

### Passage 1

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. present a scientific theory that challenges a widely held theory.
  - B. summarize the basis for a large body of scientific research.
  - C. defend an established scientific theory in light of recent criticism.
  - D. express skepticism about the results obtained by a particular researcher.
  - E. compare the results of two particular scientific studies.
2. Which of the following best characterizes the organization of the passage as a whole?
  - A. A position is noted, an alternative to that position is introduced, and then several points in support of the alternative are discussed.
  - B. A theory is discussed, an inconsistency within that theory is illustrated, and then a recommendation is made for further inquiry.
  - C. Certain research results are described, the significance of those results is explained, and then a novel interpretation of those results is summarized.
  - D. A question is posed, a possible answer to that question is suggested, and then evidence is provided to corroborate that answer.
  - E. A debate is outlined, contrasting viewpoints within the debate are discussed, and then one viewpoint is demonstrated to be correct.
3. According to the passage, Farmer concedes that endothermy provides an explanation for

which of the following features shared by birds and mammals?

- A. The ability to forage.
- B. The ability to sustain exercise.
- C. The instinct to care for offspring.
- D. Flexibility in habitat usage.
- E. Body insulation.

### Passage 2

Prominent among theories of the function of sleep is Meddis's immobilization hypothesis, which holds that sleep, rather than serving a restorative function, plays a protective role during times that animals cannot be usefully engaged in other activities. Meddis reasoned that animals not immediately threatened by predators would be safer if they passed the time sleeping. **Sleep would prevent an animal from moving or responding to nonthreatening stimuli in ways that might attract the attention of predators.**

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

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

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

### Passage 3

In 1755 British writer Samuel Johnson published an acerbic letter to Lord Chesterfield rebuking his patron for neglecting 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 later 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 sentence 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 that patrons are found primarily among the nobility.

#### Passage 4

Was resource intensification—an increase in labor and time devoted to subsistence activities in order to increase food yields—by Dorset Paleo-Eskimos and Recent Indians on the island of Newfoundland simply a response to population pressure? Not exactly. On Newfoundland, population pressure did not result from a steadily growing resident population but, rather, from the arrival and lingering presence of new and significantly different populations. Newfoundland's hunter-gatherer populations—both resident and newcomer—adjusted to the presence of other populations through niche differentiation. Building on a tradition that emphasized marine resources, Dorset Paleo-Eskimos intensified their harvest of seals in response to the arrival of Recent Indians in the first few centuries A.D. **Recent**

**Indians who were more familiar with broad-based, interior-maritime adaptation, intensified this strategy to cope with the Dorset.**

1. According to the passage, which of the following resulted from the arrival of the Recent Indians?
  - A. The Dorset Paleo-Eskimos were forced to compete with the Recent Indians for a limited supply of seals.
  - B. The Dorset Paleo-Eskimos spent more time harvesting seals than they had in the past.
  - C. The Dorset Paleo-Eskimos increased the amount of labor and time devoted to defending their territory.
  - D. The Dorset Paleo-Eskimos began to adopt new subsistence strategies they learned from the Recent Indians.
  - E. The previously steady growth of the Dorset Paleo-Eskimo population came to a halt.
2. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?
  - A. It points out a flaw in a theory discussed earlier in the passage.
  - B. It demonstrates the need for additional research on a phenomenon mentioned earlier in the passage.
  - C. It underscores the importance of a trait mentioned earlier in the passage.
  - D. It supports an assertion made earlier in the passage.
  - E. It questions the evidence for a tradition mentioned earlier in the passage.

#### Passage 5

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

1. Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest support for Scott's argument?
  - A. Companies have generally found that part-time employees are less productive than full-time

- ones.
- B. When the total number of hours worked at a company increases owing to the addition of more employees, the usual result is improved productivity at the company.
  - C. When the total hours worked by all employees per week in two companies are equivalent, hourly productivity tends to be equivalent as well.
  - D. Companies whose employees usually work a high number of hours tend to have greater total costs than do similar companies whose employees work fewer hours.
  - E. Companies have found that total output per employee is not necessarily changed by reductions in the number of hours worked per employee.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that in the view of Greasley and Oxley
- A. a reduced workweek was ultimately beneficial to employees.
  - B. the economic effects of the reduction in working hours in 1919 were brief.
  - C. Britain became less economically competitive in the 1920s.
  - D. reduced working hours were the primary cause of the economic changes observed by Dowie.
  - E. the changes in economic performance in Britain in the 1920s were unforeseen.

### Passage 6

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

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

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

2. It can be inferred from the passage that Rubin disagrees with skeptics mentioned in the passage about which of the following?
  - A. Whether porous bodies generate less debris when struck than do solid bodies.
  - B. The temperatures asteroids would have to reach for their rocks to have melted.
  - C. The likely effect of impacts on asteroids' temperatures.

### Passage 7

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

1. The passage supplies information for answering which of the following questions?
  - A. Do invertebrate predators with full mobility address nutrient needs in the same fashion as sit-and-wait invertebrate predators with limited mobility?
  - B. Why would there be a considerable variation in nutrient composition within prey of a given species?
  - C. Is all of the nutrient content of invertebrate prey contained in the dry mass?
  - D. What would a wolf spider do if a fly it was eating contained a higher proportion of a certain nutrient than was present in the spider's recent prey?
  - E. How is a wolf spider able to determine that some prey it is eating contains a higher proportion of a nutrient that was deficient in the previous prey?
2. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage as a whole?
  - A. A phenomenon is described, and an interpretation is offered.
  - B. A claim is made, and the corroborating evidence is evaluated.
  - C. A hypothesis is presented and undermined by recent findings.
  - D. A contrast is noted and shown to be specious based on recent findings.
  - E. A series of assumptions is presented and shown to be based on sound reasoning.

### Passage 8

Having a larger assortment to choose from increases consumers' expectations about matching their preferences. The heightened expectations seem logical, since assortments containing more or more varied items should increase the degree to which preferences can be matched. In practice, however, as assortment size increases, the degree to which consumers realize better preference matches often rises relatively little. Larger assortments may not actually offer more variety, the market may simply not supply an envisioned offering, or in the absence of sophisticated search tools, consumers may miss a better preference match even if it is available. Therefore, larger assortments can increase the likelihood that expectations will not be met, **leaving consumers less satisfied with options chosen from larger rather than smaller assortments.**

1. In the highlighted portion of the passage, the author assumes that
  - A. consumers' attitude toward the assortment of choices they are presented with depends almost exclusively on the size of the range.
  - B. consumers who have clear preferences make their choices more quickly than those whose preferences are relatively vague.
  - C. consumers' anticipation of meeting specific expectations directly affects their satisfaction with a selected option.
  - D. consumers presented with an assortment of choices often adjust the preferences they had beforehand.
  - E. consumers presented with a larger assortment of choices often make their decisions too quickly.
2. Which of the following best describes the function of the first sentence in the author's argument as a whole?
  - A. It states a premise on which the author's conclusion is based.
  - B. It provides information to support the inference made in the following sentence.
  - C. It introduces a concept that the author proves is illogical.
  - D. It summarizes a position that the author proceeds to dispute.
  - E. It presents the phenomenon the argument is intended to explain.

### Passage 9

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.**

1. The author suggests that the realization described in the final sentence of the passage had which of the following effects?
  - A. It introduced a new topic for study by astronomers interested in planetary formation.
  - B. It led astronomers to adopt a number of different strategies in trying to determine the composition of cometary interiors.
  - C. It called into question an assumption that astronomers had made about comets.
  - D. It cast doubt on astronomers’ ability to study the interior parts of comets.
  - E. It caused astronomers to revise their account of the composition of the outer planets.

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

2. It can be inferred that the author would agree with which of the following statements about the “laboratory simulations”?
  - A. The simulations showed that despite the low temperatures in the Oort cloud, there was sufficient energy there to alter comet.
  - B. Astronomers were initially reluctant to accept what simulation showed about the composition of comets.
  - C. The simulations themselves did not eliminate the possibility that comets contain pristine relics of material from the early solar system.

### Passage 10

Pueblo Bonito, the most impressive of the “great houses” at the prehistoric Chaco Canyon site in New Mexico, comprised over 600 rooms and 4 to 5 stories. Traditional interpretations have viewed the great houses as almost entirely residential, with some archaeologists estimating the population of Pueblo Bonito at 1,200. But Windes recently challenged this view by pointing out the paucity of hearths recorded during the excavation of Pueblo Bonito, which revealed only 3 upper-story hearths, in contrast to 59 ground-floor hearths: habitation rooms would have required hearths for cooking and heat. It is possible,



however, that the collapse of upper-story floors disturbed evidence of upper-story hearths to such an extent that they were not revealed by early excavations such as those conducted by Pepper's field crews in the 1890s and Judd's in the 1920s. Additionally, reliance on room features for early population estimates is complicated by the Chacoan's later remodeling, especially given Judd's disinclination to destroy later structures and features to expose earlier ones. The failure of early excavations to strip off intact floors may have concealed evidence of hearths in upper-story rooms.

1. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about Windes' argument?
  - A. It relies on evidence that is irrelevant to the examination of structures as large as Pueblo Bonito.
  - B. It fails to acknowledge crucial evidence from great houses other than Pueblo Bonito.
  - C. It fails to incorporate crucial evidence from excavations before the 1920s.
  - D. It is based on a false notion about the significance of hearths.
  - E. It is based on evidence that may be incomplete.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that Windes would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about room usage in Pueblo Bonito?
  - A. Upper-story rooms were rarely used as storage areas.
  - B. Rooms that were remodeled were most likely to have been residential rooms.
  - C. The majority of residential rooms were located on the ground floor.
  - D. Early excavations of Pueblo Bonito disturbed much of the evidence indication room usage.
  - E. Upper-story rooms with hearths were probably used for different purposes than were lower story rooms with hearths.
3. Which of the following can be inferred about the excavation work performed by Judd's field crew?
  - A. It did not unearth many room features that existed prior to Chacoan remodeling.
  - B. It did not unearth any evidence of upper-story hearths.
  - C. It revealed only habitation rooms.
  - D. It resulted in the collapse of some room features and upper-story floors.
  - E. It confirmed traditional population estimates for Pueblo Bonito.

### Passage 11

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

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

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

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

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the "researchers" would agree with which of the following statements about the use of fertilizer?
  - A. If farmers near the Mississippi River decreased the amount of fertilizer that they used, the severity of the dead zones could be diminished.
  - B. If farmers near the Mississippi River continue their dependence upon fertilizers, foraminifera population will eventually decline.
  - C. If farmers near the Mississippi River stopped using fertilizers altogether, there would no longer be dead zones.

### Passage 12

Biologists know that some marine algae can create clouds by producing the gas dimethyl sulphide (DMS), which reacts with oxygen in air above the sea to form solid particles. These particles provide a surface on which water vapor can condense to form clouds. Lovelock contends that this process is part of global climatic-control system. According to Lovelock, Earth acts like a super organism, with all its biological and physical systems cooperating to keep it healthy. He hypothesized that warmer conditions increase algal activity and DMS output, seeding more clouds, which cool the planet by blocking out the Sun. Then, as the climate cools, algal activity and DMS level decrease and the cycle continues. In response to

biologists who question how organisms presumably working for their own selfish ends could have evolved to behave in a way that benefits not only the planet but the organisms as well, cooling benefits the algae, which remain at the ocean surface, because it allows the cooled upper layers of the ocean to sink, and then the circulating water carries nutrients upward from the depths below. Algae may also benefit from nitrogen raining down from clouds they have helped to form.

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

### Passage 13

When Earth formed 4.6 billion years ago, the Sun burned only 70 percent as brightly as it does today. Yet geologic record contains no evidence for widespread glaciation until 2.3 billion years ago. Sagan and Mullen suggested in the 1970s that ammonia, a greenhouse gas, warmed early Earth's atmosphere, but subsequent research showed that the Sun's ultraviolet rays rapidly destroy ammonia in an oxygen-free environment, such as that of early Earth.

Many scientists now attribute much of the warming of early Earth to oxygen-intolerant microbes—methanogens—that produce the greenhouse gas methane. **The methanogen hypothesis could help to explain the first global ice age: 2.3 billion years ago, Earth's atmosphere began to fill with oxygen produced by other microbes—cyanobacteria—causing methanogens to decline rapidly.**

1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?
  - A. It refutes the possibility of a connection between two events previously thought to be related.
  - B. It describes how a hypothesis might account for the timing of a phenomenon described earlier in the passage.
  - C. It presents evidence that casts doubt on a statement made in the first sentence of the passage.
  - D. It clarifies a distinction between two related hypotheses.
  - E. It introduces findings that challenge a dominant explanation for a particular phenomenon.
2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about methanogens?
  - A. Methanogens must have appeared on Earth later than 2.3 billion years ago.
  - B. Methanogens must have been much more prevalent in some regions of the early Earth than in others.
  - C. Methanogens produce a greenhouse gas that is more susceptible to destruction by the Sun's ultraviolet rays than is ammonia.
  - D. Methanogens could not have thrived in early Earth's atmosphere without the presence of ammonia.
  - E. Methanogens would have had a less significant effect on early Earth's atmosphere if they had evolved after the appearance of cyanobacteria.

#### Passage 14

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

1. Which of the following best describe the function of the highlighted sentence?
  - A. It identifies a factor that complicates biologists' ability to draw conclusions about the behavior of cetaceans in their natural environments.
  - B. It illustrates the kind of deduction mentioned in the preceding sentence.
  - C. It explains why skeptics have remained unpersuaded by evidence that has been put forward in support of the claim that cetaceans have culture.
  - D. It introduces a claim that would be dismissed by both supporters and opponents of the view that cetaceans have culture.
  - E. It notes a previously overlooked factor that might shed light on the question of whether cetaceans have culture.
  
2. The passage suggests which of the following about captive cetaceans?
  - A. Whether they are engaged in social learning is a subject of disagreement among biologists.
  - B. Their ability to imitate new behaviors is more extensive than that of noncaptive cetaceans.
  - C. They exhibit few behaviors that have not also been observed in cetaceans in their natural habitats.
  - D. They appear to adopt new behaviors more quickly than noncaptive cetaceans.
  - E. They exhibit tendencies that suggest a capacity for the kind of behavior that qualifies as cultural.

### Passage 15

Hotter and more massive than the Sun, stars called “stragglers” are puzzling to astronomers because such rapidly burning stars would not be expected to persist in ancient star clusters. **Some researchers believe that the typical blue stragglers are formed when two ancient, lower-mass stars collide and merge to form a more massive, hotter star.** Peter Leonard theorizes alternatively that in low density globular clusters, where mergers between single stars occur too infrequently to account for the observed quantity of blue stragglers, these stragglers are created instead by a group of stars. He suggests that a pair of stars already orbiting each other presents a larger target for a third star or another pair. Once this new grouping forms, close encounters between the stars could prompt any two to merge as a blue straggler. Leonard's model predicts that each blue straggler has a distant orbiting companion—as appears true of many blue stragglers in the M67 cluster of the Milky Way galaxy.

1. The reference to a “larger target” serves primarily to suggest why a
  - A. blue straggler would be more likely to collide and merge with another star than would be a lower-mass star.
  - B. pair of stars would be more likely to encounter other stars than would the typical blue

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

### Passage 16

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

location and frequency of earthquakes following several destructive quakes in California, Japan, and Turkey.

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

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

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

### Passage 17

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



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

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

2. According to the author, factors of potential importance to human communities on islands include
  - A. the accessibility of the sea's resources.
  - B. a diet superior in some respects to the diet of landlocked communities.
  - C. nonbiological resources that can be exploited.
3. The author suggests that in considering the biodiversity of islands, Evans
  - A. focuses too exclusively on terrestrial resources.
  - B. misunderstands the relationship between an island's size and its terrestrial resources.
  - C. misinterprets the work of MacArthur and Wilson.
  - D. is wrong to assume that more remote islands support fewer species.
  - E. downplays the ways that human communities adapt to island biodiversity.

### Passage 18

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

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

1. The author of the passage suggests that Mary McCarthy's writing is characterized by

- A. The use in her essays of devices more typical in works of fiction.
- B. A narrowing of the differences between narrative and expository prose.
- C. Careful attention to factual accuracy.

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

- A. prolific.
- B. sophistic.
- C. rambling.
- D. analytical.
- E. circuitous.

### Passage 19

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.
  - 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.
  - E. A better understanding of how erosion might affect clay deposits.

For the following question, 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 20

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

1. The passage is primarily concerned with doing which of the following?
  - A. Presenting an objection to a claim.
  - B. Accounting for an apparent anomaly.
  - C. Outlining an alternative interpretation.
  - D. Correcting a particular misconception.
  - E. Questioning the validity of a comparison.
  
2. The author of the passage implies which of the following about 25,000 years ago?
  - A. The coastline of the region that is now the United States is longer than it was 40,000 years ago.
  - B. Rivers in what is now the United States were numerous than they are now.
  - C. Australia was less densely populated at that time than was the region that is now the United States.
  - D. Australia's climate was significantly drier than it is now.
  - E. Global sea level was lower than it is now.

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

### Passage 21

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 included 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 22

Animals live longer when their calorie intake is restricted to two-thirds of what is considered normal for their species. Animals so restricted are also generally healthier: most disease, including cancer, diabetes, and neurodegenerative illness, are forestalled. <sup>Q2</sup>**This phenomenon was long attributed to a simple slowing of metabolism** (cells' production of energy from fuel molecules) and consequent reproduction of its toxic by-products in response to less food. In fact, however, calorie restriction does not slow mammalian metabolism, and <sup>Q1</sup>**in yeast and worms, metabolism is both sped up and altered.** Some scientists now theorize that calorie restriction is a biological stressor that, like natural food scarcity, induces a more complex defensive response, which in mammals includes changes in cellular defenses and repair.

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

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

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

### Passage 23

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

1. The purpose of the passage is to
  - A. analyze the events that contributed to an economic phenomenon.
  - B. present different views on the nature and impact of an economic phenomenon.
  - C. distinguish between the short-term and long-term effects of an economic phenomenon.
  - D. challenge a dominant theory about how to solve the problems created by an economic phenomenon.
  - E. present new evidence to suggest that an economic phenomenon is more complex than had previously been believed.
  
2. Which of the following, if true, would most tend to weaken the deindustrialization thesis of Bluestone and Harrison?
  - A. A survey of the spouses of former industrial workers reveals a significant increase in the number of working spouses since the mid-1960s.
  - B. Data from the most recent United States census show that fewer individuals list their occupation as industrial worker than in the census from ten years earlier.
  - C. A random survey of United States consumers indicates that a majority of those surveyed would prefer to buy United States-manufacturing goods if given the opportunity.
  - D. A recent study indicates that large numbers of former industrial workers have been retrained and found employment as skilled, highly-paid computer workers.
  - E. Interviews with representatives at major agencies for temporary employment in the United States suggest that they value the skills of former industrial workers.

3. It can be inferred from the passage that the highlighted “critics” believe which of the following about “hourglass” effect?
- A. It involves the relegation of industrial workers to less desirable jobs.
  - B. It requires that workers make short-term sacrifices to achieve long-term gains.
  - C. It affects non-unionized workers more strongly than it does unionized workers.
  - D. It represents an increase in unemployment for those in the service sector.
  - E. It threatens the status of the technological and financial elite.

#### Passage 24

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 antiparty governance at the local level, and women’s frequent participation in nineteenth-century public life, prior to their enfranchisement, in nonpartisan and antiparty ways as evidence of the limitations of the party period paradigm. Yet McCormick would deny that the existence of antiparty sentiment during the period undermines 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 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 a 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 25

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

1. The author of the passage refers to the fact that "disparities between Black and White schools sometimes grew in the early decades of the twentieth century" most likely in order to
  - A. support the argument that the economic struggles of southern Blacks were largely due to educational inequalities.
  - B. give an example of the differences between Black schools in the early part of the twentieth century and Black schools starting in the 1940s.
  - C. illustrate the unevenness of the progress made by Black schools in the southern United States.
  - D. help explain why Black remained politically marginalized and experienced systematic job discrimination in the segregated South.
  - E. provide evidence that educational progress was a precondition for economic progress in the segregated South.

2. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the highlighted sentence?
  - A. It clarifies a point introduced in the preceding sentence.
  - B. It reiterates a point introduced in the first sentence of the passage.
  - C. It questions the accuracy of some of the evidence used to support the argument of the historians.
  - D. It introduces a perspective that runs contrary to the view of those who endorse the “belief.”
  - E. It qualifies the interpretation made by the historians.
3. The passage suggests which of the following about the Civil Rights movement?
  - A. It gave rise to a rapid increase in the number of Black newspapers published in the South.
  - B. Its political effectiveness was greatly enhanced by the increased circulation of Black newspapers.
  - C. Its leadership benefited from improvements in education for African Americans.
  - D. It was the force primarily responsible for increasing per capita spending in Black schools.
  - E. It was responsible for changing many historians’ view of the relation between education and African American empowerment.

#### Passage 26

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 (CO<sub>2</sub>) 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> and methane levels in the atmosphere thousands of years ago.

### Passage 27

An influential early view held that ecosystems contain niches for a limited number of species and that competition for resources among species—whether native or nonnative invading ones—determines ecosystems' species composition. However, factors other than competition often help explain invading species' success. For example, the American gray squirrel, often cited as a classic example of competitively superior invading species, was introduced in England in 1876 and now thrives, while the native red squirrel population has declined. Although scientists have found gray squirrels to be more efficient foragers than red ones, they also note that even before the gray squirrel's arrival, Britain's red squirrel populations had a periodic tendency to die out, only to be subsequently reintroduced. Furthermore, many gray squirrels are silent carriers of a disease fatal to red squirrels.

1. It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions the efficiency with which gray squirrels forage primarily in order to
- A. identify a factor that explains a certain phenomenon.
- B. call attention to an inconsistency in a particular theory.
- C. suggest that competition cannot be the factor responsible for a particular outcome.
- D. acknowledge a fact that appears to support a view that the author intends to qualify.
- E. cite evidence that is not consistent with an early influential view about species competition.

2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the “early view?”
  - A. It reflects a mistaken assumption about the means by which nonnative species are introduced into ecosystems.
  - B. Its basic premise is shown to be valid by the effect of American gray squirrels on Britain’s red squirrel population.
  - C. It presents a simplistic picture of the means by which species composition within ecosystems is determined.
  - D. It can effectively explain the formation of ecosystems that contain few species but cannot adequately account for the formation of complex ecosystems.
  - E. It understates the importance of competition as a factor determining species composition within ecosystems.

### Passage 28

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 Mountains 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 Whites 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 viewpoint.
  - 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 peoples as independent foreign states.
  - D. White settlers had no legitimate grounds 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 government created by the American Revolution had less incentive than did the British 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 29

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 to diminish the poets' achievement, but to ignore their unanimous disdain for the idea of confessional poetry.

For the following question, 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.
  - 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.

For the following question, 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.
  - C. apply to their own work the label by which it has subsequently been known.

### Passage 30

W.E.B. Du Bois's exhibit of African American history and culture at the 1900 Paris Exposition Universelle attracted the attention of a world of sociological scholarship whose value his work challenged. Du Bois believed that Spencerian sociologists failed in their attempts to gain greater understanding of human deeds because their work examined not deeds but theories and because they gathered data not to affect social progress but merely to theorize. In his exhibit, Du Bois sought to present cultural artifacts that would shift the focus of sociology from the construction of vast generalizations to the observation of particular, living individual elements of society and the working contributions of individual people to a vast functioning social structure.

1. The passage implies that Du Bois attributed which of the following beliefs to Spencerian sociologists?
  - A. Theorizing is important to the understanding of human actions.
  - B. Vast generalizations have limited value.
  - C. Data gathering is a relatively unimportant part of sociological research.
  - D. Sociology should focus on the living elements of society rather than cultural artifacts.

E. Particulars are more important than universals.

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

2. The passage implies that Du Bois believed which of the following statements about sociology?

- A. It should contribute to the betterment of society.
- B. It should study what people actually do.
- C. It should focus on how existing social structures determine individual behavior.

### Passage 31

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 homogenous 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 must be negotiated and renegotiated because of its members' divergent histories, positions, expectations, and beliefs.

For the following question, 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 depict 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.
- 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.
- E. was not discussing the women who wrote village sketches.

### Passage 32

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 bibliographical 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 context, 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.

Consider each of the following choice separately and select all that apply.

2. It can be inferred from the 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 a 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 33

In *The Life of Charlotte Bronte* (1857), the first and 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. Feminists 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’s 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 suggests 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 suggests that Gaskell’s biography of Charlotte Bronte advanced the idea that Bronte was
  - A. one of the most celebrated of the romantic novelists.

- B. an outspoken advocate of 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 34

The conventional story of the American colonists' revolt against Britain holds that the founders of the United States established a form of government that, although flawed by its leaders' failure to recognize the rights of women and African Americans, was nevertheless unsurpassed in its promise of human equality. There is, however, a cynical counterstory, which details the founders' lust for property and their crass manipulation of the colonial population, and characterizes leaders like Thomas Jefferson as having wielded promises of equality merely as deceptive tools, discarded once the Revolution was won, and as having deliberately allowed the United States to be governed by a small, powerful elite. Both of these stories assume that a homogeneous revolutionary leadership employed an equally homogeneous egalitarian discourse to justify its actions. Even a cursory examination of the public discourse from the period, however, makes it clear that the leadership was anything but homogeneous in its discourse, and that **overall the relative emphasis placed on the words "liberty" and "property" was far greater than that placed on "equality"**.

1. The author of the passage implies that an examination of public discourse from the Revolutionary period shows that the
  - A. revolutionary leadership was homogeneous in its attempts to justify its actions.
  - B. revolutionary leaders were more concerned with liberty and property than with equality.
  - C. revolutionary leaders initially desired to provide freedom and wealth for all colonial citizens.
  - D. colonial population was cynically manipulated into supporting the revolutionary leadership.
  - E. conventional story that the revolutionary leadership ignored the rights of women and African Americans is wrong.
2. According to the passage, which of the following best summarizes the primary difference between two accounts the American Revolution?
  - A. The first account acknowledges the failure of the revolutionary leaders to recognize the rights of women and African Americans, while the second does not address the issue of equal rights.
  - B. The first account claims that the government succeeded in its goal of providing equal rights for all of the colonists, while the second reports that the new nation was governed by a small, powerful elite.

- C. The first account employs traditional historical scholarship and sources, while the second reports that new nation was governed by a small, powerful elite.
  - D. The first account suggests that the revolutionary leaders sincerely promised equality, while the second reports that the leaders' false promises of equality were a deceptive means of gaining colonists' support.
  - E. The first account does not address the issue of public discourse, while the second describes how public discourse shaped the outcome of the Revolutionary War.
3. A subsequent research uncovered the following materials. Which of them would most clearly call into question the position taken by the author in the highlighted portion?
- A. A speech given by Thomas Jefferson during the Revolutionary War in which he speaks about the Revolution's goal of providing all citizens with equal access to property.
  - B. Written statements by British leaders of the Revolutionary period revealing that the British monarchy continually warned its colonial subjects that the revolutionary leaders were making false promises of liberty and equality in order to gain support.
  - C. Unpublished essays by major revolutionary leaders contradicting one another with regard to the Revolution's position on human equality.
  - D. The diaries of revolutionary leaders revealing that the goals of the revolution were defined differently by different people and the leaders of the new government embraced many different ideals and principles.
  - E. A series of leaflets written by various revolutionary leaders and distributed widely among the colonial population detailing the Revolution's consistent dedication to the principles of human equality.

### Passage 35

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 96 C.E., when Quintilian quotes *Medea*, one of the tragedies.

It is remarkable, however, that Seneca himself never mentions the plays, since there are certainly 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 construed 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 be the plays out of modesty.
  - E. written the plays during the latter portion of his lifetime.

### Passage 36

**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 for the study of bats on oceanic islands.
  - D. discuss recent investigations of the 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 somewhat 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 37

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 Maya 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.

For the following question, 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 38

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 of 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 support to the increasing-disadvantage model.
  - B. It correlates with findings on women's mobility from most other countries.

- 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 experienced 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 39

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.

1. 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 texts 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 40

Since the 1970s, archaeological sites in China’s Yangtze River region have yielded evidence of sophisticated rice-farming societies that predate signs of rice cultivation elsewhere in East Asia by a thousand years. Before this evidence was discovered, it had generally been

assumed that rice farming began farther to the south. This scenario was based both on the geographic range of wild or free-living rice, which was not thought to extend as far north as the Yangtze, and on archaeological records of very early domestic rice from Southeast Asia and India (now known to be not so old as first reported). Proponents of the southern-origin theory point out that early rice-farming societies along the Yangtze were already highly developed and that evidence for the first stage of rice cultivation is missing. They argue that the first hunter-gatherers to develop rice agriculture must have done so in this southern zone, within the apparent present-day geographic range of wild rice.

Yet while most strands of wild rice reported in a 1984 survey were concentrated to the south of the Yangtze drainage, two northern outlier populations were also discovered in provinces along the middle and lower Yangtze, evidence that the Yangtze wetlands may fall within both the present-day and the historical geographic ranges of rice's wild ancestor.

1. Which of the following, if true, would most clearly undermine the conclusion that the author makes based on the 1984 survey?
  - A. Areas south of the Yangtze basin currently have less wild-rice habitat than they once did.
  - B. Surveys since 1984 have shown wild rice populations along the upper Yangtze as well as along the middle and lower Yangtze.
  - C. The populations of wild rice along the Yangtze represent strains of wild rice that migrated to the north relatively recently.
  - D. Early rice-farming societies along the Yangtze were not as highly developed as archaeologists once thought.
  - E. In East Asia, the historical geographic range of wild rice was more extensive than the present-day geographic range is.
  
2. Based on the passage, skeptics of the idea that rice cultivation began in the Yangtze River region pointed to which of the following for support?
  - A. Lack of evidence supporting the existence of rice-farming societies along the Yangtze at an early date.
  - B. Lack of evidence regarding the initial stages of rice cultivation in the Yangtze region.
  - C. Recent discoveries pertaining to the historical geographic range of rice's wild ancestor.
  - D. New information regarding the dates of very early domestic rice from Southeast Asia.
  - E. New theories pertaining to how hunter-gatherers first developed rice agriculture in East Asia.
  
3. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the "southern-origin theory"?
  - A. The theory is based on an unconventional understanding of how hunter-gatherers first developed rice agriculture.

- B. The theory fails to take into account the apparent fact that evidence for the first stage of rice cultivation in the north is missing.
- C. The theory was developed primarily in response to a 1984 survey of wild rice's geographic range.
- D. Reassessment of the dates of some archaeological evidence has undermined support for the theory.
- E. Evidence of sophisticated rice-farming societies in the Yangtze region provides support for the theory.

#### Passage 41

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.
  - 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.
  - 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.
  - D. During ice ages, Earth's climate has been highly variable, whereas during interglacials it has been mild and stable.
  - 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 isotope oxygen-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. Isotope oxygen-16, being lighter, was located mainly in the upper layers, whereas oxygen-18 had settled into the lower layers.

#### Passage 42

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

Two reasons for this relative neglect seem obvious. First, the insurrection of February has been overshadowed by that of June. The February Revolution overthrew a regime, to be sure, but met with so little resistance that it failed to generate any real sense of historical drama. Its successor, on the other hand, appeared to pit key socioeconomic groups in a life-or-death struggle and was widely seen by contemporary observers as marking a historical departure. Through their interpretations, which exert a continuing influence on our understanding of the revolutionary process, the impact of the events of June has been magnified, while, as an unintended consequence, the significance of the February insurrection has been diminished. Second, like other "successful" insurrections, the events of February failed to generate the most desirable kinds of historical records. Although the June insurrection of 1848 and the Paris Commune of 1871 would be considered watersheds of nineteenth-century French history by any standard, they also present the social historian with a signal advantage: these failed insurrections created a mass of invaluable documentation as a by-product of authorities' efforts to search out and punish the rebels.

Quite different is the outcome of successful insurrections like those of July 1830 and February 1848. Experiences are retold, but participants typically resume their daily routines without ever recording their activities. Those who played salient roles may become the objects of highly embellished verbal accounts or in rare cases, of celebratory articles in contemporary periodicals. And it is true that

the publicly acknowledged leaders of an uprising frequently write memoirs. However, such documents are likely to be highly unreliable, unrepresentative, and unsystematically preserved, especially when compared to the detailed judicial dossiers prepared for everyone arrested following a failed insurrection.

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

1. With which of the following statements regarding revolution would the author most likely agree?
  - A. Revolutionary mobilization requires a great deal of planning by people representing disaffected groups.
  - B. The objectives of the February Revolution were more radical than those of the June insurrection.
  - C. The process of revolutionary mobilization varies greatly from one revolution to the next.
  - D. Revolutions vary greatly in the usefulness of the historical records that they produce.
  - E. As knowledge of the February Revolution increases, chances are good that its importance will eventually eclipse that of the June insurrection.
2. Which of the following is the most logical objection to the claim made in the last paragraph?
  - A. The February Revolution of 1848 is much less significant than the July insurrection of 1830.
  - B. The backgrounds and motivations of participants in the July insurrection of 1830 have been identified, however cursorily.
  - C. Even less is known about the July insurrection of 1830 than about the February Revolution of 1848.
  - D. Historical records made during the July insurrection of 1830 are less reliable than those made during the May insurrection of 1871.
  - E. The importance of the July insurrection of 1830 has been magnified at the expense of the significance of the February Revolution of 1848.
3. The purpose of the second paragraph is to explain why
  - A. the people of Paris revolted in February 1848 against the rule of Louis-Philippe.
  - B. there exist excellent narrative accounts of the February Days.
  - C. the February Revolution met with little resistance.
  - D. a useful description of the participants in the February Revolution is lacking.
  - E. the February Revolution failed to generate any real sense of historical drama.
4. It can be inferred from the passage that the author considers which of the following essential for understanding a revolutionary mobilization?
  - A. A comprehensive theory of revolution that can be applied to the major insurrections of the nineteenth century.



- B. Awareness of the events necessary for a revolution to be successful.
- C. Access to narratives and memoirs written by eyewitnesses of a given revolution.
- D. The historical perspective provided by the passage of a considerable amount of time.
- E. Knowledge of the socioeconomic backgrounds of a revolution's participants.

### Passage 43

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 Roman text to one another, as represented in a modern *stemma codicum*: a diagram depicting the genealogical relationship of surviving manuscripts and those the stemma's editor believes existed at one time. Stemata are scholars' only road maps to textual connections based on internal evidence, but they may paint a distorted picture of reality because they diagram the relationships of only those manuscripts known or inferred today. If surviving copies are few, the stemma perforce brings into proximity manuscripts that were widely separated in time and place of origin. Conversely, the stemma can also bestow a semblance of separation on manuscripts written within a few months of one another or 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 Age, 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 went unnoticed due to lack of interest. The number of extant manuscripts, however few, really does not allow scholars to infer how many ancient Latin manuscripts of a work survived to the ninth, the twelfth, or even the fifteenth century.

Quotations from a Roman text by a medieval author are another category of external evidence: but does the appearance of a rare word or grammatical construction—or even a short passage—really indicate a medieval 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 ancient work.

Much as scholars want to look for overall patterns and formulate useful generalizations, the transmission of each text is different story and each manuscript's history is unique. Scholars must be careful not to draw conclusions that go beyond what 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 type of evidence used in investigating the transmission of ancient Room texts.
  - C. Outlining certain difficulties associated with studying the transmission of ancient Room texts.
  - D. Advocating the use of one type of evidence about ancient Room texts over the use of another type.
  - E. Explaining the development and potential uses and drawback of stemmata in the study of ancient Room texts.
2. As described in the passage, a stemma is most closely analogous to which of the following?
  - A. A department store inventory list that excludes some departments.
  - B. A map from which a large section has been torn off.
  - C. A chronology that includes only major historical events.
  - D. A family tree in which some generations are not recorded.
  - E. A government organizational chart from which some agencies are omitted.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

3. In its discussion of external evidence, the passage suggests which of the following about manuscripts of ancient Room 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 word by medieval author, 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 44

**“Blues is for singing,” writes folk musicologist Paul Oliver, and “is not a form of folk song that stands up particularly well when written down.”** A poet who wants to write blues can attempt to avoid this problem by poeticizing the form—but literary blues tend to read like bad poetry rather than like refined folk song. For Oliver, the true spirit of the blues inevitably eludes the self-conscious imitator. However, Langston Hughes, the first writer to grapple with these difficulties of blues poetry, in fact succeeded in producing poems that capture the quality of genuine, performed blues while remaining effective as poems. In inventing blues poetry, Hughes solved two problems: first, how to write blues

lyrics in such a way that they work on the printed page, and second, how to exploit the blues form poetically without losing all sense of authenticity.

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

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

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

3. It can be inferred from the passage that, as compared with the language of “Golden Brown Blues,” the language of “Young Gal’s Blues” is
- A. more colloquial
  - B. more melodious
  - C. marked by more allusions
  - D. characterized by more conventional imagery
  - E. more typical of classic blues song lyrics
4. According to the passage, Hughes’ blues poetry and classic blues are similar in which of the following ways?
- A. Both are improvised
  - B. Both are written down
  - C. Both are intended for the same audience
  - D. Neither uses colloquial language
  - E. Neither is professionally performed

#### Passage 45

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

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

letters with certain narrative aspects of Zora Neale Hurston's 1937 novel *Their Eyes Were Watching God*, the acknowledged predecessor of *The Color Purple*.

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

1. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the letters from Nettie to Celie?
  - A. They mark an unintended shift to geographically and culturally removed surroundings
  - B. They may represent a conscious attempt to undermine certain novelistic conventions
  - C. They are more closely connected to the main action of the novel than is at first apparent
  - D. They owe more to the tradition of the slave narrative than do Celie's letters to God
  - E. They illustrate the traditional concretizing details of the epistolary novel form
2. In the second paragraph, the author of the passage is primarily concerned with
  - A. examining the ways in which *The Color Purple* echoes its acknowledged predecessor, *Their Eyes Were Watching God*
  - B. providing an example of a critic who has adequately addressed the structural features of *The Color Purple*
  - C. suggesting that literary models other than the nineteenth-century realistic novel may inform our understanding of *The Color Purple*
  - D. demonstrating the ineffectiveness of a particularly scholarly attempt to suggest an alternative way of evaluating *The Color Purple*
  - E. disputing the perceived notion that *The Color Purple* departs from conventions of the realistic novel form
3. According to the passage, an evaluative paradigm that confronts the startling structural features of *The Color Purple* would accomplish which of the following?
  - A. It would adequately explain why many reviewers of this novel have discerned its connections to the

- realistic novel tradition
- B. It would show the ways in which this novel differs from its reputed Anglo-European nineteenth-century models
  - C. It would explicate the overarching role of voice in this novel
  - D. It would address the ways in which this novel echoes the central themes of Hurston's *Their Eyes Are Watching God*
  - E. It would reveal ways in which these structural features serve to parody novelistic conventions
4. The author of the passage suggests that Gates is most like the reviewers mentioned in the first paragraph in which of the following ways?
- A. He points out discrepancies between *The Color Purple* and other traditional epistolary novels
  - B. He sees the concern with finding a voice as central to both *The Color Purple* and *Their Eyes Are Watching God*
  - C. He assumes that *The Color Purple* is intended to be a novel primarily in the tradition of Anglo-American nineteenth-century realism
  - D. He does not address many of the unsettling structural features of *The Color Purple*
  - E. He recognizes the departure of *The Color Purple* from traditional Anglo-European realistic novel conventions.

#### Passage 46

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

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

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

about literary topics.

#### Passage 47

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.
- B. The poison used to stun the princessfish has no effect on humans who eat them.
- 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 48

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

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

- A. cotton grass is the only one of the caribou's food sources that is becoming scarce as temperatures rise in arctic regions.
- B. caribou that do not eat enough protein to reproduce do not live as long as caribou that do.
- C. The warming trend in arctic regions will not enable other plants capable of providing protein to caribou to grow there.
- D. The caribou is the only animal that depends on cotton grass as a major source of food.
- E. If the warming trend continues and cotton grass disappears from arctic regions, then cotton grass will be extinct.

#### Passage 49

In the shallow end of Lake Tomwa, there are remains of numerous Jeffery pine trees that grew there during a lengthy drought. Researchers had believed that this drought lasted at least 150 years, but carbon dating reveals that pines were growing in the lake bed for only 120 years, from 1200 until 1320.



Since the Jeffrey pines, which cannot survive in water, must have died at the end of the drought, the dating shows that the drought lasted less than 150 years.

The argument given relies on which of the following as an assumption?

- A. No other species of tree started growing in the bed of Lake Tomwa after 1200.
- B. No tree remains of any kind are present at the bottom of deeper parts of Lake Tomwa.
- C. There was at least one tree in the lake bed that was alive for the entire period from 1200 to 1320.
- D. There has not been a more recent drought that caused a drying up of the shallow end of the lake.
- E. The shallow end of the lake had been dry for less than 30 years by the time Jeffrey pines started growing in the lake bed.

### Passage 50

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

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

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

Answers

Passage	第一题	第二题	第三题	第四题
1	A	A	E	
2	AB	B		
3	E	C		
4	B	D		
5	E	C		
6	B	C		
7	D	C		
8	C	A		
9	C	AC		
10	E	C	A	
11	E	A		
12	C	B	A	
13	B	E		
14	B	E		
15	C	B	E	
16	E	AC		
17	C	ABC	A	
18	ABC	D		
19	B	B		
20	A	E	D	
21	D	A		
22	D	A		
23	B	D	A	
24	D	“Yet ... Century.”	A	
25	C	E	C	
26	D	E		
27	D	C		
28	D	E	E	
29	AB	C		
30	A	AB		
31	BC	“Buell ... time.”	E	
32	A	B	D	
33	C	B	E	
34	B	D	E	
35	E	E	B	
36	D	D	A	
37	D	ABC		
38	B	A	E	
39	B			

40	C	B	D	
41	C	E	D	C
42	D	B	D	E
43	C	D	AB	“Conversely ... room”
44	E	B	A	B
45	B	C	B	E
46	D			
47	D			
48	C			
49	E			
50	D			