

Essay 1

This passage was excerpted from material published in 1996.

When a large body strikes a planet or moon, material is ejected, thereby creating a hole in the planet and a local deficit of mass. This deficit shows up as a gravity anomaly: the removal of the material that has been ejected to make the hole results in an area of slightly lower gravity than surrounding areas. One would therefore expect that all of the large multi-ring impact basins on the surface of Earth's Moon would show such negative gravity anomalies, since they are, essentially, large holes in the lunar surface. Yet data collected in 1994 by the Clementine spacecraft show that many of these lunar basins have no anomalously low gravity and some even have anomalously high gravity. Scientists speculate that early in lunar history, when large impactors struck the Moon's surface, causing millions of cubic kilometers of crustal debris to be ejected, denser material from the Moon's mantle rose up beneath the impactors almost immediately, compensating for the ejected material and thus leaving no low gravity anomaly in the resulting basin. Later, however, as the Moon grew cooler and less elastic, rebound from large impactors would have been only partial and incomplete. Thus today such gravitational compensation probably would not occur: the outer layer of the Moon is too cold and stiff.

Q2

The passage is primarily concerned with

- ☐ analyzing data from a 1994 exploration of the lunar surface
- ☐ reconciling two opposing theories about the origin of lunar impact basins
- ☐ presenting a possible explanation of a puzzling finding about lunar impact basins
- ☐ discussing how impact basins on the Moon's surface are formed
- ☐ examining the claim that the Moon's impact basins show negative gravity anomalies

Essay 2

In its 1903 decision in the case of *Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock*, the United States Supreme Court rejected the efforts of three Native American tribes to prevent the opening of tribal lands to non-Indian settlement without tribal consent. In his study of the *Lone Wolf* case, Blue Clark properly emphasizes the Court's assertion of a virtually unlimited unilateral power of Congress (the House of Representatives and the Senate) over Native American affairs. But he fails to note the decision's more far-reaching impact: shortly after *Lone Wolf*, the federal government totally abandoned negotiation and execution of formal written agreements with Indian tribes as a prerequisite for the implementation of federal Indian policy. Many commentators believe that this change had already occurred in 1871 when—following a dispute between the House and the Senate over which chamber should enjoy primacy in Indian affairs—Congress abolished the making of treaties with Native American tribes. But in reality the federal government continued to negotiate formal tribal agreements past the turn of the century, treating these documents not as treaties with sovereign nations requiring ratification by the Senate but simply as legislation to be passed by both houses of Congress. The *Lone Wolf* decision ended this era of formal negotiation and finally did away with what had increasingly become the empty formality of obtaining tribal consent.

Q5

According to the passage, which of the following was true of relations between the federal government and Native American tribes?

- ☐ Some Native American tribes approved of the congressional action of 1871 because it simplified their dealings with the federal government.
- ☐ Some Native American tribes were more eager to negotiate treaties with the United States after the *Lone Wolf* decision.
- ☐ Prior to the *Lone Wolf* decision, the Supreme Court was reluctant to hear cases involving agreements negotiated between Congress and Native American tribes.
- ☐ Prior to 1871, the federal government sometimes negotiated treaties with Native American tribes.
- ☐ Following 1871, the House exercised more power than did the Senate in the government's dealings with Native American tribes.

Q1

The passage suggests that if the scientists mentioned in the highlighted text are correct in their speculations, the large multi-ring impact basins on the Moon with the most significant negative gravity anomalies probably

- ☐ were not formed early in the Moon's history
- ☐ were not formed by the massive ejection of crustal debris
- ☐ are closely surrounded by other impact basins with anomalously low gravity
- ☐ were created by the impact of multiple large impactors
- ☐ were formed when the Moon was relatively elastic

Q3

According to the passage, the gravitational compensation referred to in the highlighted text is caused by which of the following?

- ☐ A deficit of mass resulting from the creation of a hole in the lunar surface
- ☐ The presence of material from the impactor in the debris created by its impact
- ☐ The gradual cooling and stiffening of the Moon's outer layer
- ☐ The ejection of massive amounts of debris from the Moon's crust
- ☐ The rapid upwelling of material from the lunar mantle

Q4

According to the passage, in the case of *Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock* the Supreme Court decided that

- ☐ disputes among Native American tribes over the ownership of tribal lands were beyond the jurisdiction of the Court
- ☐ Congress had the power to allow outsiders to settle on lands occupied by a Native American tribe without obtaining permission from that tribe
- ☐ Congress had exceeded its authority in attempting to exercise sole power over Native American affairs
- ☐ the United States was not legally bound by the provisions of treaties previously concluded with Native American tribes
- ☐ formal agreements between the federal government and Native American tribes should be treated as ordinary legislation rather than as treaties

Q6

The author of the passage is primarily concerned with

- ☐ identifying similarities in two different theories
- ☐ evaluating a work of scholarship
- ☐ analyzing the significance of a historical event
- ☐ debunking a revisionist interpretation
- ☐ exploring the relationship between law and social reality

Essay 3

The Black Death, a severe epidemic that ravaged fourteenth-century Europe, has intrigued scholars ever since Francis Gasquet's 1893 study contending that this epidemic greatly intensified the political and religious upheaval that ended the Middle Ages. Thirty-six years later, historian George Coulton agreed but, paradoxically, attributed a **silver lining to the Black Death**: prosperity engendered by diminished competition for food, shelter, and work led survivors of the epidemic into the Renaissance and subsequent rise of modern Europe.

In the 1930s, however, Evgeny Kosminsky and other Marxist historians claimed the epidemic was merely an ancillary factor contributing to a general agrarian crisis stemming primarily from the inevitable decay of European feudalism. In arguing that this decline of feudalism was economically determined, the Marxist asserted that the Black Death was a relatively insignificant factor. This became the prevailing view until after the Second World War, when studies of specific regions and towns revealed astonishing mortality rates ascribed to the epidemic, thus restoring the central role of the Black Death in history.

This central role of the Black Death (traditionally attributed to bubonic plague brought from Asia) has been recently challenged from another direction. Building on bacteriologist John Shrewsbury's speculations about mislabeled epidemics, zoologist Graham Twigg employs urban case studies suggesting that the rat population in Europe was both too sparse and insufficiently migratory to have spread plague. Moreover, Twigg disputes the traditional trade-ship explanation for plague transmissions by extrapolating from data on the number of dead rats aboard Nile sailing vessels in 1912. The Black Death, which he conjectures was anthrax instead of bubonic plague, therefore caused far less havoc and fewer deaths than historians typically claim.

Although correctly citing the exacting conditions needed to start or spread bubonic plague, Twigg ignores virtually a century of scholarship contradictory to his findings and employs faulty logic in his single-minded approach to the Black Death. His speculative generalizations about the numbers of rats in medieval Europe are based on isolated studies unrepresentative of medieval conditions, while his unconvincing trade-ship argument overlooks land-based caravans, the overland migration of infected rodents, and the many other animals that carry plague.

Q9

The author's attitude toward Twigg's work is best characterized as which of the following?

- ☐ Dismissive
- ☐ Indifferent
- ☐ Vindictive
- ☐ Cautious
- ☐ Ambivalent

Q7

According to the passage, the post-Second World War studies that altered the prevailing view of the Black Death involved which of the following?

- ☐ Determining the death rates caused by the Black Death in specific regions and towns
- ☐ Demonstrating how the Black Death intensified the political and religious upheaval that ended the Middle Ages
- ☐ Presenting evidence to prove that many medieval epidemics were mislabeled
- ☐ Arguing that the consequences of the Black Death led to the Renaissance and the rise of modern Europe
- ☐ Employing urban case studies to determine the number of rats in medieval Europe

Q8

The passage suggests that Twigg believes that rats could not have spread the Black Death unless which of the following were true?

- ☐ The rats escaped from ships that had been in Asia.
- ☐ The rats were immune to the diseases that they carried.
- ☐ The rat population was larger in medieval Europe than Twigg believes it actually was.
- ☐ The rat population primarily infested densely populated areas.
- ☐ The rats interacted with other animals that Twigg believes could have carried plague.

Q10

The "silver lining to the Black Death" (the highlighted text) refers to which of the following?

- ☐ The decay of European feudalism precipitated by the Black Death
- ☐ Greater availability of employment, sustenance, and housing for survivors of the epidemic
- ☐ Strengthening of the human species through natural selection
- ☐ Better understanding of how to limit the spread of contagious diseases
- ☐ Immunities and resistance to the Black Death gained by later generations

Essay 4

According to P. F. Drucker, the management philosophy known as Total Quality Management (TQM), which is designed to be adopted consistently throughout an organization and to improve customer service by using sampling theory to reduce the variability of a product's quality, can work successfully in conjunction with two older management systems. As Drucker notes, TQM's scientific approach is consistent with the statistical sampling techniques of the "rationalist" school of scientific management, and the organizational structure associated with TQM is consistent with the social and psychological emphases of the "human relations" school of management.

However, TQM cannot simply be grafted onto these systems or onto certain other non-TQM management systems. Although, as Drucker contends, TQM shares with such systems the ultimate objective of increasing profitability, TQM requires fundamentally different strategies. While the other management systems referred to use upper management decision-making and employee specialization to maximize shareholder profits over the short term, TQM envisions the interests of employees, shareholders, and customers as convergent. For example, lower prices not only benefit consumers but also enhance an organization's competitive edge and ensure its continuance, thus benefiting employees and owners. TQM's emphasis on shared interests is reflected in the decentralized decision-making, integrated production activity, and lateral structure of organizations that achieve the benefits of TQM.

Q12

Which of the following best describes the relationship of the second paragraph to the first paragraph?

- ☐ It presents contrasting explanations for a phenomenon presented in the first paragraph.
- ☐ It discusses an exception to a general principle outlined in the first paragraph.
- ☐ It provides information that qualifies a claim presented in the first paragraph.
- ☐ It presents an example that strengthens a claim presented in the first paragraph.
- ☐ It presents an alternative approach to solving a problem discussed in the first paragraph.

Q11

The passage suggests which of the following about the relationship between TQM and the rationalist and human relations schools of management?

- ☐ TQM and the rationalist and human relations schools all share a number of fundamental strategies.
- ☐ TQM does not share the fundamental objective of the rationalist and human relations schools.
- ☐ The TQM view of employee interests is consistent with the view of employee interests held by the rationalist and human relations schools.
- ☐ Although TQM is compatible with the rationalist and human relations schools, it differs from both in terms of its strategies for achieving its objectives.
- ☐ Although TQM is a newer management system than the rationalist and human relations systems, all three are derived from the same long-held principles of management.

Q13

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- ☐ point out contradictions in a new management system
- ☐ compare and contrast the objectives of various management systems
- ☐ identify the organizational features shared by various management systems
- ☐ explain the relationship of a particular management system to certain other management systems
- ☐ explain the advantages of a particular management system over certain other management systems

Essay 5

Some historians contend that conditions in the United States during the Second World War gave rise to a dynamic wartime alliance between trade unions and the African American community, an alliance that advanced the cause of civil rights. They conclude that the postwar demise of this vital alliance constituted a lost opportunity for the civil rights movement that followed the war. Other scholars, however, have portrayed organized labor as defending all along the relatively privileged position of White workers relative to African American workers. Clearly, these two perspectives are not easily reconcilable, but the historical reality is not reducible to one or the other.

Unions faced a choice between either maintaining the prewar status quo or promoting a more inclusive approach that sought for all members the right to participate in the internal affairs of unions, access to skilled and high-paying positions within the occupational hierarchy, and protection against management's arbitrary authority in the workplace. While union representatives often voiced this inclusive ideal, in practice unions far more often favored entrenched interests. The accelerating development of the civil rights movement following the Second World War exacerbated the unions' dilemma, forcing trade unionists to confront contradictions in their own practices.

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Q16

The passage is primarily concerned with

- ☐ providing a context within which to evaluate opposing viewpoints about a historical phenomenon
- ☐ identifying a flawed assumption underlying one interpretation of a historical phenomenon
- ☐ assessing the merits and weaknesses of a controversial theory about a historical phenomenon
- ☐ discussing the historical importance of the development of a wartime alliance
- ☐ evaluating evidence used to support a particular interpretation of a historical phenomenon

Q14

According to the passage, the historians mentioned in the first highlighted portion of text and the scholars mentioned in the second highlighted portion disagree about the

- ☐ contribution made by organized labor to the war effort during the Second World War
- ☐ issues that union members considered most important during the Second World War
- ☐ relationship between unions and African Americans during the Second World War
- ☐ effect of the Second World War on the influence of unions in the workplace
- ☐ extent to which African Americans benefited from social and political changes following the Second World War

Q15

Which of the following best summarizes a point of view attributed to the historians mentioned in the highlighted text?

- ☐ Trade unions were weakened during the Second World War by their failure to establish a productive relationship with the African American community.
- ☐ Trade unions and the African American community forged a lasting relationship after the Second World War based on their wartime alliance.
- ☐ The cause of civil rights was not significantly affected by the wartime alliance between trade unions and the African American community.
- ☐ The civil rights movement that followed the Second World War forced trade unions to confront contradictions in their practices.
- ☐ The civil rights movement would have benefited from a postwar continuation of the wartime alliance between trade unions and the African American community.

Essay 6

A recent study has provided clues to predator-prey dynamics in the late Pleistocene era. Researchers compared the number of tooth fractures in present-day carnivores with tooth fractures in carnivores that lived 36,000 to 10,000 years ago and that were preserved in the Rancho La Brea tar pits in Los Angeles. The breakage frequencies in the extinct species were strikingly higher than those in the present-day species.

In considering possible explanations for this finding, the researchers dismissed demographic bias because older individuals were not overrepresented in the fossil samples. They rejected preservational bias because a total absence of breakage in two extinct species demonstrated that the fractures were not the result of abrasion within the pits. They ruled out local bias because breakage data obtained from other Pleistocene sites were similar to the La Brea data. The explanation they consider most plausible is behavioral differences between extinct and present-day carnivores—in particular, more contact between the teeth of predators and the bones of prey due to more thorough consumption of carcasses by the extinct species. Such thorough carcass consumption implies to the researchers either that prey availability was low, at least seasonally, or that there was intense competition over kills and a high rate of carcass theft due to relatively high predator densities.

Q18

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- ☐ present several explanations for a well-known fact
- ☐ suggest alternative methods for resolving a debate
- ☐ argue in favor of a controversial theory
- ☐ question the methodology used in a study
- ☐ discuss the implications of a research finding

Essay 7

Many people believe that because wages are lower in developing countries than in developed countries, competition from developing countries in goods traded internationally will soon eliminate large numbers of jobs in developed countries. Currently, developed countries' advanced technology results in higher productivity, which accounts for their higher wages. Advanced technology is being transferred ever more speedily across borders, but even with the latest technology, productivity and wages in developing countries will remain lower than in developed countries for many years because developed countries have better infrastructure and better-educated workers. When productivity in a developing country does catch up, experience suggests that wages there will rise. Some individual firms in developing countries have raised their productivity but kept their wages (which are influenced by average productivity in the country's economy) low. However, in a developing country's economy as a whole, productivity improvements in goods traded internationally are likely to cause an increase in wages. Furthermore, if wages are not allowed to rise, the value of the country's currency will appreciate, which (from the developed countries' point of view) is the equivalent of increased wages in the developing country. And although in the past a few countries have deliberately kept their currencies undervalued, that is now much harder to do in a world where capital moves more freely.

Q21

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- ☐ identify the origin of a common misconception
- ☐ discuss the implications of a generally accepted principle
- ☐ present information relevant in evaluating a commonly held belief
- ☐ defend a controversial assertion against a variety of counterarguments
- ☐ explain under what circumstances a well-known phenomenon occurs

Q17

The passage suggests that tooth fractures in Pleistocene carnivores probably tended to occur less frequently

- ☐ during periods in which more prey were available
- ☐ at sites distant from the La Brea area
- ☐ in older individual carnivores
- ☐ in species that were not preserved as fossils
- ☐ in species that regularly stole carcasses from other species

Q19

According to the passage, the researchers believe that the high frequency of tooth breakage in carnivores found at La Brea was caused primarily by

- ☐ the aging process in individual carnivores
- ☐ contact between the fossils in the pits
- ☐ poor preservation of the fossils after they were removed from the pits
- ☐ the impact of carnivores' teeth against the bones of their prey
- ☐ the impact of carnivores' teeth against the bones of other carnivores during fights over kills

Q20

The passage suggests that if the movement of capital in the world were restricted, which of the following would be likely?

- ☐ Advanced technology could move more quickly from developed countries to developing countries.
- ☐ Developed countries could compete more effectively for jobs with developing countries.
- ☐ A country's average wages could increase without significantly increasing the sophistication of its technology or the value of its currency.
- ☐ A country's productivity could increase without significantly increasing the value of its currency.
- ☐ Workers could obtain higher wages by increasing their productivity.

Q22

The passage suggests that which of the following would best explain why, in a developing country, some firms that have raised their productivity continue to pay low wages?

- ☐ Wages are influenced by the extent to which productivity increases are based on the latest technology.
- ☐ Wages are influenced by the extent to which labor unions have organized the country's workers.
- ☐ Wages are not determined by productivity improvements in goods traded internationally.
- ☐ The average productivity of the workers in the country has not risen.
- ☐ The education level of the workers in the country determines wages.

Essay 8

In a new book about the antiparty feeling of the early political leaders of the United States, Ralph Ketcham argues that the first six Presidents differed decisively from later Presidents because the first six held values inherited from the classical humanist tradition of eighteenth-century England. In this view, government was designed not to satisfy the private desires of the people but to make them better citizens; this tradition stressed the disinterested devotion of political leaders to the public good. Justice, wisdom, and courage were more important qualities in a leader than the ability to organize voters and win elections. Indeed, leaders were supposed to be called to office rather than to run for office. And if they took up the burdens of public office with a sense of duty, leaders also believed that such offices were naturally their due because of their social preeminence or their contributions to the country. Given this classical conception of leadership, it is not surprising that the first six Presidents condemned political parties. Parties were partial by definition, self-interested, and therefore serving something other than the transcendent public good.

Even during the first presidency (Washington's), however, the classical conception of virtuous leadership was being undermined by commercial forces that had been gathering since at least the beginning of the eighteenth century. Commerce—its profit-making, its self-interestedness, its individualism—became the enemy of these classical ideals. Although Ketcham does not picture the struggle in quite this way, he does rightly see Jackson's tenure (the seventh presidency) as the culmination of the acceptance of party, commerce, and individualism. For the Jacksonians, nonpartisanship lost its relevance, and under the direction of Van Buren, party gained a new legitimacy. The classical ideals of the first six Presidents became identified with a privileged aristocracy, an aristocracy that had to be overcome in order to allow competition between opposing political interests. Ketcham is so strongly committed to justifying the classical ideals, however, that he underestimates the advantages of their decline. For example, the classical conception of leadership was incompatible with our modern notion of the freedoms of speech and press, freedoms intimately associated with the legitimacy of opposing political parties.

Q25

Which of the following, if true, provides the LEAST support for the author's argument about commerce and political parties during Jackson's presidency?

- ☐ Many supporters of Jackson resisted the commercialization that could result from participation in a national economy.
- ☐ Protest against the corrupt and partisan nature of political parties in the United States subsided during Jackson's presidency.
- ☐ During Jackson's presidency the use of money became more common than bartering of goods and services.
- ☐ More northerners than southerners supported Jackson because southerners were opposed to the development of a commercial economy.
- ☐ Andrew Jackson did not feel as strongly committed to the classical ideals of leadership as George Washington had felt.

Q23

Which of the following best describes the attitude of the first six Presidents toward political parties as it is discussed in the passage?

- ☐ Political parties were essential to the notions of democracy on which the United States government was based.
- ☐ Personal character in leadership was as important as affiliation with a political party.
- ☐ Political parties were one way to ensure that government could meet the needs of all citizens.
- ☐ Political parties, though undesirable, were inevitable in a democratic political system.
- ☐ Political parties represented opposing political interests rather than the general public good.

Q24

The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about Ketcham?

- ☐ He overemphasizes the influence of classical ideals on the first six Presidents of the United States.
- ☐ He fails to recognize that classical ideals had little influence on politics in the United States.
- ☐ He does not pay adequate attention to the negative aspects of the first six Presidents' commitment to classical ideals.
- ☐ He inaccurately suggests that classical ideals gave rise to our modern notion of democracy.
- ☐ He underestimates the effect of ideologies other than the humanist tradition on the first six Presidents.

Q26

It can be inferred that the author of the passage would be most likely to agree that modern views of the freedoms of speech and press are

- ☐ values closely associated with the beliefs of the aristocracy of the early United States
- ☐ political rights less compatible with democracy and individualism than with classical ideals
- ☐ political rights uninfluenced by the formation of opposing political parties
- ☐ values not inherent in the classical humanist tradition of eighteenth-century England
- ☐ values whose interpretation would have been agreed on by all United States Presidents

Essay 9

Even more than mountainside slides of mud or snow, naturally occurring forest fires promote the survival of aspen trees. Aspens' need for fire may seem illogical since aspens are particularly vulnerable to fires; whereas the bark of most trees consists of dead cells, the aspen's bark is a living, functioning tissue that—along with the rest of the tree—succumbs quickly to fire.

The explanation is that each aspen, while appearing to exist separately as a single tree, is in fact only the stem or shoot of a far larger organism. A group of thousands of aspens can actually constitute a single organism, called a clone, that shares an interconnected root system and a unique set of genes. Thus, when one aspen—a single stem—dies, the entire clone is affected. While alive, a stem sends hormones into the root system to suppress formation of further stems. But when the stem dies, its hormone signal also ceases. If a clone loses many stems simultaneously, the resulting hormonal imbalance triggers a huge increase in new, rapidly growing shoots that can outnumber the ones destroyed. An aspen grove needs to experience fire or some other disturbance regularly, or it will fail to regenerate and spread. Instead, coniferous trees will invade the aspen grove's borders and increasingly block out sunlight needed by the aspens.

Q28

According to the passage, which of the following would occur if an aspen grove failed to regenerate periodically?

- ☐ Individual aspens would cease to produce hormones.
- ☐ Individual aspens would grow outward instead of upward.
- ☐ The root system of the grove's clone would die.
- ☐ The grove would lose its access to sunlight.
- ☐ Soil conditions in the grove would become unfavorable for the growth of aspens.

Essay 10

Prior to 1965 geologists assumed that the two giant rock plates meeting at the San Andreas Fault generate heat through friction as they grind past each other, but in 1965 Henryy found that temperatures in drill holes near the fault were not as elevated as had been expected. Some geologists wondered whether the absence of friction-generated heat could be explained by the kinds of rock composing the fault. Geologists' pre-1965 assumptions concerning heat generated in the fault were based on calculations about common varieties of rocks, such as limestone and granite; but "weaker" materials, such as clays, had already been identified in samples retrieved from the fault zone. Under normal conditions, rocks composed of clay produce far less friction than do other rock types.

In 1992 Byerlee tested whether these materials would produce friction 10 to 15 kilometers below the Earth's surface. Byerlee found that when clay samples were subjected to the thousands of atmospheres of pressure they would encounter deep inside the Earth, they produced as much friction as was produced by other rock types. The harder rocks push against each other, the hotter they become; in other words, pressure itself, not only the rocks' properties, affects frictional heating. Geologists therefore wondered whether the friction between the plates was being reduced by pockets of pressurized water within the fault that push the plates away from each other.

Q31

The passage is primarily concerned with

- ☐ evaluating a method used to test a particular scientific hypothesis
- ☐ discussing explanations for an unexpected scientific finding
- ☐ examining the assumptions underlying a particular experiment
- ☐ questioning the validity of a scientific finding
- ☐ presenting evidence to support a recent scientific hypothesis

Q27

The primary purpose of the passage is to explain the

- ☐ qualities that make a particular organism unique
- ☐ evolutionary change undergone by a particular organism
- ☐ reasons that a phenomenon benefits a particular organism
- ☐ way in which two particular organisms compete for a resource
- ☐ means by which a particular organism has been able to survive in a barren region

Q29

It can be inferred from the passage that when aspen groves experience a "disturbance" (see highlighted text), such a disturbance

- ☐ leads to a hormonal imbalance within an aspen clone
- ☐ provides soil conditions that are favorable for new shoots
- ☐ thins out aspen groves that have become overly dense
- ☐ suppresses the formation of too many new aspen stems
- ☐ protects aspen groves by primarily destroying coniferous trees rather than aspens

Q30

According to the passage, Henryy's findings in 1965 were significant because they

- ☐ revealed an error in previous measurements of temperature in the San Andreas Fault zone
- ☐ indicated the types of clay present in the rocks that form the San Andreas Fault
- ☐ established the superiority of a particular technique for evaluating data concerning friction in the San Andreas Fault
- ☐ suggested that geologists had inaccurately assumed that giant rock plates that meet at the San Andreas Fault generate heat through friction
- ☐ confirmed geologists' assumptions about the amount of friction generated by common varieties of rocks, such as limestone and granite

Q32

The passage suggests which of the following regarding Henryy's findings about temperature in the San Andreas Fault?

- ☐ Scientists have yet to formulate a definitive explanation for Henryy's findings.
- ☐ Recent research suggests that Henryy's explanation for the findings should be modified.
- ☐ Henryy's findings had to be recalculated in light of Byerlee's 1992 experiment.
- ☐ Henryy's findings provided support for an assumption long held by geologists.
- ☐ Scientists have been unable to duplicate Henryy's findings using more recent experimental methods.

Essay 11

During the nineteenth century, occupational information about women that was provided by the United States census—a population count conducted each decade—became more detailed and precise in response to social changes. Through 1840, simple enumeration by household mirrored a home-based agricultural economy and hierarchical social order: the head of the household (presumed male or absent) was specified by name, whereas other household members were only indicated by the total number of persons counted in various categories, including occupational categories. Like farms, most enterprises were family-run, so that the census measured economic activity as an attribute of the entire household, rather than of individuals.

The 1850 census, partly responding to antislavery and women's rights movements, initiated the collection of specific information about each individual in a household. Not until 1870 was occupational information analyzed by gender: the census superintendent reported 1.8 million women employed outside the home in "gainful and reputable occupations." In addition, he arbitrarily attributed to each family one woman "keeping house." Overlap between the two groups was not calculated until 1890, when the rapid entry of women into the paid labor force and social issues arising from industrialization were causing **women's advocates and women statisticians** to press for more thorough and accurate accounting of women's occupations and wages.

Q34

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- ☐ explain and critique the methods used by early statisticians
- ☐ compare and contrast a historical situation with a current-day one
- ☐ describe and explain a historical change
- ☐ discuss historical opposition to an established institution
- ☐ trace the origin of a contemporary controversy

Essay 12

Citing the fact that the real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita was higher in 1997 than ever before, some **journalists** have argued that the United States economy performed ideally in 1997. However, **the real GDP is almost always higher than ever before**; it falls only during recessions. One point these journalists overlooked is that in 1997, as in the twenty-four years immediately preceding it, the real GDP per capita grew nearly one-half percent a year more slowly than it had on average between 1873 and 1973. Were the 1997 economy as robust as claimed, the growth rate of real GDP per capita in 1997 would have surpassed the average growth rate of real GDP per capita between 1873 and 1973 because over fifty percent of the population worked for wages in 1997 whereas only forty percent worked for wages between 1873 and 1973. If the growth rate of labor productivity (output per hour of goods and services) in 1997 had equaled its average growth rate between 1873 and 1973 of more than two percent, then, given the proportionately larger workforce that existed in 1997, real GDP per capita in 1997 would have been higher than it actually was, since output is a major factor in GDP. However, because labor productivity grew by only one percent in 1997, real GDP per capita grew more slowly in 1997 than it had on average between 1873 and 1973.

Q37

The passage is primarily concerned with

- ☐ comparing various measures used to assess the performance of the United States economy in 1997
- ☐ providing evidence that the performance of the United States economy in 1997 was similar to its performance between 1873 and 1973
- ☐ evaluating an argument concerning the performance of the United States economy in 1997
- ☐ examining the consequences of a popular misconception about the performance of the United States economy in 1997
- ☐ supporting an assertion made by journalists about the performance of the United States economy in 1997

Q33

The passage suggests which of the following about the "women's advocates and women statisticians" mentioned in the highlighted text?

- ☐ They wanted to call attention to the lack of pay for women who worked in the home.
- ☐ They believed that previous census information was inadequate and did not reflect certain economic changes in the United States.
- ☐ They had begun to press for changes in census-taking methods as part of their participation in the antislavery movement.
- ☐ They thought that census statistics about women would be more accurate if more women were employed as census officials.
- ☐ They had conducted independent studies that disputed the official statistics provided by previous United States censuses.

Q35

Each of the following aspects of nineteenth-century United States censuses is mentioned in the passage EXCEPT the

- ☐ year in which data on occupations began to be analyzed by gender
- ☐ year in which specific information began to be collected on individuals in addition to the head of the household
- ☐ year in which overlap between women employed outside the home and women keeping house was first calculated
- ☐ way in which the 1890 census measured women's income levels and educational backgrounds
- ☐ way in which household members were counted in the 1840 census

Q36

The author of the passage asserts that "the real GDP is almost always higher than ever before" (see highlighted text) most probably in order to

- ☐ show that a fact cited in support of a claim is inaccurate
- ☐ show that a fact cited in support of a claim actually contradicts the claim
- ☐ show that a fact cited in support of a claim does not prove the claim
- ☐ explain why a fact cited in support of a claim is relevant to the claim
- ☐ explain how the proponent of a claim selected a fact cited in support of the claim

Q38

It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is the reason that the author faults the journalists referred to in the highlighted text?

- ☐ They believe that the real GDP per capita in 1997 was higher than the real GDP per capita had ever been before.
- ☐ They argue that the rate at which real GDP per capita grew in 1997 was faster than the average rate at which it had grown between 1873 and 1973.
- ☐ They overestimate the effect of labor productivity on the real GDP per capita in 1997.
- ☐ They overestimate the amount by which real GDP per capita in 1997 surpassed real GDP per capita in earlier years.
- ☐ They fail to consider the real GDP per capita in 1997 within an appropriate historical context.

Essay 13

Colonial historian David Allen's intensive study of five communities in seventeenth-century Massachusetts is a model of meticulous scholarship on the detailed microcosmic level, and is convincing up to a point. Allen suggests that much more coherence and direct continuity existed between English and colonial agricultural practices and administrative organization than other historians have suggested. However, he overstates his case with the declaration that he has proved "the remarkable extent to which diversity in New England local institutions was directly imitative of regional differences in the mother country."

Such an assertion ignores critical differences between seventeenth-century England and New England. First, England was overcrowded and land-hungry; New England was sparsely populated and labor-hungry. Second, England suffered the normal European rate of mortality; New England, especially in the first generation of English colonists, was virtually free from infectious diseases. Third, England had an all-embracing state church; in New England membership in a church was restricted to the elect. Fourth, a high proportion of English villagers lived under paternalistic resident squires; no such class existed in New England. By narrowing his focus to village institutions and ignoring these critical differences, which studies by Greven, Demos, and Lockridge have shown to be so important, Allen has created a somewhat distorted picture of reality.

Allen's work is a rather extreme example of the "country community" school of seventeenth-century English history whose intemperate excesses in removing all national issues from the history of that period have been exposed by Professor Clive Holmes. What conclusion can be drawn, for example, from Allen's discovery that Puritan clergy who had come to the colonies from East Anglia were one-third to one-half as likely to return to England by 1660 as were Puritan ministers from western and northern England? We are not told in what way, if at all, **this discovery** illuminates historical understanding. Studies of local history have enormously expanded our horizons, but it is a mistake for their authors to conclude that village institutions are all that mattered, simply because their functions are all that the records of village institutions reveal.

Q41

It can be inferred from the passage that the author of the passage considers Allen's "discovery" (see highlighted text) to be

- ☐ already known to earlier historians
- ☐ based on a logical fallacy
- ☐ improbable but nevertheless convincing
- ☐ an unexplained, isolated fact
- ☐ a new, insightful observation

Q39

It can be inferred that the author of the passage considers Allen's research on seventeenth-century Massachusetts colonies to be

- ☐ inconsequential but interesting
- ☐ largely derivative
- ☐ detailed but problematic
- ☐ highly commendable
- ☐ overly theoretical

Q40

The passage suggests that Professor Clive Holmes would most likely agree with which of the following statements?

- ☐ An understanding of seventeenth-century English local institutions requires a consideration of national issues.
- ☐ The "country community" school of seventeenth-century English history distorts historical evidence in order to establish continuity between old and new institutions.
- ☐ Most historians distort reality by focusing on national concerns to the exclusion of local concerns.
- ☐ National issues are best understood from the perspective of those at the local level.
- ☐ Local histories of seventeenth-century English villages have contributed little to the understanding of village life.

Q42

According to the passage, which of the following was true of most villages in seventeenth-century England?

- ☐ The resident squire had significant authority.
- ☐ Church members were selected on the basis of their social status within the community.
- ☐ Low population density restricted agricultural and economic growth.
- ☐ There was little diversity in local institutions from one region to another.
- ☐ National events had little impact on local customs and administrative organization.

Essay 14

Comparable worth, as a standard applied to eliminate inequities in pay, insists that the values of certain tasks performed in dissimilar jobs can be compared. In the last decade, this approach has become a critical social policy issue, as large numbers of private-sector firms and industries as well as federal, state, and local governmental entities have adopted comparable worth policies or begun to consider doing so.

This widespread institutional awareness of comparable worth indicates increased public awareness that pay inequities—that is, situations in which pay is not “fair” because it does not reflect the true value of a job—exist in the labor market. However, the question still remains: have the gains already made in pay equity under comparable worth principles been of a precedent-setting nature or are they mostly transitory, a function of concessions made by employers to mislead female employees into believing that they have made long-term pay equity gains?

Comparable worth pay adjustments are indeed precedent-setting. Because of the principles driving them, **other mandates** that can be applied to reduce or eliminate unjustified pay gaps between male and female workers have not remedied perceived pay inequities satisfactorily for the litigants in cases in which men and women hold different jobs. But whenever comparable worth principles are applied to pay schedules, perceived unjustified pay differences are eliminated. In this sense, then, comparable worth is more comprehensive than other mandates, such as the Equal Pay Act of 1963 and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Neither compares tasks in dissimilar jobs (that is, jobs across occupational categories) in an effort to determine whether or not what is necessary to perform these tasks—know-how, problem-solving, and accountability—can be quantified in terms of its dollar value to the employer. Comparable worth, on the other hand, takes as its premise that certain tasks in dissimilar jobs may require a similar amount of training, effort, and skill; may carry similar responsibility; may be carried on in an environment having a similar impact upon the worker; and may have a similar dollar value to the employer.

Q44

Which of the following best describes an application of the principles of comparable worth as they are described in the passage?

- ☐ The current pay, rates of increase, and rates of promotion for female mechanics are compared with those of male mechanics.
- ☐ The training, skills, and job experience of computer programmers in one division of a corporation are compared to those of programmers making more money in another division.
- ☐ The number of women holding top executive positions in a corporation is compared to the number of women available for promotion to those positions, and both tallies are matched to the tallies for men in the same corporation.
- ☐ The skills, training, and job responsibilities of the clerks in the township tax assessor's office are compared to those of the much better-paid township engineers.
- ☐ The working conditions of female workers in a hazardous-materials environment are reviewed and their pay schedules compared to those of all workers in similar environments across the nation.

Q46

According to the passage, which of the following is true of comparable worth as a policy?

- ☐ Comparable worth policy decisions in pay-inequity cases have often failed to satisfy the complainants.
- ☐ Comparable worth policies have been applied to both public-sector and private-sector employee pay schedules.
- ☐ Comparable worth as a policy has come to be widely criticized in the past decade.
- ☐ Many employers have considered comparable worth as a policy but very few have actually adopted it.
- ☐ Early implementations of comparable worth policies resulted in only transitory gains in pay equity.

Q43

According to the passage, comparable worth principles are different in which of the following ways from other mandates intended to reduce or eliminate pay inequities?

- ☐ Comparable worth principles address changes in the pay schedules of male as well as female workers.
- ☐ Comparable worth principles can be applied to employees in both the public and the private sector.
- ☐ Comparable worth principles emphasize the training and skill of workers.
- ☐ Comparable worth principles require changes in the employer's resource allocation.
- ☐ Comparable worth principles can be used to quantify the value of elements of dissimilar jobs.

Q45

It can be inferred from the passage that application of “other mandates” (see highlighted text) would be unlikely to result in an outcome satisfactory to the female employees in which of the following situations?

- I. Males employed as long-distance truck drivers for a furniture company make \$3.50 more per hour than do females with comparable job experience employed in the same capacity.
- II. Women working in the office of a cement company contend that their jobs are as demanding and valuable as those of the men working outside in the cement factory, but the women are paid much less per hour.
- III. A law firm employs both male and female paralegals with the same educational and career backgrounds, but the starting salary for male paralegals is \$5,000 more than for female paralegals.

- ☐ I only
- ☐ II only
- ☐ III only
- ☐ I and II only
- ☐ I and III only

Essay 15

The United States government has a long-standing policy of using federal funds to keep small business viable. The Small Business Act of 1953 authorized the Small Business Administration (SBA) to enter into contracts with government agencies having procurement powers and to arrange for fulfillment of these contracts by awarding subcontracts to small businesses. In the mid-1960's, during the war on poverty years, Congress hoped to encourage minority entrepreneurs by directing such funding to minority businesses. At first this funding was directed toward minority entrepreneurs with very low incomes. A 1967 amendment to the Economic Opportunity Act directed the SBA to pay special attention to minority-owned businesses located in urban or rural areas characterized by high proportions of unemployed or low-income individuals. Since then, the answer given to the fundamental question of who the recipients should be—the most economically disadvantaged or those with the best prospects for business success—has changed, and the social goals of the programs have shifted, resulting in policy changes.

The first shift occurred during the early 1970's. While the goal of assisting the economically disadvantaged entrepreneur remained, a new goal emerged: to remedy the effects of past discrimination. In fact, in 1970 the SBA explicitly stated that their main goal was to increase the number of minority-owned businesses. At the time, minorities constituted seventeen percent of the nation's population, but only four percent of the nation's self-employed. This **ownership gap** was held to be the result of past discrimination. Increasing the number of minority-owned firms was seen as a way to remedy this problem. In that context, providing funding to minority entrepreneurs in middle- and high-income brackets seemed justified.

In the late 1970's, the goals of minority-business funding programs shifted again. At the Minority Business Development Agency, for example, the goal of increasing numbers of minority-owned firms was supplanted by the goal of creating and assisting more minority-owned substantive firms with future growth potential. Assisting manufacturers or wholesalers became far more important than assisting small service businesses. Minority-business funding programs were now justified as instruments for economic development, particularly for creating jobs in minority communities of high unemployment.

Q49

The passage mentions which of the following as a basic consideration in administering minority-business funding programs?

- ☐ Coming up with funding for the programs
- ☐ Encouraging government agencies to assist middle- and high-income minority entrepreneurs
- ☐ Recognizing the profit potential of small service businesses in urban communities
- ☐ Determining who should be the recipients of the funding
- ☐ Determining which entrepreneurs are likely to succeed

Q47

According to the passage, in 1970 funding to minority entrepreneurs focused primarily on which of the following?

- ☐ Alleviating chronic unemployment in urban areas
- ☐ Narrowing the ownership gap
- ☐ Assisting minority-owned businesses with growth potential
- ☐ Awarding subcontracts to businesses that encouraged community development
- ☐ Targeting the most economically disadvantaged minority-owned businesses

Q48

It can be inferred that the "ownership gap" (see highlighted text) would be narrowed if which of the following were to occur?

- ☐ Minority entrepreneurs received a percentage of government contracts equal to that received by nonminority entrepreneurs.
- ☐ Middle- and high-income minority entrepreneurs gave more assistance to their low-income counterparts in the business community.
- ☐ Minority entrepreneurs hired a percentage of minority employees equal to the percentage of minority residents in their own communities.
- ☐ The percentage of self-employed minority persons rose to more than ten percent of all self-employed persons.
- ☐ Seventeen percent of all persons employed in small businesses were self-employed.

Q50

Which of the following best describes the function of the second paragraph in the passage as a whole?

- ☐ It narrows the scope of the topic introduced in the first paragraph.
- ☐ It presents an example of the type of change discussed in the first paragraph.
- ☐ It cites the most striking instance of historical change in a particular government policy.
- ☐ It explains the rationale for the creation of the government agency whose operations are discussed in the first paragraph.
- ☐ It presents the results of policies adopted by the federal government.

Essay 16

Is it possible to decrease inflation without causing a recession and its concomitant increase in unemployment? The orthodox answer is "no." Whether they support the "inertia" theory of inflation (that today's inflation rate is caused by yesterday's inflation, the state of the economic cycle, and external influences such as import prices) or the "rational expectations" theory (that inflation is caused by workers' and employers' expectations, coupled with a lack of credible monetary and fiscal policies), most economists agree that tight monetary and fiscal policies, which cause recessions, are necessary to decelerate inflation. They point out that in the 1980's, many European countries and the United States conquered high (by these countries' standards) inflation, but only by applying tight monetary and fiscal policies that sharply increased unemployment. Nevertheless, some governments' policymakers insist that direct controls on wages and prices, without tight monetary and fiscal policies, can succeed in decreasing inflation. Unfortunately, because this approach fails to deal with the underlying causes of inflation, wage and price controls eventually collapse, the hitherto-repressed inflation resurfaces, and in the meantime, though the policymakers succeed in avoiding a recession, a frozen structure of relative prices imposes distortions that do damage to the economy's prospects for long-term growth.

Q52

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- ☐ apply two conventional theories
- ☐ examine a generally accepted position
- ☐ support a controversial policy
- ☐ explain the underlying causes of a phenomenon
- ☐ propose an innovative solution

Essay 17

The system of patent-granting, which confers temporary monopolies for the exploitation of new technologies, was originally established as an incentive to the pursuit of risky new ideas. Yet studies of the most patent-conscious business of all—the semiconductor industry—suggest that firms do not necessarily become more innovative as they increase their patenting activity. Ziedonis and Hall, for example, found that investment in research and development (a reasonable proxy for innovation) did not substantially increase between 1982 and 1992, the industry's most feverish period of patenting. Instead, semiconductor firms simply squeezed more patents out of existing research and development expenditures. Moreover, Ziedonis and Hall found that as patenting activity at semiconductor firms increased in the 1980s, the consensus among industry employees was that the average quality of their firms' patents declined. Though patent quality is a difficult notion to measure, the number of times a patent is cited in the technical literature is a reasonable yardstick, and citations per semiconductor patent did decline during the 1980s. This decline in quality may be related to changes in the way semiconductor firms managed their patenting process: rather than patenting to win exclusive rights to a valuable new technology, patents were filed more for strategic purposes, to be used as bargaining chips to ward off infringement suits or as a means to block competitors' products.

Q55

The passage suggests that the use of patents as bargaining chips to ward off infringement suits

- ☐ was rarely successful during the 1980s
- ☐ became increasingly infrequent in the 1980s
- ☐ does not fulfill the intended purpose of the patent-granting system
- ☐ is a consequence of the decline in patent quality
- ☐ is discussed increasingly in the semiconductor industry's technical literature

Q51

The passage suggests that the high inflation in the United States and many European countries in the 1980's differed from inflation elsewhere in which of the following ways?

- ☐ It fit the rational expectations theory of inflation but not the inertia theory of inflation.
- ☐ It was possible to control without causing a recession.
- ☐ It was easier to control in those countries by applying tight monetary and fiscal policies than it would have been elsewhere.
- ☐ It was not caused by workers' and employers' expectations.
- ☐ It would not necessarily be considered high elsewhere.

Q53

Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's conclusion about the use of wage and price controls?

- ☐ Countries that repeatedly use wage and price controls tend to have lower long-term economic growth rates than do other countries.
- ☐ Countries that have extremely high inflation frequently place very stringent controls on wages and prices in an attempt to decrease the inflation.
- ☐ Some countries have found that the use of wage and price controls succeeds in decreasing inflation but also causes a recession.
- ☐ Policymakers who advocate the use of wage and price controls believe that these controls will deal with the underlying causes of inflation.
- ☐ Policymakers who advocate the use of wage and price controls are usually more concerned about long-term economic goals than about short-term economic goals.

Q54

Which of the following, if true, would most clearly serve to weaken the author's claim about what constitutes a reasonable yardstick for measuring patent quality?

- ☐ It is more difficult to have an article accepted for publication in the technical literature of the semiconductor industry than it is in the technical literature of most other industries.
- ☐ Many of the highest-quality semiconductor patents are cited numerous times in the technical literature.
- ☐ It is difficult for someone not familiar with the technical literature to recognize what constitutes an innovative semiconductor patent.
- ☐ There were more citations made per semiconductor patent in the technical literature in the 1970s than in the 1980s.
- ☐ Low-quality patents tend to be discussed in the technical literature as frequently as high-quality patents.

Q56

The passage is primarily concerned with discussing

- ☐ a study suggesting that the semiconductor industry's approach to patenting during the period from 1982 to 1992 yielded unanticipated results
- ☐ a study of the semiconductor industry during the period from 1982 to 1992 that advocates certain changes in the industry's management of the patenting process
- ☐ the connection between patenting and innovation in the semiconductor industry during the period from 1982 to 1992
- ☐ reasons that investment in research and development in the semiconductor industry did not increase significantly during the period from 1982 to 1992
- ☐ certain factors that made the period from 1982 to 1992 a time of intense patenting activity in the semiconductor industry

Essay 18

Most farmers attempting to control slugs and snails turn to baited slug poison, or molluscicide, which usually consists of a bran pellet containing either methiocarb or metaldehyde. Both chemicals are neurotoxins that disrupt that part of the brain charged with making the mouth move in a coordinated fashion—the “central pattern generator”—as the slug feeds. Thus, both neurotoxins, while somewhat effective, interfere with the slugs’ feeding behavior and limit their ingestion of the poison, increasing the probability that some will stop feeding before receiving a lethal dose. Moreover, slugs are not the only consumers of these poisons: methiocarb may be toxic to a variety of species, including varieties of worms, carabid beetles, and fish.

Researchers are experimenting with an **alternative compound** based on aluminum, which may solve these problems, but this may well have a limited future as we learn more about the hazards of aluminum in the environment. For example, some researchers suggest that acid rain kills trees by mobilizing aluminum in the soil, while others have noted that the human disease Alzheimer’s is more prevalent in areas where levels of aluminum in the soil are high. With farmers losing as much as 20 percent of their crops to slugs and snails even after treatment with currently available molluscicides, there is considerable incentive for researchers to come up with better and environmentally safer solutions.

Q58

In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with

- ☐ describing the limitations of molluscicides that affect feeding behavior
- ☐ proposing alternatives to current methods of controlling slugs and snails
- ☐ emphasizing the need for an alternative to currently available molluscicides
- ☐ explaining how molluscicides are used to control slugs and snails
- ☐ criticizing the use of hazardous material for controlling slugs and snails

Essay 19

Historians have identified two dominant currents in the Russian women’s movement of the late tsarist period. “Bourgeois” feminism, so called by its more radical opponents, emphasized “individualist” feminist goals such as access to education, career opportunities, and legal equality. “Socialist” feminists, by contrast, emphasized class, rather than gender, as the principal source of women’s inequality and oppression, and socialist revolution, not legal reform, as the only road to emancipation and equality.

However, despite antagonism between bourgeois feminists and socialist feminists, the two movements shared certain underlying beliefs. Both regarded paid labor as the principal means by which women might attain emancipation: participation in the workplace and economic self-sufficiency, they believed, would make women socially useful and therefore deserving of equality with men. Both groups also recognized the enormous difficulties women faced when they combined paid labor with motherhood. In fact, at the First All-Russian Women’s Congress in 1908, most participants advocated maternity insurance and paid maternity leave, although the intense hostility between some socialists and bourgeois feminists at the Congress made it difficult for them to recognize these areas of agreement. Finally, socialist feminists and most bourgeois feminists concurred in subordinating women’s emancipation to what they considered the more important goal of liberating the entire Russian population from political oppression, economic backwardness, and social injustice.

Q61

According to the passage, Russian socialists within the women’s movement and most bourgeois feminists disagreed about which of the following?

- ☐ Whether legal reform was central to the achievement of feminist goals
- ☐ Whether paid employment was important for the achievement of equality
- ☐ Whether maternity insurance was desirable for working mothers
- ☐ Whether working mothers faced obstacles
- ☐ Whether women’s emancipation should be subordinated to the liberation of the Russian population

Q57

The author suggests that which of the following is true of the “alternative compound” mentioned in the highlighted text?

- ☐ It is more effective in destroying snails than in destroying slugs.
- ☐ It begins to affect slugs’ feeding behavior before they ingest a lethal dose.
- ☐ It affects more species of fish than does metaldehyde.
- ☐ It may not be environmentally safer than methiocarb.
- ☐ It may be less damaging to trees than metaldehyde.

Q59

The author cites which of the following as a disadvantage of methiocarb?

- ☐ It contains high levels of aluminum.
- ☐ It may react with acid rain to kill trees.
- ☐ It has been associated with Alzheimer’s disease.
- ☐ It may be toxic to some species of fish.
- ☐ It may not be as effective in killing slugs as metaldehyde is.

Q60

The passage is primarily concerned with

- ☐ identifying points of agreement between two groups
- ☐ advocating one approach to social reform over another
- ☐ contrasting two approaches to solving a political problem
- ☐ arguing that the views espoused by one political group were more radical than those espoused by another group
- ☐ criticizing historians for overlooking similarities between the views espoused by two superficially dissimilar groups

Q62

The passage suggests that socialists within the Russian women’s movement and most bourgeois feminists believed that in Russia

- ☐ women would not achieve economic equality until they had political representation within the government
- ☐ the achievement of larger political aims should take precedence over the achievement of women’s rights
- ☐ the emancipation of women would ultimately bring about the liberation of the entire Russian population from political oppression
- ☐ women’s oppression was more rooted in economic inequality than was the case in other countries
- ☐ the women’s movement was more ideologically divided than were women’s movements in other countries

Essay 20

Traditional social science models of class groups in the United States are based on economic status and assume that women's economic status derives from association with men, typically fathers or husbands, and that women therefore have more compelling common interest with men of their own economic class than with women outside it. Some feminist social scientists, by contrast, have argued that the basic division in American society is instead based on gender, and that the total female population, regardless of economic status, constitutes a distinct class. Social historian Mary Ryan, for example, has argued that in early-nineteenth-century America the identical legal status of working-class and middle-class free women outweighed the differences between women of these two classes: married women, regardless of their family's wealth, did essentially the same unpaid domestic work, and none could own property or vote. Recently, though, other feminist analysts have questioned this model, examining ways in which the condition of working-class women differs from that of middle-class women as well as from that of working-class men. Ann Oakley notes, for example, that the gap between women of different economic classes widened in the late nineteenth century: most working-class women, who performed wage labor outside the home, were excluded from the emerging middle-class ideal of femininity centered around domesticity and volunteerism.

Q64

Which of the following statements best characterizes the relationship between traditional social science models of class and Ryan's model, as described in the passage?

- ☐ Ryan's model differs from the traditional model by making gender, rather than economic status, the determinant of women's class status.
- ☐ The traditional social science model of class differs from Ryan's in its assumption that women are financially dependent on men.
- ☐ Ryan's model of class and the traditional social science model both assume that women work, either within the home or for pay.
- ☐ The traditional social science model of class differs from Ryan's in that each model focuses on a different period of American history.
- ☐ Both Ryan's model of class and the traditional model consider multiple factors, including wealth, marital status, and enfranchisement, in determining women's status.

Q63

It can be inferred from the passage that the most recent feminist social science research on women and class seeks to do which of the following?

- ☐ Introduce a divergent new theory about the relationship between legal status and gender
- ☐ Illustrate an implicit middle-class bias in earlier feminist models of class and gender
- ☐ Provide evidence for the position that gender matters more than wealth in determining class status
- ☐ Remedy perceived inadequacies of both traditional social science models and earlier feminist analyses of class and gender
- ☐ Challenge the economic definitions of class used by traditional social scientists

Q65

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- ☐ offer sociohistorical explanations for the cultural differences between men and women in the United States
- ☐ examine how the economic roles of women in the United States changed during the nineteenth century
- ☐ consider differing views held by social scientists concerning women's class status in the United States
- ☐ propose a feminist interpretation of class structure in the United States
- ☐ outline specific distinctions between working-class women and women of the upper and middle classes

Q1 A	Q21 C	Q41 D	Q61 A
Q2 C	Q22 D	Q42 A	Q62 B
Q3 E	Q23 E	Q43 E	Q63 D
Q4 B	Q24 C	Q44 D	Q64 A
Q5 D	Q25 A	Q45 B	Q65 C
Q6 C	Q26 D	Q46 B	
Q7 A	Q27 C	Q47 B	
Q8 C	Q28 D	Q48 D	
Q9 A	Q29 A	Q49 D	
Q10 B	Q30 D	Q50 B	
Q11 D	Q31 B	Q51 E	
Q12 C	Q32 A	Q52 B	
Q13 D	Q33 B	Q53 A	
Q14 C	Q34 C	Q54 E	
Q15 E	Q35 D	Q55 C	
Q16 A	Q36 C	Q56 C	
Q17 A	Q37 C	Q57 D	
Q18 E	Q38 E	Q58 C	
Q19 D	Q39 C	Q59 D	
Q20 D	Q40 A	Q60 A	