotions.

Passage 12

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

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

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

Passage 13

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

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

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

2. The passage suggests that Lack would agree with which of the following statements about factors affecting clutch size in birds?

- A. In altricial species, clutch size is determined primarily by factors operating after eggs are laid.
- B. In precocial species, clutch size is determined primarily by factors operating after eggs are laid.
- C. In many bird species, clutch size generally remains well below the potential limit of egg production.

Passage 14

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

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

1. The passage indicates that Peterson identifies which of the following as obstacles faced by the women included in her study?

- A. the attitudes of Black male intellectuals toward female intellectual work
- B. the discriminatory attitudes faced by Black women in nineteenth-century America as a whole
- C. disagreements among Black women speakers and writers themselves about the impact of the Black intelligentsia

2. It can be inferred that Peterson's study and Foster's study are similar with respect to which of the following?

- A. the writers that each takes up for examination
- B. the degree to which each has influenced other scholars
- C. the assumptions that each brings to nineteenth-century African American literature
- D. their analysis of the nineteenth-century Black intelligentsia
- E. their interpretation of nineteenth-century America's dominant culture

Passage 15

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

1. The author of the passage implies which of the following about Belasco's production of *The Governor's Lady*?

- A. It was dismissed by certain theater critics who misunderstood Belasco's conception of modernity.
- B. It was intended to marshal elements of the New Stagecraft to serve Belasco's predilection for realistic staging.
- C. It demonstrated that theatrical literalism could be used effectively to express a dramatic text's central ideas.
- D. It elicited responses that reflected a discrepancy between popular tastes in entertainment and the tastes of progressive theater critics.
- E. It relied on the appeal of an impressively realistic stage set to compensate for weaknesses in other aspects of the production.

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

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

Passage 16

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

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

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

Passage 17

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

1. The passage provides support for which of the following statements about beaver dams?

- A. One important function of these dams is to protect beavers homes.
- B. Most are built prior to burrow construction.
- C. They are found mostly along deep rivers.
- D. They are routinely abandoned as nearby forests are depleted.
- E. They mainly protect beavers from rising water levels.

2. The passage implies which of the following about beavers?

- A. Bank beavers are unable to successfully compete with dam beavers when resources become scarce.
- B. Differences in dam-building behavior among beavers do not necessarily imply multiple beaver species.
- C. Building dams eventually causes beavers to deplete nearby resources.
- D. When conditions permit, beavers are more likely to build dams than burrows or lodges.
- E. In beavers, dam-building is an acquired rather than an innate skill.

Passage 18

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

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

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

1. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the collisions mentioned in the highlighted sentence?

- A. They occur less frequently than do titanic collisions.
- B. They occur between bodies of comparable size.
- C. They occur primarily between planet-sized bodies.
- D. They result in the complete destruction of the impacting body.
- E. They result in mass being redistributed among newly formed objects.

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

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

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

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

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

- A. arguing in favor of a particular theory about the formation of the Earth-Moon system.
- B. summarizing conventional theories about the formation of the earth-Moon system.
- C. anticipating and responding to criticisms of a particular theory about the formation of the Earth-Moon system.
- D. explaining why the Earth-Moon system is considered scientifically perplexing.
- E. questioning an assumption underlying one theory about the formation of the Earth-Moon system.

Passage 19

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

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

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

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

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

2. As described in the passage, a stemma is most closely analogous to which of the following?

- A. a department store inventory list that excludes some departments
- B. a map from which a large section has been torn off
- C. a chronology that includes only major historical events^[L]_[SEP]
- D. a family tree in which some generations are not recorded^[L]_[SEP]
- E. a government organizational chart from which some agencies are omitted

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

3. In its discussion of external evidence, the passage suggests which of the following about manuscripts of ancient Roman texts during the Middle Ages?

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

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

Passage 20

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

Recently planetary scientists have suggested that the external preconditions for the development of Earth's biosphere probably included four paramount contingencies. First, a climate conducive to life on Earth depends upon the extraordinarily narrow orbital parameters that define a continuously habitable zone where water can exist in a liquid state. If Earth's orbit were only 5 percent smaller than it is, temperatures during the early stages of Earth's history would have been high enough to vaporize the oceans. If the Earth-Sun distance were as little as 1 percent larger, runaway glaciation on Earth about 2 billion years ago would have caused the oceans to freeze and remain frozen to this day. Second, Jupiter's enormous mass prevents most Sun-bound comets from penetrating the inner solar system. It has been estimated that without this shield, Earth would have experienced bombardment by comet-sized impactors a thousand times more frequently than has actually been recorded during geological time. Even if Earth's surface were not actually sterilized by this bombardment, it is unlikely that any but the most primitive life-forms could have survived. This suggests that only planetary systems containing both terrestrial planets like Earth and gas giants like Jupiter might be capable of sustaining complex life-forms.

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

Finally, Earth's unique and massive satellite, the Moon, plays a crucial role in stabilizing the obliquity of Earth's rotational axis, this obliquity creates the terrestrial seasonality so important to the evolution and diversity of life. Mars, in contrast, has a wildly oscillating tilt and chaotic seasonality, while Venus, rotating slowly backward, has virtually no seasonality at all.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. enumerating conditions that may have been necessary for a particular development
- B. outlining the conditions under which scientists may be able to predict certain events
- C. explaining how a particular finding affected scientists' understanding of a phenomenon
- D. suggesting reasons why a particular outcome was more likely to occur than other possible outcomes
- E. assessing the relative significance of factors that contributed to a particular occurrence

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the planetary scientists would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements concerning the development of complex life forms on Earth?

- A. It might have occurred earlier in Earth's history if cometary impacts had been less frequent than they were.
- B. It could have occurred if Earth's orbit were 1 percent larger than it is but not if Earth's orbit were 5 percent smaller
- C. It probably follows a pattern common on other terrestrial planets that occupy planetary systems containing gas giants.
- D. Its dependence on the effect that Jupiter's gravitational shield has on Earth was difficult to recognize prior to 1995.
- E. It has been contingent on conditions elsewhere in Earth's solar system as well as on conditions on Earth itself.

3. The author of the passage most likely mentions Mars oscillating tilt primarily in order to

- A. provide evidence for a proposition about the potential effects of cometary impacts
- B. emphasize the absence from our solar system of normal planets
- C. contrast the rotational axis of Mars with that of Venus
- D. characterize the role of other planets in the solar system in Earth's development
- E. emphasize the importance of the Moon to the development of life on Earth

4. The passage suggests each of the following about water on Earth EXCEPT:

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

Passage 21

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

Despite the great scholarly gains made behind the rallying cry, herstory's popular myth—particularly about the lack of women who have recorded history—require revision. Herstory may accurately describe feminists' efforts to construct female-centered accounts of the past, but the term inadvertently blinds us to women's important contributions to historical discourse before the nineteenth century. Historiography has not been an entirely male preserve, though feminists are justified in faulting its long-standing masculine contours. In fact, criticism of historiography's sexism is not of recent origin. Early eighteenth-century feminist Mary Astell protested that the Men being the Historians, they seldom condescend to record the great and good actions of Women. Astell, like those who echoed her sentiments two and a half centuries later, must be credited for admirable zeal in setting out to right scholarly wrongs, but her supposition that historians were only male is inaccurate. Her perception is especially strange because she herself wrote a historical work, *An Impartial Enquiry into the Cause of Rebellion and Civil War* (1704). Astell's judgment is at the same time understandable, given that much historical writing by women of the late seventeenth century was not published until the nineteenth century. Despite their courage and their rightful anger, Astell and her descendants overlooked early modern woman writer's contributions to historiography.

1. It can be inferred that Rosalind Miles refers to the third millennium B.C. primarily in order to
 - A. present an overview of what the practice of history once entailed
 - B. suggest that the origins of historical study are much earlier than had been previously thought
 - C. suggest why the third millennium B.C. has received so much attention from historians
 - D. establish a contrast between men and women in terms of how long they have been recording history
 - E. indicate how significantly the practice of history has changed since the third millennium B.C.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that the term herstory
 - A. was popular mainly in the nineteenth century
 - B. is an old term that feminist put to new uses
 - C. is controversial within the feminist community
 - D. is not especially useful to scholars
 - E. was invented to help make a particular point

3. Mary Astell is discussed by the author as an example of an eighteenth-century feminist historian
- A. who was representative of the intellectual interests of the woman historians of her time
 - B. who inspired many practitioners of herstory in the twentieth century
 - C. who shared with modern herstory's a mistaken assumption regarding the writing of history
 - D. whose major work aroused much controversy at the time of its publication
 - E. whose major work still has not received the attention from scholars that it deserves
4. The author implies which of the following about Astell's supposition?
- A. It is likely to have arisen because of Astell's unawareness of much of the historical work written by women.
 - B. It was one that Astell reconsidered after she wrote her own historical work.
 - C. It was one that was not shared by other feminist historians of Astell's time.
 - D. It was one that inspired Astell to write her own historical work.
 - E. It directly contradicts one of the basic claims of her story.

Passage 22

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

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

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. summarize a particular debate among historians
- B. trace the evolution of a particular area of historical study
- C. challenge a common misconception about a particular historical period^[SEP]
- D. identify flaws in a particular approach to the study of a historical subject
- E. explain why a particular historical question has received little scholarly attention

2. The passage suggests that “some Civil War historians” (Paragraph 3) would probably agree with which of the following statements about Southern Unionists?

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

3. The passage suggests which of the following about histories of the Civil War written before 1930?

- A. Some took a fairly sympathetic view of Southern Unionists.^{[L][SEP]}
- B. Interest in these histories has been revived by the work of recent historians
- C. Most offered little analysis of the lives and motives of Southern Unionists.
- D. Many tended to group Southern Unionists into broad categories that obscured their differences.
- E. Few accepted the idea that the South was politically unified during the Civil War.

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

- A. It challenges a common misconception about the motives driving an influential group of Civil War historians.
- B. It describes a major contribution of the Civil War historians of the 1960s and 1970s that inspired the next generation of scholars.^{[L][SEP]}
- C. It calls attention to aspects of the Confederate cause that were alienating to those Southerners who remained loyal to the Union.
- D. It identifies a tendency in Civil War scholarship that more recent scholarship has moved away from.^{[L][SEP]}
- E. It explains how ideological and political aspects of the Confederacy loyalist Southerners to reject the Confederate cause.

Passage 23

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

In making this argument, Gerteis offers the most persuasive formulation to date of the Growth of a Dissenting Minority interpretation, which argues that a slow but steady evolution of a broad-based Northern antislavery coalition culminated in the presidential victory of the antislavery Lincoln in 1860. This interpretive framework, which once dominated antislavery historiography, had been discounted by historians for two basic reasons. First, it tended to homogenize the political diversity of Northern reformers; Northern reformers differed significantly among themselves and belonged to diverse political parties. Second, it seemed incompatible with emerging scholarship on the slaveholding South, which held that Northern abolitionists of the 1830s did not succeed in mobilizing Northern public opinion and paving the way for Lincoln in 1860. Instead, Southern slaveholders misconstrued abolitionist views of the 1830s as mainstream rather than marginal Northern public opinion, and castigated Northerners generally for opposing slavery. In this view, it was the castigation by Southerners that gradually caused widespread antislavery feeling throughout the North.

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

1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. criticizing adherents of a traditional view for overlooking important data
- B. reconciling two different explanations for the same phenomenon
- C. describing a reformulation of a traditional interpretation
- D. advocating a traditional approach to a controversial subject
- E. suggesting that a new interpretation is based on faulty assumptions

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

- A. It is too similar to the traditional version of the Growth interpretation.
- B. It is of dubious validity and does not expand research on the antislavery movement.

- C. It is strongly supported by recent research on the nineteenth-century South.
- D. It is more convincing than the traditional version of the Growth interpretation.
- E. It is seminal work that will be highly influential on future research.

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

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

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

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

Passage 24

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

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

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. compare two prominent models of historical explanation^[SEP]
- B. undermine non-Marxist objections to the historical-materialist explanatory model of historical causation^[SEP]
- C. analyze ways in which the question of historical causation can be illuminated by Weberian sociology^[SEP]
- D. challenge an orthodox position concerning historical explanation^[SEP]
- E. argue that historical analysis should rely more on empirical investigation than on philosophical reflection

2. According to the passage, most historians share the assumption that

- A. The most useful current model of historical causation is the historical-materialist model.
- B. Explaining a historical event requires ranking its causes by importance.

- C. The same hierarchy of causes underlies every historical event.
- D. Philosophical debates have limited utility for historical practice.
- E. Different causes of the same historical event sometimes have the same importance.

3. In the second paragraph of the passage, the author uses the concept of an indispensable cause primarily in order to question which of the following claims?

- A. Generalizations about the origins of capitalist societies are defensible.
- B. The study of history is largely independent of philosophical concerns.
- C. A universal model of historical causation is indefensible.
- D. A historical event is caused by many factors.
- E. A hierarchy of the causes of a historical event can be determined.

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

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

Passage 25

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

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

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

1. By quoting Burke's defender in the highlighted phrase, the author of the passage most clearly succeeds in
 - A. providing a context for the political turbulence that unseated the French monarchy
 - B. emphasizing the way in which Wollstonecraft's philosophy divided men and women
 - C. explaining why Wollstonecraft's work has won more acceptance in the twentieth century than in the nineteenth
 - D. illustrating the nature of the appeal of Burke's argument
 - E. demonstrating the degree of hostility aroused by Wollstonecraft's work
2. The author of the passage quotes Burke's description of the queen of France most probably in order to

- A. provide a specific illustration of a position with which Wollstonecraft took issue
- B. provide a specific example of Burke's already archaic prose style
- C. balance the quotation from Burke's anonymous defender
- D. provide evidence of why Burke's position was more widely accepted than Wollstonecraft's
- E. provide an example of what Wollstonecraft perceived as Burke's lack of political astuteness

3. The passage suggests that which of the following is true concerning Virginia Woolf's appraisal of *A Vindication of the Rights of Men* and *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*?

- A. Woolf was defending Wollstonecraft's theories against attacks by nineteenth-century critics who concentrated only on Wollstonecraft's notoriety.
- B. Woolf favored the advances proposed by Wollstonecraft and mistakenly assumed that they had become self-evident in the twentieth century.
- C. Woolf miscalculated the practical effects that the advances proposed by Wollstonecraft would have on society.
- D. Woolf decried the loss in the twentieth-century of social progress made in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
- E. Woolf was reacting against what she considered a lack of originality on Wollstonecraft's part while calling for more sweeping changes than Wollstonecraft had proposed.

4. The author of the passage suggests that modern feminism has treated the writings of Mary Wollstonecraft in which of the following ways?

- A. Modern feminism has emphasized the progressive aspects of Wollstonecraft's writings, while separating her work from her personal reputation.
- B. Modern feminism has emphasized Wollstonecraft's importance as a theorist, while deemphasizing her effect on the daily life of her times.
- C. Modern feminism has worked toward a synthesis of Wollstonecraft's philosophical advances with those of her contemporaries.
- D. Modern feminism has embraced Wollstonecraft's relative importance as a theorist, while rejecting certain elements of her theories of gender-based morality.
- E. Modern feminism has equated Wollstonecraft's ideas about the popular sentimentalization of women with her view of monarchist systems of government.

Passage 26

Cuts that need to be held closed in order to heal properly have generally been held closed with stitches. However, pressure to reduce medical costs is mounting.

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

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

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

Passage 27

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

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

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

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

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

1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. refuting certain scientific theories about Earth's climatic history
- B. outlining new findings concerning Earth's climate during ice ages^[1]_[SEP]
- C. discussing new research that may challenge a long-held scientific assumption about Earth's climatic history
- D. describing the climatic changes that occurred when Earth moved from an ice age into an interglacial period
- E. reconciling conflicting evidence concerning climatic changes.

2. Which of the following describes research that is most clearly analogous to the testing done by GRIP scientists?

- A. Scientists studying the formation of the Sahara desert measure the rate of topsoil erosion in the region
- B. Scientists seeking to determine the age of a particular fossil measure the percentage of its carbon atoms that have decayed
- C. Scientists researching vision in flies measure and compare the amounts of vitamin A found in the retinas of several fly species.
- D. Scientists investigating the development of life on Earth measure and compare the amount of oxygen used by various organisms along the evolutionary scale.
- E. Scientists plotting the fluctuations in rainfall in the early rain forests measure the presence of certain gases trapped in tree rings of older trees.

3. According to the passage, which of the following is the most accurate statement of what scientists believed, prior to the GRIP findings, about Earth's climate?

- A. Over the course of Earth's history, interglacials have become progressively milder.^[L]_[SEP]
- B. Earth's overall climate has been generally mild since the planet's formation
- C. During both interglacials and ice ages, Earth's climate has fluctuated violently.^[L]_[SEP]
- D. During ice ages, Earth's climate has been highly variable, whereas during interglacials it has been mild and stable.^[L]_[SEP]
- E. During interglacials, Earth's climate has been highly variable, whereas during ice ages it has been uniformly cold and icy.

4. The passage suggests that which of the following is most likely to have been true of the oxygen-16 and oxygen-18 isotopes found in the lower sections of the GRIP core?

- A. There was significantly more isotope oxygen-18 than isotope oxygen-16 in the ice layers.
- B. There was significantly more isotopexygen-16 than isotope oxygen-18 in the ice layers.
- C. Ratios of isotopes oxygen-18 and oxygen-16 varied in the ice layers.
- D. Layers containing isotope oxygen-18 placed stress on the layers containing isotope oxygen-16, possibly distorting them.
- E. E. Isotope oxygen-16, being lighter, was located mainly in the upper layers, whereas oxygen-18 had settled into the lower layers.

Passage 28

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. explain the original function of life insurance agents
- B. evaluate the effectiveness of early life insurance agents^[1]_[SEP]
- C. describe how life insurance was first introduced
- D. illustrate how the life insurance agency system changed over time
- E. compare the strategies used by life insurance in cities and in small towns

2. The author suggests which of the following about “city neighborhoods”?^[1]_[SEP]

- A. They were places where family histories were difficult to establish.
- B. They were places where unhealthy behaviors had been successfully addressed.
- C. They were locations that were well suited for recruiting insurance agents.
- D. They offered a high degree of transparency about a resident's personal history and character.
- E. They offered potentially fruitful markets for the life insurance industry.

Passage 29

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

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

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

2. The passage is primarily concerned with

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

Passage 30

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

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

1. According to the passage, scientists are able to discover weathered material on the Martian surface because they have benefited from which of the following?

- A. a new method to analyze volcanic craters created on the Martian surface. L SEP
- B. an improved ability to detect hydrated materials on the Martian surface
- C. a more sophisticated understanding of the effect of wind-borne dust on the Martian surface
- D. a decision to look for water primarily in heavily cratered highland regions. L SEP
- E. a better understanding of how erosion might affect clay deposits.

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

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would agree with which of the following statements regarding the reasoning discussed in the highlighted sentence?

- A. It provides the basis for an explanation of why water on Mars has been difficult to find until recently.
- B. It correctly identifies a consequence of water flowing on the Martian surface.
- C. It depends on a false assumption about how water and volcanic materials interact on Mars.

Passage 31

Scientific consensus is that humans first began to have a warming effect on Earth's climate within the past century, after coal-burning factories, power plants, and motor vehicles began releasing carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases in significant quantities into the air. **However, evidence suggests that human agricultural activities may have had such an effect much earlier:** concentrations of CO₂ started rising about 8000 years ago, even though natural trends indicate they should have been dropping; methane levels rose similarly about 3,000 years later. Without these rises, however, current temperatures in northern parts of North America and Europe would be cooler by three to four degrees Celsius-enough to inhibit agriculture-and an ice age would probably have begun several thousand years ago in northeastern Canada.

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

- A. It undermines the assumption that human activity has had a significant impact on Earth's climate
- B. It supports the assumption that Earth's temperatures have risen appreciably over the past 100 years
- C. It questions the assumption that greenhouse gases have had a warming effect on Earth's climate
- D. It challenges the assumption that human activity began to affect Earth's climate after the advent of industrialization
- E. It supports the assumption that greenhouse gases are a direct by-product of industrial activities

2. The author mentions "natural trends" most likely in order to

- A. propose a possible explanation for why current temperatures in North America and Europe are not as low as they might otherwise be
- B. explain why levels of methane in Earth's atmosphere began to rise approximately 5,000 years ago
- C. suggest that Earth's climate would have become even warmer without the advent of human agricultural activities
- D. identify factors that may have contributed to the rise of greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere approximately 8,000 years ago and again some 3,000 years later
- E. support the claim that human activity may have played a role in the rise in CO₂ and methane levels in the atmosphere thousands of years ago

Passage 32

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

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

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

Passage 33

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

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

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

1. The passage is primarily concerned with

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

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes that which of the following is true of painting and architecture of the Baroque era?
- A. Both emphasize the “natural” use of materials.
 - B. Both are derived from the Florentine Renaissance style.
 - C. Both have been overlooked by twentieth-century Modernists.
 - D. They have certain visual features in common.
 - E. They illustrate the degeneration of a style.
3. The author’s mention of Florentine Renaissance painting serves in the context of the passage to support which of the following assertions?
- A. The constraints that operate in architecture are different from those that operate in painting
 - B. Florentine architectural style was not determined by the nature of the available marble.
 - C. The Florentine Renaissance period was a period in which the other arts achieved the same distinction as did architecture.
 - D. Technical advances in all of the arts of the Florentine Renaissance determined the stylistic qualities of those arts.
 - E. Native preferences of style do not manifest themselves in the same ways in different arts.
4. The passage suggests which of the following about the cited “scholars”?
- A. They believe that a decadent phase is characteristic of any significant artistic movement.
 - B. They reject the popular view of the Renaissance as the apex of architectural achievement.
 - C. They believe that a vigorous and healthy architecture would not usually employ false surfaces or imitation building materials.
 - D. They represent the mainstream in critical and historical thought about the Florentine Renaissance.
 - E. They have focused on such technical matters as the cost of building materials rather than on artistic concerns.

Passage 34

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

1. The author of the passage mentions Crown and Wills primarily in order to
 - A. Distinguish among different factors that might have caused Chaco potters to alter their pots' decorative designs.
 - B. Introduce new evidence related to the question of why Chaco potters altered their pots' decorative designs.
 - C. Show how one potential explanation for the alteration of Chaco pots has been discounted.
 - D. Present a hypothesis about why Chaco pots were altered to revise their decorative designs.
 - E. Explain how archaeologists discerned the method by which Chaco pots were originally decorated.

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true of Bonito phase Chaco pots?
 - A. Relatively few of them have original designs concealed beneath white surfaces.
 - B. Relatively few of them were altered after firing.
 - C. Many of their alterations increased the intricacy of their painted designs.
 - D. Many of them have some flaw in their shape or structure.
 - E. Many of them were altered more than once.

Passage 35

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

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

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

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

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

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

- A. exemplary of an arrangement of religious buildings typical of a kind of Native American architecture common prior to the arrival of the Spanish
- B. largely responsible for the evolution of a distinctive Spanish mission architectural style
- C. indicative of the Spanish missionaries' desire to display an attitude of acceptance toward the kiva
- D. symbolic of the controversy among Spanish missionaries in New Mexico regarding their treatment of the indigenous population
- E. reflective of the Spanish missionary's desire to diminish the kiva's importance

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

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

4. According to the passage, the building techniques prevailing in the Southwest during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries played a role in which of the following?

- A. preventing missionaries in the Southwest from duplicating traditional European churches
- B. influencing missionaries in the Southwest to incorporate a freestanding kiva into certain mission settlements
- C. causing missionaries in the Southwest to limit the building of churches to New Mexico only
- D. jeopardizing the viability of Spanish religious settlements throughout the Southwest
- E. encouraging many missionaries in the Southwest to reexamine the continued viability of a highly ceremonial European religious tradition

Passage 36

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

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

Passage 37

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

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

1. The author of the passage suggests that applying the term “confessional” to the work of the poets discussed

- A. is mistaken in what it seems to imply about the poets’ motivation^[SEP]
- B. might seem superficially appropriate given the subject matter of the poems
- C. is an error arising from the absence of any other convenient term.

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

2. The passage implies that the poets discussed did NOT

- A. think that a poet’s motivation for writing was relevant in evaluating that poet’s work
- B. experience any relief of their personal suffering as a result of writing^[SEP]
- C. apply to their own work the label by which it has subsequently been know

Passage 38

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

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

1. According to the passage, astronomers recognize which of the following as being liable to cause changes to comets?

- A. cosmic rays
- B. radioactive decay
- C. ultraviolet radiation

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

2. According to the passage, astronomers’ belief that comets are pristine relics was^[SEP]

- A. overturned by analysis of what happens when comets approach the Sun
- B. supported by what observations revealed about the composition of the outer planets
- C. based on consideration of the conditions that prevail where comets are located

Passage 39

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

Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?^[SEP]

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

Passage 40

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

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

1. According to the passage, village sketches written by women in the United States in the 1830s and 1840s typically reflected

- A. the negotiations that characterized trade relationships between villages
- B. the fact that these women did not often travel very far beyond their own village
- C. the plurality of experiences and ideas that existed among the residents of a village

2. Select the sentence in the passage that contrasts how men and women depicted life in village communities.

3. The passage indicates that when Gilligan spoke of "the ability to attend to voices other than one's own," she

- A. did not consider that ability to be a desirable psychological characteristic^[SEP]
- B. did not believe that individuals differ greatly with respect to that ability
- C. was implying that that ability enhances a sense of belonging in communities
- D. was assuming that good writers are able to depict diverse characters^[SEP]
- E. was not discussing the women who wrote village sketches

Passage 41

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

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

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

1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. summarizing the major contributions of two influential writers^[SEP]
- B. describing and commenting on a group of literary works^[SEP]
- C. summarizing the major events of a period of literary history^[SEP]
- D. contrasting two types of literary works from the same era^[SEP]
- E. arguing for the adopting of several neglected literary works into university curriculums

2. The author of the passage cites Susan Warner’s *Wide, Wide World* most probably as an example of a woman’s novel that

- A. had more advanced artistic elements than many of its type^[SEP]
- B. attracted an excessive amount of critical attention

- C. was found to be inappropriately moralistic by many members of the clergy
- D. was significant as an indicator of the genre's popularity^[SEP]
- E. signaled the gradual decline of the size of the genre's audience

3. The author of the passage implies which of the following about the members of the clergy mentioned in the first paragraph?

- A. They also opposed works of fiction that were outside the genre of woman's fiction.
- B. They opposed journalism as well as imaginative writing.
- C. Their influence reached its pinnacle in the mid-nineteenth century.
- D. They were unable to obtain the support of other critics for their views.
- E. Their attacks on the genre of the novel did not extend to novels written by male writers.

4. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage concerning the majority of the nineteenth-century reviewers of woman's fiction?

- A. They considered the position taken by the clergy in regard to woman's fiction self-serving.
- B. They did not make fine distinctions between different authors.
- C. They placed a higher value on plot than on social significance.
- D. They subscribed to the view of writers as purveyors of popular entertainment rather than as artists
- E. They regarded woman's fiction as high as publishers did

Passage 42

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

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

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

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

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

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

Passage 43

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

The primary purpose of the passage is to discuss which of the following?

- A. reasons for the necessity for developing solar-energy systems
- B. different ways of storing solar energy as heat
- C. new designs for devices that collect solar energy
- D. procedures for transferring thermal energy between materials
- E. differences between capacities of solids and liquids to store sensible heat

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

2. According to the passage, solar-energy systems located on Earth must store energy for which of the following reasons?

- A. At any given location on Earth, the amount of sunlight available frequently changes.
- B. The operation of such systems depends on devices that require a power source other than solar energy
- C. Demand for the energy produced by such systems varies in unpredictable ways

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

3. The author suggests that which of the following constitutes a potential disadvantage of using latent heat for energy storage?

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

Passage 44

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

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

1. The passage mentions which of the following as effects of exotic pests on forest ecosystems?
A. decreased vitality in trees
B. defoliation of trees
C. changes in forest structure
2. The author of the passage mentions the “unique properties” of tree species primarily in order to help explain
A. why pests tend to target specific tree species^[SEP]
B. why pests can have long-term effects on entire ecosystems
C. how pests contribute to shifts in forest species composition^[SEP]
D. how pests are able to become established in an ecosystem^[SEP]
E. how some tree species are able to withstand the effects of pests

Passage 45

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

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

1. It can be inferred from the passage that an advantage of teak over mahogany is that teak is:
A. more compatible with the materials in existing ships.
B. less susceptible to rot and pests
C. available in greater quantities in inland jungles
2. In the context in which it appears, “**turned to**” most nearly means
A. rotated
B. resorted to
C. deflected from
D. reverted to
E. revolved around

Passage 46

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

Which of the following most logically completes the argument given?

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

Passage 47

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

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

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

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

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

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

Passage 48

When studying shrimp feeding from hydro-thermal vents at the bottom of the ocean, biologists were surprised that the shrimps' reproductive cycles followed seasonal patterns. Far beyond the reach of sunlight, and with food abundant around the vents all year round, why should such animals reproduce seasonally? The answer might involve their offspring, which in their larval form drift in the currents to colonize new vents. The larvae must feed during their trip, and their springtime release coincides with a peak in algae raining down from surface waters.

So far, researchers have found no evidence of seasonal breeding among vent-dwelling species that provide their offspring with yolk to sustain them or among vent-dwelling species found in areas of the ocean with not seasonal algae blooms.

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

- A. It casts doubt on the accuracy of earlier observations of seasonal breeding among shrimp species living near hydro-thermal vents.
- B. It undermines the explanation proposed for seasonal breeding among some shrimp species living near hydro-thermal vents.
- C. It suggests that alternative theories are needed to explain seasonal breeding among shrimp species living near hydro-thermal vents.
- D. It describes the survival benefits to shrimp of mating in parts of the ocean where algae blooms rain down abundantly.
- E. It supports the explanation proffered for the seasonal breeding observed among some shrimp species living near hydro-thermal vents.

Passage 49

There is mounting evidence that the frequency and magnitude of landsliding is changing in many parts of the world in response to climate change. This is not surprising, given that precipitation is one of the two external triggering mechanisms--the other being seismic activity--involved in the formation of landslides. **Evidence from the past** clearly indicates that cycles of elevated landslide activity have been followed by cycles of low activity, and that these are correlated with climate fluctuations over a variety of timescales.

What sets current changes in landslide activity apart is the likely influence of anthropogenic [i.e., human-caused] factors, either acting alone or in concert with climate, which can further modify the process of landsliding and the nature of ecosystem responses. Among these factors, deforestation and land-use change have the potential to influence the frequency and magnitude of landsliding because of their direct effects on vegetation attributes that influence slope stability. The extent and conditions under which mountain ecosystems are resilient to these changes--that is, the amount of disturbance they can absorb before changing into states with different structure and function--are not known. Addressing this issue is crucial for the long-term conservation of mountainscapes.

1. The author of the passage cites “**Evidence from the past**” in order to

- A. support a partial explanation
- B. concede a potential objection
- C. dismiss an apparent counterexample
- D. highlight a scientific consensus
- E. account for a historical anomaly

2. The passage makes which of the following claims?

- A. A rise in precipitation resulting from human factors has increased the frequency and magnitude of landsliding.
- B. Human factors have led to greater changes in landsliding activity than have cyclical climate fluctuations.
- C. Decreases in landsliding activity have historically been accompanied by changes in climate.
- D. Slope stability is more influenced by seismic activity than it is by human factors
- E. Changes in land-use patterns in mountain ecosystems are generally correlated with changes in climate.

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

3. The author of the passage suggests which of the following about the role of human factors in landsliding activity?

- A. Human factors can intensify or alter the effects of climate change on landsliding activity.
- B. It is likely that human factors affect landsliding activity more than climate change does.
- C. Until recently, human factors did not have much impact on landsliding activity.

Passage 50

There have been numerous well-documented extinctions of indigenous species caused by the introduction of non-indigenous predators and pathogens. However, surprisingly few extinctions of indigenous species can be attributed to competition from introduced species. For example, during the past 400 years, 4,000 plant species have been introduced into North America, and these non-indigenous plants currently account for nearly 20 percent of North America's plant species. Yet no evidence exists that any indigenous North American plant species became extinct as a result of competition from new species could mean that such extinctions take longer to occur than scientists initially believed or, alternatively, that extinctions are rarely caused by competition from non-indigenous species.

1. The passage is concerned primarily with

- A. pointing out that a particular type of species extinction is rarely known to occur.
- B. proposing a possible explanation for conflicting data about a particular type of species extinction.
- C. resolving a debate about the frequency of a particular type of species extinction.
- D. comparing two theories regarding possible causes of a particular type of species extinction.
- E. refuting a proposed explanation for the increasingly rare occurrence of a particular type of species extinction.

2. The author introduces statistics about North America's non-indigenous plant species primarily in order to

- A. undermine a proposed explanation for the absence of any evidence for the occurrence of a particular phenomenon
- B. contrast the effect of introduced plant species in North America with the effect that introduced animal species have had
- C. suggest that North America's indigenous plants are a domain in which there has been ample scope for a particular effect to have occurred
- D. emphasize how much the ecology of North America has been affected over the past 400 years by the introduction of non-indigenous species
- E. substantiate a claim about the overall effect that the introduction of non-indigenous species tends to have on indigenous populations

Passage 51

The relevance of the literary personality—a writer’s distinctive attitudes, concerns, and artistic choices—to the analysis of a literary work is being scrutinized by various schools of contemporary criticism. Deconstructionists view the literary personality, like the writer’s biographical personality, as irrelevant. The proper focus of literary analysis, they argue, is a work’s intertextuality(interrelationship with other texts), subtexts (unspoken, concealed, or repressed discourses), and metatexts (self-referential aspects), not a perception of a writer’s verbal and aesthetic “fingerprints.” New historicists also devalue the literary personality, since, in their emphasis on a work’s historical contexts, they **credit a writer with** only those insights and ideas that were generally available when the writer lived. However, to readers interested in literary detective work--say scholars of classical(Greek and Roman) literature who wish to reconstruct damaged texts or deduce a work’s authorship—the literary personality sometimes provides vital clues.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. discussing attitudes toward a particular focus for literary analysis
- B. describing the limitations of two contemporary approaches to literary analysis
- C. pointing out the similarities among seemingly contrasting approaches to literary analysis
- D. defending the resurgence of a particular focus for literary analysis
- E. defining a set of related terms employed in literary criticism

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

2. It can be inferred from the passage that on the issue of how to analyze a literary work, the new historicists would most likely agree with the deconstructionists that

- A. The writer’s insights and ideas should be understood in terms of the writer’s historical context.
- B. The writer’s literary personality has little or no relevance.
- C. The critic should primarily focus on intertextuality, subtexts and metatexts.

3. In the context in which it appears, “**credit writer with**” most nearly means

- A. trust a writer with
- B. applaud a writer for
- C. believe a writer created
- D. presume a writer had
- E. accept a writer for

Passage 52

The physicist Wallace Sabine pioneered the scientific study of architectural acoustics when he was asked in 1895 to fix a **university lecture hall** in which the echo of a speaker's words rendered them unintelligible. He found that the length of time it takes a sound's echo to decay is determined by the absorption of the sound's original energy by surrounding material. By hanging panels of sound-absorbing felt on the walls, Sabine reduced the echo enough to make the hall usable. And the data he compiled yielded a mathematical formula for the relationship between a room's echo duration, its quantity and quality of sound-absorbing materials, and its spatial volume.

1. Which of the following can be inferred about the '**university lecture hall**' mentioned in the passage?

- A. It was not originally designed to be used for lecture.
- B. It was more suitable for listening to music than for listening to the spoken word.
- C. Its walls had surfaces made of material with very poor sound-absorbing properties.
- D. Its poor acoustics resulted from its being designed to accommodate a large audience.
- E. It was constructed at a time when sound-absorbing building materials were not readily available.

2. The passage suggests that Sabine's work made which of the following possible for the first time?

- A. to make a room soundproof
- B. to build an auditorium out of sound-absorbing materials
- C. to construct an enclosed space in which sound would not echo
- D. to design a building to meet predetermined specifications with regard to echo duration
- E. to render any large room usable for public lectures and performances

Passage 53

The manuscripts of the eight extant Latin tragedies identify the plays as the *Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae*. Since nobody of that name is known, modern scholars believe the dramas to be the work of Lucius Annaeus Seneca the Younger, the well-known philosopher, orator and politician. Clearly the tragedies were written during Seneca's lifetime: internal references to earlier poets, most notably Ovid, indicate that the dramas cannot have been composed prior to the second decade C.E., and the plays must have been written by 96C.E., when Quintilian quotes *Medea*, one of the tragedies.

It is remarkably, however, that Seneca himself never mentions the plays, since there are certain passages in them that could be used to illustrate points of his philosophy. There are at least two possible explanations. In the early Roman Empire, playwrights were sometimes exiled or executed for lines constructed as directed against the emperor; thus, Seneca's silence may be simple prudence. But if anyone could safely attach his name to dramas, surely it would be Seneca, the emperor's tutor. And although Herrmann offers Seneca's modesty as an explanation, Seneca is not averse to referring to his other writings. The evidence for equating Seneca with the author of the tragedies seems circumstantial.

1. The author mentions *Medea* primarily in order to

- A. give an example of a play in which references to certain authors can be used to determine when the *Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae* were composed
- B. acknowledge the possibility that the *Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae* may have been written by Quintilian rather than Seneca
- C. suggest that certain of the *Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae* may have been written near the end of Seneca's lifetime
- D. argue that *Marci* may have been one of the last of the eight plays in the *Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae* to be written
- E. indicate how the latest possible date for the time period during which the *Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae* were composed might be established

2. The author of the passage makes which of the following claims about the eight extant Latin tragedies?

- A. There is only circumstantial evidence that the plays were all written by the same author.
- B. Scholars have persistently attributed the plays to Seneca despite evidence that some of them may have been composed prior to his lifetime.
- C. Evidence in the manuscripts of the plays identifies them as having been written by Lucius Annaeus Seneca the Younger.
- D. The plays contain some lines that have been construed as being directed against the emperor.
- E. The plays contain material that could illustrate certain aspects of Seneca's philosophy.

3. The author of the passage would most likely agree that if Seneca had in fact written the tragedies, then Seneca probably would have

- A. used the plays as platforms for his philosophical ideas
- B. referred to the plays in some of his other writings
- C. been in danger of exile or execution for certain lines in the plays
- D. avoided attaching his name to the plays out of modesty
- E. written the plays during the latter portion of his lifetime

4. The author implies which of the following about Seneca's status as the emperor's tutor?

- A. It enabled Seneca to illustrate points of his philosophy to the leaders of the early Roman Empire.
- B. It had more of an effect on Seneca's career as a dramatist than it did on his career as a philosopher, orator, and politician.
- C. It might have offered Seneca some protection from certain dangers playwrights typically faced.
- D. It required Seneca to avoid making references to his various writings.
- E. It required that Seneca take particular care that his writings could not be construed as being directed against the emperor.

5. Each of the following assertions consistent with Seneca's authorship of the plays appears in the passage EXCEPT

- A. There is no known author by the name to which the plays are attributed.
- B. Playwrights in the early Roman Empire were politically vulnerable.
- C. There are references in the play to Ovid.
- D. There are references in the plays to Seneca's philosophical works.
- E. There are quotations from the plays in the works of Quintilian.

Passage 54

The discovery of subsurface life on Earth, surviving independently from surface life, refuted the belief that biological processes require not only liquid water but sunlight as well, thus greatly enhancing the possibility of life beyond Earth. **Take Jupiter's moon Europa.** Space probes show a body covered with a thick layer of ice. As Europa orbits its planet, however, it flexes due to the gravitational tug-of-war between it, its sister moons, and Jupiter. Through friction, this flexing produces heat in the moon's interior capable of melting ice. Indeed, observations suggest liquid water exists beneath Europa's icy crust. Photosynthetic life is impossible there because sunlight is completely absent, but life such as the microbes that flourish deep within earth may still be possible.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

1. Life on Europa in the form suggested in the passage would be dependent on
 - A. the protection Europa's icy crust gives against the harmful components of sunlight
 - B. the existence of water on Europa
 - C. the motion of Europa around Jupiter
2. The highlighted sentence "**take Jupiter's moon Europa**" serves to introduce
 - A. an instance that allows a hypothesis to be tested
 - B. speculation grounded in empirical discovery
 - C. a deduction from a newly advanced hypothesis
 - D. a large-scale effect of an apparently insignificant contingency
 - E. the derivation of a contradiction to refute a claim

Passage 55

Some historians have recently challenged the “party period paradigm,” the view, advanced by McCormick and others, that political parties—especially the two major parties—in the United States between the years 1835 and 1900 **evoked** extraordinary loyalty from voters and dominated political life. Voss-Hubbard cites the frequency of third-party eruptions during the period as evidence of popular antipathy to the two-party regime. He correctly credits third parties with helping generate the nineteenth century’s historically high rates of voter turnout by forcing major parties to bolster supporters’ allegiance, lest minor parties siphon off their votes, and with pushing policy demands that the major parties ignored. Formisano stresses the pervasive record of nonpartisan and anti-party governance at the local level, and women’s frequent participation in nineteenth-century public life, prior to their enfranchisement, in nonpartisan and anti-party ways as evidence of the limitations of the party period paradigm. Yet McCormick would deny that the existence of anti-party sentiment during the period undermined the paradigm, since he has always acknowledged the residual strength of such sentiment during the nineteenth century. In any case, the strength of the paradigm is its comparative thrust: the contrast it draws between the period in question and earlier and later political eras.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. correct a common misconception about a historical period
 - B. identify a feature of a historical period that has often been overlooked
 - C. challenge the validity of evidence used to support a claim
 - D. discuss certain challenges to a particular view
 - E. account for a particular feature of historical period
2. Select the sentence in the passage that describes how a historian might reply to attempts to call his theory into question.
3. In the context in which it appears, “**evoked**” most nearly means
 - A. elicited
 - B. recalled
 - C. cited
 - D. suggested
 - E. elaborated

Passage 56

Soil communities are dependent on plants for organic matter. Plants provide organic matter for soil communities through the decomposition of leaf litter, by oozing nutrients from roots, or through other methods of deposition of organic compounds into the soil environments. As a result of these diverse methods by which plants supply resources, unique soil communities form under different plant species and under plant communities that differ in composition. If a nonnative plant species invades an above-ground community of flora and fauna, it can alter links between the native above-ground community and the below-ground soil community. For example, an invading nonnative plant could alter the quantity of leaf litter production, which would alter nutrient contributions to the soil.

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

1. According to the passage, plants supply resources to soil communities by which of the following methods?
 - A. Some plants supply resources to soil communities by promoting diversity of above-ground flora and fauna.
 - B. Some plants supply resources to soil communities by oozing nutrients from their roots.
 - C. Some plants supply resources to soil communities by depositing leaf litter.

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

2. Which of the following statements about the connection between above-ground plants and below-ground soil communities can be inferred from the passage?
 - A. Because of the nature of the link between above-and below-ground communities, many soil communities are deficient in nutrients.
 - B. The extent to which soil communities are dependent on above-ground plants is extremely variable from one soil community to another.
 - C. Because different plants supply resources to soil communities in different ways, distinctive soil communities form under different plant communities.

Passage 57

Recent studies of the Philippine fruit bat fauna have confirmed some previous hypotheses regarding bats on oceanic islands: for example, species richness[the number of different species in a particular area] and abundance are generally highest in the lowlands and decrease with increasing elevation. With few exceptions, each endemic species [species native to a particular place] is restricted to the modern islands that made up a single island during periods of low sea level, and **genetic differentiation has been influenced by the ecology of the species and the current and past geographic and geological conditions.** However, far more previous hypotheses have been overturned than supported. Some endemic Philippine species use disturbed habitat as extensively as nonendemic species that are widespread in Southeast Asia. Levels of genetic variation within all species are high, not low, and rather than showing evidence of an intrinsic vulnerability to extinction from natural causes, independent lineages of these bats have persisted in rather small areas for very long periods of time(often millions of years) in spite of frequent typhoons and volcanic eruptions. While colonization from outside areas has clearly contributed to the high species richness, speciation within the archipelago has contributed at least a quarter of the total species richness, including many of the most abundant species.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. draw on studies of the Philippine fruit bat in proposing a new theory regarding bats on oceanic islands
- B. show how recent research on the Philippine fruit bat reflects debates about bats on oceanic islands
- C. argue for the relevance of certain new evidence pertaining to the Philippine fruit bat or the study of bats on oceanic islands
- D. discuss recent investigations of Philippines fruit bat in light of conventional wisdom regarding bats on oceanic islands
- E. explain why the Philippine fruit bat is atypical among bats on oceanic islands in terms of genetic variation

2. The primary function of the highlighted text is to

- A. identify a finding from the Philippine fruit bat studies that will have a significant impact on how oceanic bats generally are viewed
- B. point out a hypothesis that has been the subject of considerable disagreement among researchers studying oceanic bats
- C. present evidence that is difficult to reconcile with other recent findings regarding the Philippine fruit bat
- D. illustrate a widely held view about oceanic bats generally that was confirmed by the Philippine fruit bat studies
- E. identify a feature of the Philippine fruit bat that does not appear to apply to oceanic bats generally

3. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the “recent studies”?

- A. They point to the need for a significantly revised perspective on oceanic island bats generally.
- B. They were undertaken with the assumption that Philippine fruit bats were somewhat atypical among oceanic bats.
- C. They remain some what controversial among researchers because of the number of standard hypotheses that they tested.
- D. They have largely confirmed what scientists thought about the Philippine fruit bat.

E. They suggest that bats on oceanic islands are more vulnerable to extinction than previously thought.

Passage 58

Recent studies of the gender gap in the history of United States policies tend to focus on candidate choice rather than on registration and turnout. This shift in focus from gender inequality in political participation may be due to the finding in several studies of voting behavior in the United States that since 1980, differences in rates of registration and voting between men and women are not statistically significant after controlling for traditional predictors of participation. However, Fullerton and Stern argue that researchers have overlooked the substantial gender gap in registration and voting in the South. While the gender gap in participation virtually disappeared outside the South by the 1950s, substantial gender differences persisted in the South throughout the 1950s and 1960s, only beginning to decline in 1970s.

1. Select the sentence in the passage that offers a possible explanation for a trend.
2. According to the passage, which of the following is true about recent studies of the gender gap in the United States politics?
 - A. They accurately depict voter preference in the South prior to 1980.
 - B. They have been unduly influenced by changes in voter preferences.
 - C. They fail to recognize important factors affecting levels of voter participation.
 - D. They do not pay sufficient attention to the effect regional differences have on voter preference.
 - E. They are more concerned with the choices that male and female voters make than with the frequency with which they vote.

Passage 59

Recent studies of ancient Maya water management have found that the urban architecture of some cities was used to divert rainfall runoff into gravity-fed systems of interconnected reservoirs. In the central and southern May Lowlands, this kind of water control was necessary to support large populations throughout the year due to the scarcity of perennial surface water and the seasonal availability of rainfall. Some scholars argue that the concentration of water within the urban core of these sites provided a centralized source of political authority for Maya elites based largely on controlled water access. Such an argument is plausible, however, it is less useful for understanding the sociopolitical implications of water use and control in other, water-rich parts of the Maya region.

1. The author of the passage implies which of the following about the political importance of the type of urban water management system described in the passage?
- A. Because the system was centralized, it allowed political control over a widely scattered population.
 - B. The knowledge required to design and maintain the system became the pretext for Maya elites' political authority.
 - C. By selectively limiting access to water, Maya elites used the system to curb challenges to their authority
 - D. The system is not sufficient to explain the sources of centralized political power in all parts of the Maya region
 - E. The system's continued maintenance required political authorities to exert control over an increasing proportion of economic resources.

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

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the water management systems in the central and southern Maya Lowlands?
- A. They were implemented in part because of the prevailing pattern of rainfall.
 - B. They were an integral part of lowland cities' architecture.
 - C. They were needed because of insufficient resources such as ponds, rivers and lakes in the lowlands.

Passage 60

Ralph Ellison was passionately interested in visual arts. He immersed himself in Harlem's art scene in the 1930s, even apprenticing with sculptor Richmond Barthe for a time. Yet he was wary of projects aiming to provide a visual rendering of his novel *Invisible Man*. He reluctantly allowed Franklin Library to publish two illustrated versions of the novel but found the results disappointing and repeatedly rejected proposed film versions of the book. Despite his involvement in visual arts, Ellison insisted that only language could capture the complexity of American identity. This complexity consisted of the **tension** arising from the collision of the United States' written ideals, as outlined in the founding documents, and the historical and contemporary experience molding the national consciousness.

1. It can be inferred that the author mentions Ellison's apprenticeship with Richmond Barthe primarily in order to
 - A. show that Ellison drew upon some aspects of the visual arts in developing his ideas for *Invisible Man*
 - B. show that Ellison's claim for the superiority of the language drive from his experience with other art forms
 - C. establish that Ellison had experience with an art form that interested many leading figures of the 1930s Harlem art scene
 - D. suggest that in the 1930s the Harlem art scene provided an environment in which artists were likely to work in several media
 - E. qualify Ellison's reservations about visual renderings of his work by showing that he was not indifferent to visual art
2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the "**tension**"?
 - A. It partly resulted from social injustices that Ellison worked to alleviate.
 - B. It came to Ellison's attention partly as a result of his experience with proposed film versions of *Invisible Man*.
 - C. Ellison thought that it could not be adequately represented by sculpture.
 - D. Ellison believed that it arose from contradictions within the United States' founding ideals.
 - E. Ellison felt that it was an issue that could not adequately be addressed through the depiction of fictional characters.

Passage 61

Our terrestrial food supply comes from ecosystems transformed to produce a few comestible species through the removal of competitors, predators, and pests, but marine capture fisheries depend on the overall productivity of natural ecosystems. There is, however, increasing concern about the impact of fishing and other human activities on marine ecosystems, which are now far from pristine. One option for moving toward both biodiversity and terrestrial food supply goals is to produce greater yields from less land, thereby freeing land for conservation purposes. By contrast, the objective of maintaining or resorting the biodiversity of marine ecosystems may conflict with the objective of maintaining or increasing our food supply from the sea, since the level of fishing required to achieve the latter may compromise the former.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. examine the impact of certain research findings regarding changes to ecosystem biodiversity.
- B. discuss a possible implication of a difference between terrestrial and marine food supply sources.
- C. describe the consequences of a certain kind of interaction between terrestrial and marine ecosystems.
- D. identify an area of ecosystem research in which there are significant uncertainties
- E. present evidence that undermines one side of a debate about biodiversity and supports the other.

2. According to the passage, increasing the food yield per unit of land can have which of the following effects?

- A. enabling more land to be used for development purposes
- B. compromising progress toward conservation goals
- C. helping protect comestible species from competition and predation
- D. helping reduce pressure on marine ecosystems
- E. helping restore the biodiversity of terrestrial ecosystems

Passage 62

Much recent work has examined the claim that women encounter increasing obstacles relative to men as they move up the organizational ladder in business. This proposition, which we term the increasing-disadvantage model, is a core element of the popular glass ceiling metaphor.

Despite continued widespread public acceptance of the glass ceiling idea and some consistent findings, most research to date has failed to support the increasing-disadvantage model. Indeed, several studies based on private-sector firms find that women's mobility prospects improve, rather than decline, as they climb upward in corporate hierarchies. In the public sector, researchers have found either no sex differences in mobility or a larger female disadvantage in lower grades.

Comparing cross-sectional national samples of workers, Baxter and Wright found no evidence in the United States, and only limited evidence in Sweden and Australia, that women's probability of being located in a higher versus a lower hierarchical level declined relative to men's at higher levels. Taken together, these findings suggest that the glass ceiling may be a myth. Women's scarcity in top organizational ranks may simply represent the cumulative effect of a constant-or even decreasing-disadvantage at successive hierarchical levels.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. compare two explanations for a recurring problem
- B. summarize evidence relevant to a hypothesis
- C. point out inconsistencies in a set of findings
- D. account for the persistence of a point of view
- E. reconsider the origins an ongoing issue

2. Based on the passage, which of the following is true of the "limited evidence" from Sweden and Australia?

- A. It lends supports to the increasing-disadvantage model.
- B. It correlates with findings on women's mobility from most other counties.
- C. It suggests important cultural similarities between these countries.
- D. It points to a phenomenon not widely recognized in these countries.
- E. It helps explain the persistence of the glass ceiling.

3. The author of the passage and those accepting the "proposition" would most likely agree with which of the following?

- A. Lower down on the organizational ladder, women tend to experience fewer disadvantages than they do at higher levels.
- B. Women experience no more disadvantages in moving up the organizational ladder than do men.
- C. The degree of disadvantage experiences by women remains constant as women move up the organizational ladder.
- D. The obstacles to women's advancement vary significantly from country to country.
- E. Women face some disadvantage at each stage of the organizational ladder.

Passage 63

In various writings from the 1940s on popular culture, George Orwell examined commercial texts such as comics and crime novels, seeking out political meanings that ran counter to what he considered an inherent tendency toward socialism in the English common people. The public, he concluded, was often being duped by a covert patrician conservatism, conveyed through commercial culture, that restrained the people's radical instincts. These works constituted some of Orwell's greatest writing, yet those who see him as a lone precursor to today's cultural studies, a field in which scholars examine the ideological implications of popular culture, are mistaken. A number of left-wing writers in the 1930s, many of them associated with the Communist Party, saw the need to take popular culture seriously.

The passage suggests which of the following about George Orwell?

- A. He regarded commercial texts as vehicles for the views of ordinary people.
- B. He regarded many commercial texts as having an insidious effect on readers.
- C. He considered commercial text such as comics to be unworthy of serious analysis.
- D. He initiated a new direction in scholarship by taking popular culture seriously.
- E. He regarded commercial texts as inappropriate vehicles for political ideas.

Passage 64

In the life of Charlotte Bronte(1857), the first and the most celebrated biography of novelist Charlotte Bronte, Elizabeth Gaskell promoted the long-persisting romantic view of Bronte as having no connection with the rest of English society at a time when industrialization was causing much turbulence, but as having sprung naturally, like so much purple heather, out of the English countryside. Gaskell also portrayed Bronte as irreproachably proper, incapable of “unladylike” feelings or dangerous views; this was at variance with the subversive spirit Matthew Arnold accurately discerned, albeit with distance, deep within Bronte’ s fiction. While correcting many of Gaskell’ s errors and omissions at last, even Winifred Gerin’ s Charlotte Bronte: The Evolution of Genius(1967) failed to discard Gaskell’ s viewpoint. Feminist have introduced new interpretations of Bronte’ s life, but it is primarily Juliet Barker who takes into account the larger world that impinged on that life--the changing England in which old divisions of class and gender were under pressure.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. consider similarities in several studies of Charlotte Bronte’ s life
- B. defend a particular view of Charlotte Bronte’ life
- C. discuss a change in perspective on Charlotte Bronte’ s life
- D. depict the social environment in which Charlotte Bronte lived
- E. portray Charlotte Bronte as an early feminist writer

2. The passage suggest that Matthew Arnold disapproved of Charlotte Bronte’ s fiction insofar as he believed that it

- A. overly romanticized the English countryside
- B. contained dangerous ideas buried within it
- C. perpetuated outmoded social distinctions
- D. failed to represent industrialized society realistically
- E. reflected an excessive concern with propriety

3. The passage suggest that Gaskell’ s biography of Charlotte Bronte advanced the idea that Bronte was

- A. one of the most celebrated of the romantic novelist
- B. an outspoken advocate of the social change
- C. opposed to the industrialization of England
- D. strongly influenced by the social upheaval of the times
- E. chiefly the product of a rustic environment

Passage 65

In the country of Seligia where asbestos has been used extensively in construction, that use is about to be banned, because the exposure of construction workers to asbestos can cause a certain type of cancer. We can predict that **the ban will result in reducing the incidence of that type of cancer in Seligia by as much as 50 percent.**

It is true that **less than 30 percent of the death certificates of Seligians who have died of that cancer have “construction” listed as the deceased’s occupation.** The cancer takes about 20 years after exposure to develop, however, and Seligians who have worked in construction commonly turn to less strenuous occupations as they age. Seligian death certificates indicate only the deceased’s last occupation.

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

- A. The first is a prediction that argument seeks to defend, the second presents evidence that if not supplemented would cast doubt on that judgment.
- B. The first is a prediction that the argument seeks to defend, the second is a finding, the accuracy of which is disputed by the argument as a whole.
- C. The first is a prediction that the argument as a whole rejects the second presents evidence on which that rejection is based
- D. The first is a prediction that the argument as a whole seeks to defend, the second is evidence that the defense can be at best partially successful.
- E. The first is a prediction that is cited in order to justify a stated conclusion, the second is a consideration that has been raised against that conclusion.

Passage 66

In recent decades, scholars of American literature have skillfully revealed authors’ simultaneous accommodation and resistance to an increasingly commercialized, capitalized environment during the early nineteenth century. Historians of the period have not, however, fully exploited literary criticism, due to the disciplinary boundaries that mark contemporary academic research. Few historians have extensive training in critical theory and its specialized languages, and the sheer volume of work in early American history and literature challenges anyone who would master either field, much less both. Moreover, historians study people across the nation, but much literary scholarship called “American” actually examines works produced in northeastern states. And historians usually study the operations of capitalism in its details, while literary critics produce a generalized picture of literary commodification.

1. As discussed in the passage, the literary scholars and the historians differ in which of the following ways?

- A. the amount of scholarship that they produce
- B. the nature of their geographic focus
- C. the extent to which they are critical of early capitalism
- D. the extent to which they are interested in interdisciplinary study
- E. The extent to which they restrict their focus to a particular time period

2. The passage cites which of the following as a reason for historians’ failure to fully exploit literary criticism?

- A. historians’ overly thematic approach to literature
- B. historians’ conservative notion of what constitutes literature
- C. historian’s lack of interest in critical theory
- D. the distinctive nature of much literary criticism

E. the a historical quality of much literary criticism

Passage 67

In 1755 British writer Samuel Johnson published an acerbic letter to Lord Chesterfield rebuking his patron for neglect and declining further support. Johnson's rejection of his patron's belated assistance has often been identified as a key moment in the history of publishing, marking the end of the culture of patronage. However, **patronage had been in decline for 50 years, yet would survive, in attenuated form, for another 50.** Indeed, Johnson was in 1762 awarded a pension by the Crown—a subtle form of sponsorship, tantamount to state patronage. The importance of Johnson's letter is not so much historical as emotional; it would become a touchstone for all who repudiated patrons and for all who embraced the laws of the marketplace.

1. The author of the passage mentions Johnson's 1762 pension award in order to
 - A. reveal that Johnson remained consistent in his rebuke of Lord Chesterfield well after 1755
 - B. provide evidence for a general trend in the latter half of the eighteenth century of private patronage's being replaced by state sponsorship
 - C. situate the debate over the end of patronage within the wider realm of eighteenth-century economic history
 - D. suggest that Johnson's letter to Chesterfield was noticed by the Crown only years after it was published
 - E. emphasize that patronage still helped support Johnson's writing after his letter to Chesterfield
2. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted phrase in the context of the passage as a whole?
 - A. It points out the most obvious implications of Johnson's letter to his patron.
 - B. It suggests a motivation for Johnson's rejection of Chesterfield's patronage.
 - C. It provides information that qualifies the assertion that Johnson's letter sharply defined the end of a publishing era.
 - D. It provides a possible defense for Chesterfield's alleged neglect of Johnson.
 - E. It refutes the notion the patrons are found primarily among the nobility.

Passage 68

Historically, more cold-adapted antelope species originating in Eurasia have migrated into Africa, where the climate is generally warmer, than have warm-adapted African species into Eurasia. A likely explanation for this involves the fact that intercontinental migrations require both a land bridge connecting the two continents and the suitable habitat both on and across that land bridge. During periods of climatic cooling, such as the various ice ages, the land bridge is open for a long time (because sea level remains low) and is usable by cold-adapt species because cool habitats then extend across it. Thus during cooling most migrants would be expected to travel toward Africa, which is near the equator, since this is the direction dictated by habitat changes on a cooling Earth. In contrast, when the Earth is warm, the land bridge is reduced or gone because sea level is relatively high then. Only during the short lag between onset of global temperature change and sea level response can warm-adapted species migrate from the equator toward higher latitudes.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is true of an Eurasia-Africa land bridge during ice ages?

- A. It offers suitable habitats for cold-adapted species of antelope.
- B. It encourages migration from Africa to Eurasia of cold-adapted species of antelope.
- C. It allows the survival of warm-adapted species of antelope that might otherwise become extinct.
- D. It is more likely to exist early in an ice age than later in an ice age.
- E. The habitats it offers change more quickly than do those offered by land bridges during other periods.

2. The author of the passage implies that during the “short lag”, a land bridge between Africa and Eurasia would

- A. be inhabited primarily by species of antelope originating in Eurasia
- B. be characterized by areas of widely varying elevation above sea level
- C. be inhabited by a wide diversity of antelope species
- D. contain habitats that could sustain warm-adapted antelope species
- E. contain habitats similar to habitats at much higher latitudes in Eurasia

3. According to the passage, which of the following best accounts for the apparent bias in antelope-migration direction?

- A. Warm-adapted antelope species are rarely able to tolerate cool habitats, whereas cold-adapted antelope species usually can tolerate warm habitats.
- B. During global warming periods, land bridges, when present, lack habitats suitable for sustaining warm-adapted antelope species.
- C. Under most climatic conditions, Africa offers a larger number of suitable antelope habitats than does Eurasia.
- D. Many more species of antelope have originated in Eurasia than have originated in Africa.
- E. Land bridges are more likely to exist when climate change favors migration to warmer climates than when climate changes favors migration to cooler climates.

Passage 69

Historian Colin Calloway argues that in the late colonial period preceding the American Revolution (1775-1783), the British government sought to seal off territory west of the Appalachian Mountain from the encroachment of land-hungry White settlers, to negotiate with Native American peoples as independent foreign states, and to guarantee the integrity of traditional native American hunting grounds. By contrast, White Americans, released by the outbreak of the Revolution from the constraints of Britain's allegedly benevolent policies, are portrayed by Calloway as ruthless land-grabbers whose new national government endorsed their rapacity. Bernard Bailyn argues, however, that the "Americans" who encroached on Native American land during the Revolution had been British only a few years before. When, during and after the Revolution, White Americans seized Native American land by any available means, they were continuing a tradition dating back to the earliest years of English settlement in North America. And, according to Bailyn, the British government's prewar efforts to preserve the trans-Appalachian west for Native Americans resulted not from humanitarian virtue or ethnic tolerance but from British Merchants' desire to maintain their lucrative trade with native Americans and the government's desire to control immigration and avoid costly conflict between White and Native Americans over land.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. suggest that two different arguments about a particular historical period are both questionable
- B. present historical evidence that undermines a widely accepted viewpoints
- C. defend a revisionist historian's thesis against traditionalist criticism
- D. outline opposing interpretations of a particular historical phenomenon
- E. resolve a dispute among historians over a controversial historical episode

2. The reference to "the earliest years of English settlement in North America" serves primarily to emphasize the point that

- A. Calloway has exaggerated the ruthlessness and rapacity of White settlers in their relations with native Americans prior to the American Revolution.
- B. Seizure of Native American lands by White settlers had increased dramatically throughout the time of British Colonial rule.
- C. At one time White settlers had negotiated with Native American people as independent foreign states.
- D. White settlers had no legitimate ground for claiming title to land they seized west of the Appalachian Mountains.
- E. Aggression by White settlers against Native Americans during and after the American Revolution was not a new phenomenon.

3. It can be inferred that both Bailyn and Calloway would probably agree with which of the following assertions regarding the relations between White Americans and Native Americans concerning the trans-Appalachian west

- A. The American Revolution unleashed an unprecedented wave of expropriation of Native American land by White settlers.
- B. The British government's prewar policy towards the Native Americans was determined largely by the interests of British merchants who traded with the Native Americans.
- C. The British government tried to keep White settlers out of the trans-Appalachian west primarily in order to prevent disputes over land between those settlers and Native Americans.
- D. The new national colonial government to negotiate with Native American peoples as independent foreign states.

E. One objective of the British government's land policy prior to the American revolution was to prevent White settlers from moving to the western side of the Appalachian Mountains.

Passage 70

The main exception to primate researchers' general pattern has been the study of male care among monogamous primates. It has been known for over 200 years, ever since a zoologist-illustrator named George Edwards decided to watch the behavior of pet marmosets in a London garden, that among certain species of New World monkeys males contributed direct care for infants that equaled or exceeded that given by females. Mothers among marmosets and tamarins typically give birth to twins, as often as twice a year, and to court the female in her staggering reproductive burden the male carries the infant at all times except when the mother is actually suckling it. It was assumed by Kleiman that monogamy and male confidence of paternity were essential to the evolution of such care, and at the same time, it was assumed by Symons and others that monogamy among primates must be fairly rare.

Recent findings, however, make it necessary to reverse this picture. First of all, monogamy among primates turns out to be rather more frequent than previously believed (either obligate or facultive monogamy can be documented for some 17-20 percent of extant primates) and second, male care turns out to be far more extensive than previously thought and not necessarily confined to monogamous species, according to Hardy. Whereas previously, it was assumed that monogamy and male certainty of paternity facilitated the evolution of male care, it now seems **appropriate to consider the alternative possibility** that the extraordinary capacity of male primates to look out for the fates of infants did in some way pre-adapt members of this order for the sort of close, long-term relationships between males and females that, under some ecological circumstances, leads to monogamy. Either scenario could be true. The point is that on the basis of present knowledge there is no reason to view male care as a restricted or specialized phenomenon. In sum, though it remains true that mothers among virtually all primates devote more time and/or energy to rearing infants than do males, males nonetheless play a more varied and critical role in infant survival than is generally realized.

1. The author the passage mentions the work of Hardy primarily to
 - A. present an instance of untenable assumption
 - B. illustrate a consensus by citing a representative claim
 - C. provide evidence that challenges a belief
 - D. highlight a corollary of a widespread view
 - E. offer data that help resolve a debate
2. According to the passage, the evolutionary relationship between male care and monogamy is
 - A. incontestable
 - B. immutable
 - C. uncommon
 - D. immaterial
 - E. uncertain
3. The author of the passage suggests that it is "**appropriate to consider the alternative possibility**" because the previous view
 - A. results in a contradiction
 - B. depends on problematic data
 - C. appears less definite given certain facts
 - D. conflates two distinct phenomena
 - E. overlooks a causal relationship between correlated phenomena

4. Which of the following statement, if true, would provide the greatest support to “**the alternative possibility**”?

- A. The number of primate species in which male care of infants is exhibited is greater than the number of primate species that practice monogamy.
- B. Male care of infants among primates can be seen earlier in the evolutionary record than can monogamy among primates.
- C. Monogamous relationships among primates can be found in species living in a variety of physical environments.
- D. Most primate species that practice monogamy do not show any evidence of male care of infants.
- E. Male care of infants can be observed in some primate species that lack male confidence of paternity.

Passage 71

The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, ratified in 1868, prohibits state governments from denying citizens the “equal protection of the laws.” Although precisely what the framers of the amendment meant by this equal protection clause remains unclear, all interpreters agree that the framers’ immediate objective was to provide a constitutional warrant for the Civil Rights Act of 1866, which guaranteed the citizenship of all persons born in the United States and subject to United States jurisdiction. This declaration, which was echoed in the text of the Fourteenth Amendment, was designed primarily to counter the Supreme Court’s ruling in *Dred Scott v. Sandford* that Black people in the United States could be denied citizenship. The act was vetoed by President Andrew Johnson, who argued that the Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished slavery, did not provide Congress with the authority to extend citizenship and equal protection to the freed slaves. Although Congress promptly overrode Johnson’s veto, supporters of the act sought to ensure its constitutional foundations with the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The broad language of the amendment strongly suggests that its framers were proposing to write into the Constitution not a laundry list of specific civil rights but a principle of equal citizenship that forbids organized society from treating any individual as a member of an inferior class. Yet for the first eight decades of the amendment’s existence, the Supreme Court’s interpretation of the amendment betrayed this ideal of equality. In the *Civil Rights Cases* of 1883, for example, the Court invented the “state action” limitation, which asserts that “private” decisions by owners of public accommodations and other commercial business to segregate their facilities are insulated from the reach of the Fourteenth Amendment’s guarantee of equal protection under the law.

After the Second World War, a judicial climate more hospitable to equal protection claims culminated in the Supreme Court’s ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education* that racially segregated schools violated the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Two doctrines embraced by the Supreme Court during this period extended the amendment’s reach. First, the Court required especially strict scrutiny of legislation that employed a “suspect classification,” meaning discrimination against a group on grounds that could be construed as racial. This doctrine has broadened the application of the Fourteenth Amendment to other, nonracial forms of discrimination, for while some justices have refused to find any legislative classification other than race to be constitutionally disfavored, most have been receptive to arguments that at least some nonracial discriminations, sexual discrimination in particular, are “suspect” and deserve this heightened scrutiny by the courts. **Second, the Court relaxed the state action limitation on the Fourteenth Amendment, bringing new forms of private conduct within the amendment’s reach.**

1. Which of the following best describes the main idea of the passage?
 - A. By presenting a list of specific rights, framers of the Fourteenth Amendment were attempting to provide a constitutional basis for broad judicial protection of the principle of equal citizenship
 - B. Only after the Supreme Court adopted the suspect classification approach to reviewing potentially discrimination legislation was the applicability of the Fourteenth Amendment extended to include sexual discrimination
 - C. Not until after the Second World War did the Supreme Court begin to interpret the Fourteenth Amendment in a manner consistent with the principle of equal citizenship that it express.
 - D. Interpreters of the Fourteenth Amendment have yet to reach consensus with regard to what its framers meant by the equal protection clause
 - E. Although the reluctance of judges to extend the reach of the Fourteenth Amendment to nonracial discrimination has betrayed the principle of equal citizenship, the Supreme Court's use of the state action limitation to insulate private activity from the amendment's reach has been more harmful.
2. The passage suggests that the principle effect of the state action limitation was to
 - A. allow some discriminatory practices to continue unimpeded by the Fourteenth Amendment
 - B. influence the Supreme Court's ruling in Brown v. Board of Education
 - C. provide expanded guidelines describing prohibited actions
 - D. prohibit states from enacting laws that violated the intent of the Civil Rights Act of 1866
 - E. shift to state government the responsibility for enforcement of laws prohibiting discriminatory practices
3. The author's position regarding the intent of the framers of the Fourteenth Amendment would be most seriously undermined if which of the following were true?
 - A. The framers had anticipated state action limitations as they are described in the passage.
 - B. The framers had merely sought to prevent discriminatory acts by federal officials.
 - C. The framers were concerned that the civil rights act of 1866 would be overturned by the Supreme Court.
 - D. The framers were aware that the phrase "equal protection of the laws" had broad implications.
 - E. The framers believed that racial as well as non-racial forms of discrimination were unacceptable.
4. According to the passage, the original proponents of the Fourteenth Amendment were primarily concerned with
 - A. detailing the rights afforded by the principle of equal citizenship
 - B. providing support in the Constitution for equal protection for all citizens of the United States
 - C. closing a loophole that could be used to deny individuals the right to sue for enforcement of their civil rights
 - D. asserting that the civil rights protect by the Constitution included nonracial discrimination as well as racial discrimination
 - E. granting state government broader discretion in interpreting the Civil Rights Act in 1866
5. The author implies that the Fourteenth Amendment might not have been enacted if
 - A. congress' authority with regard to legislating civil rights had not been challenged
 - B. the framers has anticipated the Supreme Courts ruling in Brown v. Board of Education
 - C. the framers had believed that it would be used in deciding cases of discrimination involving non-racial groups
 - D. most state governments had been willing to protect citizens' civil rights

E. its essential elements had not been implicit in the Thirteenth Amendment

6. According to the passage, which of the following most accurately indicates the sequence of the events listed below?

I . civil rights act of 1866

II . Dred Scott v.

Sandford III . Fourteenth

Amendment

IV . Veto by President

Johnson A. I II III IV

B. I IV II III

C. I IV III II

D. II I IV III

E. III II I IV

7. Which of the following can be inferred about the second of the two doctrines (highlighted sentence) of the passage?

A. It caused some justice to rule that all types of discrimination are prohibited by the Constitution.

B. It shifted the focus of the Supreme Court from racial to nonracial discrimination.

C. It narrowed the concern of the Supreme Court to legislation that employed a suspect classification.

D. It caused legislators who were writing new legislation to reject language that could be construed as permitting racial discrimination.

E. It made it more difficult for commercial business to practice racial discrimination.

Passage 72

Roughly 250 million years ago, in the worst series of mass extinction in Earth's history, almost all species of life simply vanished. The traditionally held view has been that these extinctions occurred gradually, as changing environmental conditions—global cooling, global warming, dropping sea levels, or some combination of such factors—made life increasingly difficult during the last stages of the Permian period (284-245 million years ago). As Permian life-forms declined, they reached a fatal threshold and species succumbed to mass extinction. Supporters of the traditionalist view note that species begin disappearing from the fossil record well before the end of the Permian period. Yet, while such a pattern could have resulted from a slowly rising extinction rate, some **scientists** argue that just because a species disappears from the fossil record doesn't necessarily mean it became extinct at that point. Moreover, Paul Wignall and others have found sites where marine fossil deposits reached a peak of diversity at the very end of the Permian period. Thus, Wignall believes late-Permian marine life was thriving until it was decimated suddenly by some catastrophe.

Some geoscientists think that this catastrophe involved a meteor striking the earth. Michael Rampino, for instance, claims that a giant meteor crashed into Gondwanaland (the southern portion of the supercontinent Pangea, which covered about 30 percent of the globe in Permian times), setting off intense volcanism. Airborne soot and dirt from the impact blanketed Earth, inhibiting photosynthesis and triggering mass extinction of species. This view is widely disputed by traditionalists, however, Grant Young, for example, holds that the gradual breakup of the Pangean supercontinent triggered widespread climatic change and glaciation, causing the Permian mass extinctions to occur over million of years. Glaciation, Young claims, has occurred throughout Earth's history, and there is evidence that it occurred toward the end off the Permian period. Yet Rampino and others question one of the traditionalists' basic assumption: the periodic occurrence of glaciation throughout Earth's history. Crucial evidence includes the rock deposits know as tillites, because they resemble the unstratified drift produced by modern glaciers, geologists have long considered tillites to be signposts of glaciation. When trying to determine whether particular sedimentary layers represent tillite deposits, geologists look for stones with faceted shapes, scratched surfaces, and other features that presumably resulted from glacial action. The problem with ascribing all tillites to glaciation, however, is that tillite deposits are widespread in Precambrian sediments. Yet temperatures during the Precambrian (3.8 billion to 540 million years ago) are thought to have been warmer than those in today's nonglacial world. Thus, Rampino thinks that certain tillites were produced by meteor impacts, not glaciers. The first compelling evidence that meteor impacts might have produced tillites came from Moon rocks that showed the same features as earthly tillites. Since no one believes the Moon ever had glaciers, that leaves but one possible cause: impacts.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. consider new applications for a traditional methodology
 - B. present a challenge to an established idea
 - C. question the purported severity of a particular phenomenon
 - D. discuss the implications of a controversial position
 - E. identify similarities underlying two contrasting arguments
2. According to the passage, the claim that all terrestrial tillites resulted from glacial action is undermined by the
 - A. surface features of most terrestrial tillites
 - B. resemblance that exists between terrestrial tillites and unstratified drift
 - C. number of terrestrial tillites that date from the Precambrian period

- D. facts that most terrestrial tillites are found in sedimentary deposits
- E. evidence that they resemble the drift produced by modern glaciers

3. It can be inferred from the passage that author would agree that the similarity between terrestrial tillites and certain Moon rocks is significant because this similarity
- A. suggest that it is unlikely that glaciers have produced tillites on Earth
 - B. suggest that the rate of meteor impacts on the Moon is much higher than previously thought
 - C. provides the first compelling evidence that the Moon has experienced meteor impacts
 - D. supports Rampino's explanation regarding the origin of certain terrestrial tillites
 - E. supports Young's claim, regarding the periodic occurrence of glaciers throughout Earth's history
4. The passage suggests that the supporters of the traditional view would be most likely to disagree with the "scientists" (highlighted) over which of the following regarding the fossil record during the Permian period?
- A. the number of species that disappeared from the fossil record during the Permian period
 - B. the significance of a species disappearance from the fossil record during the Permian period
 - C. the point in time at which species began disappearing from the fossil record during the Permian period
 - D. the likelihood that the fossil record during the Permian period will be supplemented by new fossil discoveries
 - E. the likelihood that the fossil record during the Permian period is as accurate as the fossil records of other periods

Passage 73

Jane Austen's relationship to Romanticism has long been a vexed one. Although her dates (1775-1817) place her squarely within the period, she traditionally has been studied apart from the male poets whose work defined British Romanticism for most of the twentieth century. In the past her novels were thought to follow an Augustan mode at odds with the Romantic ethos. Even with the advent of **historicist and feminist criticism**, which challenged many previous characterizations of Austen as detached from the major social, political and aesthetic currents of her time, she continued to be distinguished from her male contemporaries. Jerome McCann, for example, insists that Austen does not espouse the Romantic ideology. Anne Mellor declares that Austen, along with other "leading women intellectual and writers of the day" "did not", participate in the Romantic "spirit of the age" but instead embraced an alternative ideology that Mellor labels "**feminine Romanticism**".

To be sure, some critics throughout the years have argued for Austen's affinities with one or more of the male Romantic poets. A special issue of the Wordsworth Circle (Autumn 1976) was devoted to exploring connections between Austen and her male contemporaries. Clifford Siskin in his historicist study of Romanticism argued that Austen does participate in the same major innovation, the naturalization of belief in a developing self, as that characterized in Wordsworth's poetry and other key works from the period. Recently, three books have appeared (by Clara Tuite, William Galperin, and William Deresiewicz) that in various ways treat Austen as a Romantic writer and together signal a shift in the tendency to segregate the major novelist of the age from the major poets.

The present essay seeks to contribute to this goal of firmly integrating Austen within the Romantic movement and canon. It does so by pointing out affinities between Austen and a writer with whom she has not commonly been associated, John Keats. Most comparisons of Austen and the Romantic poets have focused on Wordsworth and Byron, whose works we know she read. Although Austen could not have read Keats's poems, which only began to appear in print during the last years of her life, and there is no

evidence that Keats knew Austen's novels, a number of important similarities can be noted in these writers' works that provide further evidence to link Austen with the Romantic movement, especially the period of second-generation Romanticism when all of her novels were published.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. reconcile two competing positions in an ongoing critical debate
- B. develop a counterargument against a recent interpretation of a writer's work
- C. provide support for a new approach to a writer's work
- D. illustrate the contradictions experienced by women writers during a certain period
- E. explain a writer's detachment from the major intellectual currents of a period

2. The author of the passage describes Austen's relationship to Romanticism as "vexed" mainly because

- A. her novels do not follow the Augustan mode to the extent the poetry of her contemporaries did
- B. her views seem to be at odds with those of male writer whose works defined British Romanticism
- C. her novels were written during the Romantic period, yet she is not treated as a Romantic writer
- D. her novels are critical of the Romantic ideology, embracing instead an alternative ideology sometimes described as "feminine Romanticism"
- E. she achieved recognition for her novels, whereas the Romantic era is better known for its poetry

3. According to the passage, compared to critics trained in “**historicist and feminist criticism**” (highlighted) earlier critics of Austen were
- A. more likely to represent her as isolated from the major intellectual currents of her period
 - B. more likely to represent her as departing from Augustan modes of thought
 - C. more likely to find connections between her novels and Romantic poetry
 - D. less likely to neglect the influence of Romantic ideology on her work
 - E. less likely to notice affinities between Austen and her female counterparts
4. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the concept of “feminine Romanticism” (highlighted) ?
- A. It bough about Austen’ s vexed relationship to Romanticism by implying that Austen embraced relatively few elements of the Romantic ideology.
 - B. It contributes to Austen’ s vexed relationship to Romanticism by keeping her separate from the male writers whose poetry is central to the period.
 - C. It ameliorates Austen’ s vexed relationship to Romanticism by emphasizing affinities between he and other leading women intellectuals of the day.
 - D. It ameliorates Austen’ s vexed relationship to Romanticism by capturing the notion of an alternative Romantic ideology that she espoused.
 - E. It resolves Austen’ s vexed relationship to Romanticism by demonstrating her affinity with Romantic ideology.

Passage 74

The damage that trucks do to highways escalates dramatically with the weight borne per axle. New regulations increase the maximum permitted vehicle weight; these regulations will therefore allow onto the highway trucks capable of doing even more damage than those currently permitted.

1. The argument is open up to criticism on the grounds that it
- A. fails to establish that the level of damage done by trucks is a serious problem
 - B. omits evidence about one of the two relevant factors
 - C. ignores the possibility that careful driving can lessen damage to highways
 - D. presumes that trucks are the only vehicles capable of causing substantial damage to highways
 - E. presumes that something is bound to happen just because it is allowed to happen

Passage 75

Normally, seeds of *Emmenathe penduliflora* stay dormant for years and germinate only when a fire burns through their habitat. Nitrogen dioxide in the smoke induces the seeds to germinate. Fires clear the brush, allowing germinating seeds to receive the sunlight they need to grow.

The plants mature quickly, produce seeds, and then die. In areas with heavy automobile traffic, however, the seed germinates in the absence of fire, with automobile exhaust supplying the required nitrogen dioxide.

1. The information given, if accurate, most strongly supports which of the following hypotheses?

A. Fires in the habitat of *E. Penduliflora* do not entirely destroy the plant's seeds even in the places where the fires burn most intensely.

B. The nitrogen dioxide in automobile exhaust cannot harm plants of *E. Penduliflora* after germination.

C. If human intervention decreases the number of fires in the habitat of *E. Penduliflora*, automobile exhaust can replicate the conditions the plant requires in order to thrive.

D. Within the habitat of *E. Penduliflora*, natural fires are significantly more frequent in areas with heavy automobile traffic than they are in other areas.

E. Unless *E. Penduliflora* seeds that have germinated can survive in the shade, automobile exhaust threatens the long-term survival of the plant in areas with heavy automobile traffic.

Passage 76

In most coastal regions, the level of the sea is rising in relation to the land by one to two millimeters a year, and this trend would be explained by the hypothesis that at the North and South Poles, the amount of ice that melts during the summer now exceeds the amount forms during the winter. The hypothesis is not undermined by observations that **sea levels are falling relative to the Scandinavian coast by four millimeters a year.** Much land in northern latitudes, including Scandinavia, is still rising in response to being freed of the enormous weight of the ice that used to cover it during the last ice age, and **in Scandinavia the land is now rising faster than the sea.**

In the passage, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?

A. The first states observation the accuracy of which is challenged in the passage; the second is part of the ground on which that challenge is based.

B. The first states observations that, according to the passage, are incompatible with a certain hypothesis; the second is part of the grounds offered in support of a revision of that hypothesis.

C. The first states observations that, according to the passage, can be reconciled with a certain hypothesis; the second describes a phenomenon that is factual basis of that reconciliation.

D. The first presents a phenomenon, two competing explanations of which are considered in the passage; the second is the explanation of the phenomenon that the passage argues is correct.

E. The first provides evidence against a position; the second is that position.

Passage 77

Editors of major United States news magazines have been criticized for reducing the amount of space these magazines devote to international news. According to these editors, however, readers are wholly to blame for the reductions. After all, the editors point out, **sales of magazine issues that prominently feature international news stories have declined significantly**, and declining sales reflect declining reader interest. Yet even if true, this evidence does not refute the contention that editors should bear some of the blame for the reductions, unless editors are merely passive instruments responding to reader interest. And that is clearly an untenable view, since **editors can often intensify reader interest in a news topic by giving it frequent coverage**.

In the argument as a whole, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?

- A. The first is evidence that has been used to support a position that the argument opposes; the second is a point that the argument raises to cast doubt on the reasoning used to support that position.
- B. The first presents a claim, the truth of which is evaluated in the argument, the second is information introduced to cast doubt on that claim.
- C. The first presents a claim, the truth of which is evaluated in the argument, the second provides evidence in support of that claim.
- D. The first cites evidence in support of the main conclusion of the argument, the second states that conclusion.
- E. The first states an assumption that is explicitly made to support the main conclusion of the argument, the second is a position that the argument as whole opposes.

Passage 78

Benovians set their clocks back an hour for the winter. The result is that, during winter's short days, it is light when most commuters drive to work, but dark when they drive back home. Darkness contributes to accidents. Changing the clocks, however, does not actually increase the amount of driving done in the dark, so it is unlikely to have any effect on Benovia's automobile accident rate.

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

- A. The average number of hours that Benovians drive when it is dark is greater for days during the winter than for days during other times of the year.
- B. In Benovia, hazards to safe driving that are made worse by darkness are as likely to occur in the morning as in the evening.
- C. The majority of cars on Benovia's roads during a given day are those of people commuting to or from work.
- D. The majority of automobile accidents in Benovia take place when it is dark.
- E. Driving conditions are no worse in Benovia in the winter than during the rest of the year.

Passage 79

Elizabeth Bishop's *Complete Poems* (1927-1979) has come to seem to most of its readers so achieved and sufficient as a life's work that it is hard not to lose sight of how slowly Bishop wrote poems and of how few poems, finally, she completed. But Bishop herself never ceased to find her productivity inadequate. The size and pace of her output were always in her eyes a failing (vaguely moral in **complexion**) for which she apologized throughout her career, although, as I will argue in this essay, Bishop's inability to write more poems than she did was also a refusal to do so. The small, manageable size of Bishop's body of work has facilitated its extraordinary critical reception since her death. (Robert Lowell, whose oeuvre is so much larger, has never had a complete edition of his poetry published.) Yet the size of her work is also a sign of Bishop's alienation, that is, her uneasy, resistant relation to the literary culture that today claims her as the major poet of her generation.

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

1. The passage indicates that the small size of Bishop's body of work contributed to bringing about which of the following?
 - A. bishop's alienation from the literary culture of her generation
 - B. the favorable scholarly attention that Bishop's work has received since her death
 - C. an interest among readers regarding why Bishop wrote so slowly
2. In the context in which it appears, "**complexion**" most nearly means
 - A. appearance
 - B. constitution
 - C. hue
 - D. intricacy
 - E. personality

Passage 80

Shoreland County recently purchased an area of wilderness land in the county to prevent it from being developed. In doing so, the county has forfeited all future property taxes on this land. Property taxes are assessed on market value, and if developed, the land would have contributed significantly to the county's overall annual tax revenue. Because of the purchase, therefore, overall annual tax revenue will be lower than it would have been if development had occurred.

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

- A. The money the county would have had to expend for services to residences or industry developed on the wilderness land would have exceeded the tax revenue from the developed land.
- B. The market value of undeveloped properties in Shoreland County will not increase significantly in the foreseeable future.
- C. The property taxes received by Shoreland County from the previous owners of the wilderness area were insignificant relative to the county's overall annual tax revenue.
- D. Land near the area bought by the county will not increase significantly in market value as a result of being near wilderness that is protected from development.
- E. Shoreland County will not in the foreseeable future prevent the development of any other land in the county.

Passage 81

Following the United States Civil War (1861- 1865), many former slaves in the rural South became sharecroppers (raising a landlord' s crop for a share of the profits) or tenant farmers (selling what they raised and paying a share of the profits as rent). **Most historians tend to depict these African Americans as victims of racism and the farm tenancy system.** This approach, however, overlooks the role played by such African American rural reformers as Robert Lloyd Smith, founder of the Farmers' Improvement Society of Texas, and Joseph Elward Clayton, the first African American to organize farmers' institutes for the Texas Department of Agriculture. Both men advocated comfortable homes and better schools for African Americans; both attributed poverty and illiteracy to causes other than racism, such as insect damage to crops; and both worked to keep Black farmers on the land, although Smith opposed farm tenancy. Both were also accused by their contemporaries of downplaying the devastating impact of the farm tenancy system on Black farmers and of accommodating racism. While the extent of these reformers' influence requires more study, clearly their organizations provided a voice for African American farmers seeking to improve their positions in the agrarian South.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. restoring the reputations of two reformers whose accomplishments have long been denigrated by historians
- B. refuting criticism of two reformers made by their contemporaries by demonstrating that those criticisms are baseless
- C. providing evidence to support a claim that historians' understanding of a particular phenomenon may be incomplete
- D. discussing some of the reasons that two reformers who were well-known during their lifetimes are considered by historians today to have been ineffective
- E. suggesting an alternative interpretation of the effect of the farm tenancy system on the economy of the rural South following the Civil War

2. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements concerning Smith and Clayton?

- A. More research is required to determine whether or not their organizations were typical of those established to aid African American framers in the post-Civil War rural South
- B. Their contributions to the improvement of the living conditions of African American framers were overshadowed by subsequent political controversy
- C. Their achievements as reformers have been exaggerated by many historians of the post-Civil War period
- D. There is evidence demonstrating that they were committed to aiding African American farmers in the rural South.
- E. The extent of the criticism made about them by their contemporaries is difficult to determine.

Passage 82

TEB Attorney: TEB Corporation has been accused of not doing enough to discourage its executives from defrauding the government. This accusation is obviously false, since TEB, following its own written policy, rewards those who report the wrongdoing of others and promptly fires proven wrongdoers.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the attorney's argument in defense of TEB?

- A. "Wrongdoing" is defined in TEB corporate policies as "any activity by a TEB employee that defrauds TEB."
- B. TEB has instituted what it calls "customer friendly" policies of responding to every complaint customers make
- C. The government is not TEB's sole client, nor even its major client.
- D. Defrauding the government would have to involve more than one employee of any company that did so.
- E. Those who have accused TEB of not doing enough to discourage its executives from defrauding the government have themselves been government employees.

Passage 83

Throughout much of the Tertiary period(most of the past 65 million years), the Arctic supported continuous forests. Only toward the end of that period does the fossil evidence show that certain present-day Arctic plants were established and widely **distributed** throughout the Arctic. Many Arctic plants are thought to have originated in the high mountain ranges of central Asia and North America, to have spread northward to the Arctic as global temperatures fell in the late Tertiary, and to have achieved a circumpolar distribution by the end of the Tertiary(about 2 million years ago). However, fossil evidence to support these proposals is either lacking or fragmentary. Consequently, the routes by which these plants expanded their ranges during their colonization of the Arctic remain unknown.

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

1. Which of the following statements about Arctic plants is supported by the passage?

- A. The decline in global temperature in the late Tertiary prevented many high-mountain plants from becoming established in the Arctic.
- B. There is not enough evidence to firmly establish the historical migration routes of present-day Arctic plants.
- C. Present-day Arctic plants are less likely to leave fossil remains than are plants outside the Arctic

2. The context in which it appears, "**distributed**" most nearly means

- A. developed
- B. isolated
- C. dispersed
- D. divided
- E. disconnected

Passage 84

Like Germany, but unlike other European nations, Norway industrialized rather late in the nineteenth century. Compared to Germany, however, Norway has a comparatively recent history of industrially based social classes and a much longer history of rather egalitarian class relations. The origin of Norwegian egalitarian predates industrialism and the rise of the labor movement. The preindustrial economy was based largely on a small independent peasantry who combined agriculture with fishing (in the north) or with forestry (in the south). Because Norway was under foreign rule for five centuries until 1905, and because the topography is unfavorable for large estates, a strong aristocracy and landowner class did not emerge in most of Norway. There were some exceptions to this pattern, especially in the southern regions where a landowner class did exist. Norway's early social and economic history engendered egalitarianism, although, as has been pointed out by several observers, it was an equality of poverty.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with discussing the
 - A. link between poverty and equality in the preindustrial state
 - B. characteristics of industrial society shared by Norway and Germany
 - C. effects of industrialization on social and economic relations in Norway
 - D. roots of social equality in Norway
 - E. emergence of social classes in Norway and Germany
2. According to the passage, northern and southern Norway differed in which of the following ways in the nineteenth century?
 - A. a landowning class was more likely to be found in southern Norway than in northern Norway.
 - B. Southern Norwegian peasants relied primarily on fishing for subsistence, while Northern Norwegians relied on forestry.
 - C. agriculture was a significant activity in southern Norway but not in northern Norway
 - D. Southern Norway industrialized earlier than did northern Norway
 - E. foreign rule effected southern Norway more profoundly than it did northern Norway
3. The passage suggests which of the following about egalitarianism in Norway?
 - A. It was a source of social stability that helped Norway survive five centuries of foreign rule
 - B. It manifested itself in the same way after industrialization as it had prior to industrialization
 - C. It did not necessarily provide a high standard of living for most Norwegians
 - D. It produced a Norwegian industrialization that differed qualitatively from industrialization in other European countries in that the labor movement was less radical in Norway
 - E. It was more pervasive in southern than in northern Norway

Passage 85

The Rivera Art Museum recently began charging admission. The resulting decline in visitors has been far larger than at other local museums, which have also begun charging admission. The magnitude of the decline might be due to the Rivera's location near government offices. Because an admission charge is most discouraging to those who plan a short visit, it is likely that government workers who formerly made brief visits during lunchtime and after work now do not.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the proposed explanation?

- A. The fee for admission to the Rivera is no larger than that charged by other museums
- B. The Rivera does not keep track of how long individual visitors stay in the museum
- C. The decline in visitors to the Rivera has been no greater in workdays than it has been on nonworking days
- D. The museum with the smallest decline in visitors is the most popular with visitors from other countries
- E. In the period between the announcement that there would be an admissions charge and its actual introduction, there was an increase in visitors at the Rivera.

Passage 86

The surface of Venus contains calcite, a mineral that absorbs the gas sulfur dioxide. Sulfur dioxide is often produced by volcanic activity and is plentiful in Venus' atmosphere, so there must be a source, perhaps volcanic, producing sulfur dioxide on Venus.

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

- A. In the recent past, the level of sulfur dioxide in Venus' atmosphere was not much higher than it is now.
- B. If there is volcanic activity on the surface of Venus, it is not adequate to maintain the observed amount of sulfur dioxide in the atmosphere.
- C. The sulfur dioxide in Venus' atmosphere forms clouds that prevent direct observation of the surface.
- D. Sulfur dioxide produced by volcanic activity on the Earth's surface is also absorbed by minerals other than calcite.
- E. The calcite on the surface of Venus is in sufficient supply to continue to absorb sulfur for millions of years to come.

Passage 87

What accounts for the low-lying, flat surface of Mars's north? On Earth's surface, higher- and lower-lying areas have different types of crust: one, thin and dense, is pulled toward Earth's center more strongly by gravity, and the planet's water naturally comes to sit over it, creating oceans. The processes that generate this oceanic crust drive plate tectonics.

Is Mars's north similarly characterized by a sort of crust different from other areas of the planet? Some researchers do see signs of tectonic activity surrounding the northern basin that suggest that it was created through the formation of new crust, like ocean basins on Earth. However, McGill points to Northern bedrock structures that predate the features said to mark the start of the tectonic process. McGill instead believes that through some novel mechanism the ancient surface sank to its current depth as a single unit. This would explain why features around the basin's edge, which would have formed as the surface dropped, seem to be younger than structures at its floor.

The third possibility is that the northern lowlands result from impacts. Some researchers suggest they formed as a series of big overlapping impact craters. Others arguing that the odds against such a pattern of impacts are large, postulate a single event—the impact of an object bigger than any asteroid the solar system now contains.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. explore an analogy between aspects of the geology of Mars and the geology of Earth
- B. describe how a certain feature of Mars's surface formed
- C. point out the effect that new data has had on a scientific investigation
- D. summarize potential explanations of a large-scale geological feature
- E. present the rationale for a scientist's theory and expose some of its weakness

2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about geological features on Earth

- A. the relative elevation of the lowest-lying regions of the crust arises in part from forces generated within the planet
- B. the difference in elevation between the ocean basins and their surroundings is greater than the difference between Mars's northern basin and its surroundings
- C. the formation of low-lying areas proceeds by a different process than the one that created Mars's northern basin
- D. the weight of the oceans does not affect the depth of the ocean basins
- E. the proportions of the crust that is oceanic crust is increasing

3. As presented in the passage, McGill's account of the formation of Mars's northern basin differs from the other mentioned in that it alone

- A. explains the formation of certain northern bedrock features
- B. does not specify the force that caused the northern basin to be lower than its surroundings
- C. takes the northern basin to be a landform that is not analogous to any found on Earth
- D. denies that features around the northern basin are the result of tectonic activity
- E. attributes the creation of the northern lowlands to processes occurring within the planet

Passage 88

The waters east of Cape Hangklip were once the center of a lucrative wild-caught abalone fishery, but illegal fishing in the mid-1990s escalated to such levels that the recreational fishery was closed in 2003. When abalones did not rebound, commercial fishing was also banned. Continual declines in abalone were attributed to poaching, but an invasion by rock lobsters during the early 1990s probably intensified the trend. Rock lobsters prey on sea urchins, and increased rock lobster densities coincided with significant decreases in urchins. In that area, urchins feed largely by trapping drift kelp, and in doing so provide juvenile abalone with both protective shelter and nourishment. Without urchins' presence, juvenile abalones are less likely to survive to adulthood.

1. According to the passage, since the early 1990s, sea urchins in the waters east of Cape Hangklip have

- A. significantly changed their feeding habits
- B. suffered increased predation from a certain species
- C. experienced increased competition for kelp, their main source of nourishment
- D. seen a sharp decline in the availability of kelp, due to environmental changes
- E. rebounded as commercial fishing in the region has declined

2. According to the passage, which of the following is a true statement about the feeding behaviors of sea urchins

- A. They change according to the type of food available in an area.
- B. They are responsible for the decline of abalones in some regions.
- C. They have a significant impact on the young of another species.
- D. They make sea urchins more vulnerable to potential predators.
- E. They result in marked decline in certain regions.

Passage 89

Some conservationists, concerned about the rapid depletion through poaching of elephant herds in certain parts of Africa, are urging countries to which ivory is sold to ban ivory importation. This ban, they argue, would prevent ivory sellers from reaching their market, and elephant herds would have a chance to recover.

The conservationists' recommendation as described is based on which of the following assumptions?

- A. The capacity of any illegal channels that may exist for the sale of ivory in export markets cannot expand to meet demand in those markets
- B. There now exist synthetic substitutes for ivory that are essentially indistinguishable from the natural product
- C. Bans on imports of ivory need to be combined with intensified efforts to stop poaching in order to be effective
- D. To the economies of those countries that have significant elephant herds, elephants are more valuable alive than dead
- E. In some parts of Africa where poaching has depleted elephant herds, those herds are already beyond recovery

Passage 90

One of the reasons why many early British colonies in North America failed amid the New World's abundance was that the settlers' mindset prevented them from living like the native inhabitants. From Native Americans, the settlers learned such skills as building **brushwood weirs** to trap fish, but they did not adopt the real key to success: mobility. The whole intellectual foundation of European civilization was fixity- a worldview profoundly different from that of Native Americans, who moved in response to changing food resources. Settlers were drawn to North America by tales its extraordinary abundance, not realizing that abundance is seasonal. Culture and ecological knowledge allowed Native Americans to exploit different food sources at different time of year.

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

1. The author suggests which of the following about the early British colonies in North America that failed?
 - A. Their inhabitants' worldview was deeply affected with native people and practices
 - B. Their inhabitants experienced critical food shortages in part because their culture hindered their ability to exploit seasonally available resources.
 - C. Their longevity would have been greater had the inhabitants adopted more of the fishing technologies used by Native Americans
2. The author mentions "**brushwood weirs**" primarily in order to
 - A. demonstrate that Native Americans provided certain forms of assistance to colonial settlers
 - B. identify a skill that allowed Native Americans to thrive in regions where colonies failed to
 - C. distinguish the kinds of technologies used by Native Americans from those used by colonial settlers
 - D. acknowledge that colonial settlers adopted certain American ways even though they failed in the New World
 - E. contrast the assumptions of British colonial settlers and Native Americans in the New World

Passage 91

A mouse's immune system generally rejects proteins different from those produced by that mouse. The immune system of a pregnant mouse does not, however, reject the mouse's fetuses, although the fetal tissue a fetus produces as it develops typically contains many such proteins. Some scientists hypothesize that the placenta surrounding the fetus physically blocks the mother's immune system. But others, noting that the placenta produces IDO, an enzyme that suppresses the immune system, hypothesize that IDO plays a crucial role in protecting the fetus.

In order to choose between the two hypotheses, it would be most useful to determine which of the following?

- A. Whether mice sometimes produce IDO when they are not pregnant
- B. Whether the immune systems of fetal mice are capable of attacking the tissue of the mother
- C. Whether there are cases in which the immune system of a pregnant mouse rejects some fetuses but not others
- D. Whether IDO is the only substance capable of suppressing the immune system produced by mice
- E. Whether the immune systems of pregnant mice that are given a drug that inhibits IDO production subsequently reject the fetus.

Passage 92

Most popularizations of science actually do more harm than good. Why? The single most important feature of scientific work is not this or that specific result. Instead, what science accomplishes--and what physics in particular accomplishes so beautifully--is the linking of diverse phenomena, the binding together of a myriad of predictions and explanations. What nearly all popularizations do is systematically undermine the progressive reasoning that links principles, conventions, experiments, and laws. Bad science writing splinters the most interesting feature of science, its long run of connected argumentation, into isolated metaphors that last just long enough to evoke a particular result: black holes are said to be huge funnels and quantum electron orbits are characterized as diffuse clouds.

The author of the passage mentions black holes in order to provide

- A. an instance of a factual error to which popularizations of science are prone
- B. a metaphor for the emptiness typical of most popular science writing
- C. a case in which a metaphor for a scientific process leads to a misunderstanding of that process
- D. an example of the metaphorical explanations the author believes are typical of bad science writing
- E. an illustration of a complex phenomenon for which most readers require simplified explanations

Passage 93

The use of nets at beach resorts to protect swimming areas from sharks has been criticized by environmentalists because the nets needlessly kill thousands of marine animals annually. However, environmentalists have recently discovered that an electrified cable buried beneath the periphery of swimming areas causes sharks to swim away while harming neither humans nor marine life. Hence, by installing such cables, resort communities will be able to maintain tourism while satisfying environmentalists' concerns.

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

- A. Many seaside resort communities where sharks have never been sighted nonetheless paid to install buried electrified cables.
- B. Tourism at resorts where sharks have been sighted has suffered only slightly despite the fact that many people claim to fear sharks.
- C. Because they have a strong fear of sharks, many tourists prefer to swim at beaches that are known to be well protected from sharks.
- D. The buried electrified cable is not the only innovation approved by environmentalists that is known to be successful in repelling sharks without harming them
- E. The marine mammals that are a major tourist attraction at many resorts do not enter areas around which there are buried electrified cables.

Passage 94

In general, naive individuals appear more likely to learn from interaction with familiar rather than unfamiliar members of their species. Kaveliers and colleagues (2005) reported that naive laboratory-bred deer mice showed greater social learning of defensive responses to biting flies after observing responses of familiar members than after observing responses of unfamiliar members. Earlier, Valsecchi and colleagues (1996) reported striking differences in social learning of food preferences among Mongolian gerbils, depending on whether they were exposed to familiar or unfamiliar demonstrators. At the time, this was unexpected because **Gaief and colleagues (1984)** had previously reported no familiarity effect in Norway rats on social learning of food preferences. However, Gaief et al (1998) subsequently uncovered a significant familiarity effect that was evident when demonstrators are some hours before interacting with observers but absent when demonstrators are immediately before interacting.

Which of the following can be inferred about the report by Gaief and colleagues (1984) as it is described in the passage?

- A. It introduced a concept that the report by Kaveliers and colleagues was intended to clarify.
- B. It highlighted an inaccuracy in the report by Valsecchi and colleagues
- C. It led to an incorrect supposition on the part of some scientists
- D. It played an important role in developing an understanding of social learning between members of different species.
- E. It suggested that the familiarity effect is stronger in some species than in others.

Passage 95

While historian Linda Nicholson sees women's participation in voluntary associations as activities consistent with the increasing relegation of women's lives to a separate, "private" sphere in nineteenth-century Europe, historian Katherine Lynch argues that these kinds of activities enabled women to join with one another and to develop a kind of shadow citizenship within civil society, if not the formal state. **These kinds of experiences** were no substitute for actual political entitlements, Lynch suggests, but they deserve more attention for their importance in helping individuals forge enduring bonds of community and identity beyond domestic life. Only by limiting one's notion of public life to formal political participation, she says, can one conclude that most women in Western society have ever been literally consigned to a separate or "private" sphere.

1. The phrase "**These kinds of experiences**" in the passage refers to experiences in Lynch's view are

- A. an early stage in women's political participation
- B. insufficiently appreciated for their role in women's public life
- C. properly assigned to the "private" sphere
- D. a means of altering the political structure
- E. historically atypical for women in Western society

2. The passage implies that Lynch would agree that formal political participation

- A. was increasingly important as the nineteenth century progressed
- B. was an underreported phenomenon among women in nineteenth century Europe within civil society
- C. is crucial to helping individuals form community ties

- D. is a significant component of public life
- E. is indicative of a kind of shadow citizenship

Passage 96

In the 1600s there was intense competition in Europe to discover how to make porcelain. The two groups of Europeans working in China—Dutch merchants and French missionaries—each tried to discover the Chinese manufacturers' secrets. The first French missionary journal, was not published until 1717, several years after European porcelain manufacture began.

Therefore, rather than copying the Chinese techniques, the European manufacturers must have learned by experiment.

Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest support for the argument?

- A. The techniques used by the first European makers of porcelain were essentially identical to techniques that Chinese porcelain maker used.
- B. The first European-manufactured porcelain items were comparable in quality to some of the lower-quality porcelain that was then being imported into Europe from China.
- C. The manuscript from which the 1717 journal article was published had been written down by French missionaries in China and sent to France some years before 1717.
- D. The particular raw materials that are needed to make porcelain were not used in European ceramic making until the manufacture of porcelain began.
- E. The first porcelain factory in Europe was founded in Germany by a manufacturer who had no channels of communication with China or Europeans working in China.

Passage 97

Editors of major United States news magazines have been criticized for reducing the amount of space these magazines devote to international news. According to these editors, however, readers are wholly to blame for the reductions. After all, the editors point out, **sales of magazine issues that prominently feature international news stories have declined significantly**, and declining sales reflect declining reader interest. Yet even if true, this evidence does not refute the contention that editors are merely passive instruments responding to reader interest. And that is clearly an untenable view, since **editors can often intensify reader interest in a news topic by giving it frequent coverage**.

In the argument as a whole, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?

- A. The first is evidence that has been used to support a position that the argument opposes; the second is a point that the argument raises to cast doubt on the reasoning used to support that position.
- B. The first presents a claim, the truth of which is evaluated in the argument; the second is information introduced to cast doubt on that claim.
- C. The first presents a claim, the truth of which is evaluated in the argument; the second provides evidence in support of that claim.
- D. The first cites evidence in support of the main conclusion of the argument; the second states that conclusion.
- E. The first states an assumption that is explicitly made to support the main conclusion of the argument; the second is a position that the argument as a whole opposes.

Passage 98

The crustaceans known as harpacticoids are very widespread in marine sediments, where they feed on microorganisms by ingesting the sediment particles to which the microorganisms adhere. Heavy metals, such as those found in industrial pollution, readily adhere to sediment particles. Harpacticoids are poisoned by heavy metals but are unaffected by most other pollutants. Therefore the concentration of harpacticoids in an area is a good indication of whether that marine environment contains heavy metals.

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

- A. Industrial pollution is the principal source of heavy metals in marine sediments.
- B. Harpacticoids are the only crustaceans that feed on microorganisms by ingesting sediment particles.
- C. Harpacticoids are more susceptible to poisoning by heavy metals than are other marine organisms.
- D. The microorganisms that harpacticoids feed on are not killed by pollutants that are harmless to harpacticoids.
- E. The microorganisms that harpacticoids feed on absorb heavy metals.

Passage 99

Orcas are small whales that generally travel in groups called pods. Orcas that feed on marine mammals travel in very small pods, while those that feed on fish travel in relatively large pods. Since a larger pod has an increased collective ability to locate prey, it is likely that orcas that feed on mammals travel in small pods only because the mammals that they hunt can more easily detect a large pod and escape it.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly indicates that the conclusion is too sweeping?

- A. Orcas that feed on fish almost always remain in the pod into which they were born, while orcas that feed on mammals will form new pods if the one they are in becomes too big.
- B. No orcas have been observed to switch back and forth between feeding on fish and feeding on mammals.
- C. Pods of orcas generally include at least one mother and one or two of her offspring.
- D. Unlike marine mammals, fish generally travel in large schools, which can provide food for large pods of orcas.
- E. Individuals from different pods interact frequently, and pods are small, such interaction predominantly foraging activities.

Passage 100

The male lion's mane consists of hair of varying length and color, covering, to varying degrees, the head, neck, shoulders, and chest. Schaller suggested that the mane protects the area of the body "towards which most social contact is directed" by absorbing blows and bites. **Darker mane hairs are thicker than lighter hairs**, so darker manes may provide better protection. These ideas suggest that males with longer and darker manes will be wounded less frequently and/or with less severity on the area covered by the mane, but direct tests of this **prediction** are difficult. Individual males are seldom seen daily, and the mane itself obscures many wounds beneath it from view. Furthermore, even in the best studied population, serious fights between lions are rarely observed.

1. Which of the following best describe the function of the highlighted portion of the passage?

- A. to summarize the results of an experiment
- B. to provide evidence on which a particular prediction is offered
- C. to offer a counterexample that undermines a propelled explanation
- D. to identify a phenomenon that Schaller found difficult to explain
- E. to explain the variation among individual lion manes

2. The passage mentions which of the following as an obstacle to verify the "**prediction**" mentioned in the passage?

- A. Wounds to the mane area are often difficult to observe.
- B. Only a few lion populations have been well studied.
- C. The severity of fights between lions is difficult to determine.
- D. Individual males seldom have strong distinguishing characteristics.
- E. Researchers have relatively few opportunities to observe lion populations directly.

Passage 101

This passage is adapted from material published in 1993

The recent recognition of a link between increasing rates of deforestation and increasing global climatic warming has focused new attention on the ecological role of forests. Deforestation threatens the continued existence of forests, and their loss would lead to an immediate, irreversible destabilization of the climate because the destruction of forests contributes to increased atmospheric concentrations of such heat-trapping gases as carbon dioxide and therefore to the acceleration of global warming.

The world is at present accumulating carbon dioxide in the atmosphere from two well-known sources the combustion of fossil fuels and deforestation. Deforestation results in higher levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere because the carbon stored in plants and trees is released when trees decay or are burned. A third source, the warming-enhanced decay of organic matter in forests and soils, especially in the middle and higher latitudes, is now being recognized as potentially significant. Evidence is accumulating that carbon from this source is beginning to have global effects. Thus, two of the three sources of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere are directly related to the survival and health of forests.

In the discussion about the importance of forests, however, emphasis has fallen on biodiversity, or numbers of species per unit area, especially in the tropics, where such diversity is particularly high. But forests, it should be emphasized, have a similar role in every latitude they contain the largest numbers of different kinds of plants and animals of any community on land and might be considered the most highly developed of the

terrestrial communities from the standpoint of complexity of structure and diversity of life and life forms. Forests are far more than simple collections of species, however, it is unfortunate that the discussion of biotic or living resources has been focused on biodiversity rather than on the actual ability of the land itself to support life. In order for the complete range of plant and animal life to thrive, the soil must contain essential nutrients in their proper quantities and proportions, and the atmosphere must be composed of the correct molecules in their proper proportions. If the soils were to become infertile and the atmosphere inhospitable, more than mere diversity or numbers of species would be lost, the land would become impoverished and no longer be able to support any life.

Deforestation almost invariably speeds up the loss of nutrients into watercourses. It also, as previously explained, involves a release of carbon into the atmosphere. Forests thus play a clear and critical role in helping to protect the capacity of the land to support life by increasing the retention of nutrients and in helping to stabilize the atmosphere by storing carbon.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with discussing the

- A. importance of forests for protection the land and atmosphere
- B. role of forests in the tropics versus that in the higher latitudes.
- C. process of deforestation in the tropics
- D. need for forests to ensure the preservation of biodiversity
- E. negative effects of recent global climatic changes in forests.

2. According to the passage, the emphasis on preserving biodiversity in forests has had which of the following effects?

- A. diverted attention from the importance of the land's ability to support life.
- B. led to recognition of the causes complexity of terrestrial communities.
- C. led to an understanding of the causes of accelerated rates of global warming.
- D. resulted in the formulation of the concept of biotic resources.
- E. shifted attention away from the role of forests in stopping the accumulation of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

3. The passage suggests that the emphasis on a forests biodiversity has had which of the following unfortunate consequences?

- A. It has fostered the view that forests have a similar role in every climate.
- B. It has fostered the view that deforestation almost invariably speeds erosion
- C. It has fostered resistance to preserving any forests but tropical ones.
- D. It has led to an increase in the rate at which the land is becoming impoverished
- E. It has led to an underestimation of the importance of some forests

4. The primary purpose of the third paragraph of the passage is to

- A. explain how the land supports life
- B. explain what happens when soil becomes infertile
- C. explain why a certain development in the discussion of forests is regrettable
- D. show that forests are far more than simple collections species
- E. argue that forests with a small number of species are more important to the support of than forests with many species

《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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