

GMAT VERBAL PRACTICE PAPER

CRITICAL REASONING

QUESTION 1

Aeronautical engineer: Often when a person is disappointed that a social issue has not been solved, she will say "we can put a man on the moon, but we cannot..." and then mention that issue. **What these people overlook is that landing a man on the moon is a much less complicated task than they realize.** The moon travels a fixed, predictable orbit and obeys the laws of physics. Landing a man on the moon only required scientists to synchronize two objects, the moon and the space shuttle. Many social issues are far more complex than putting a man on the moon, **as they require the synchronizations of millions of people and their competing interests.**

In the aeronautical engineer's argument, the two portions in boldface play which of the following roles?

- a) The first is the conclusion of the argument; the second is evidence for that conclusion.
- b) The first offers a belief that undermines a commonly held view; the second provides justification for that commonly held view.
- c) The first outlines the author's unconventional stance on an issue; the second provides justification for that stance.
- d) The first is an opinion that the author uses to undermine a commonly held view; the second is the author's conclusion.
- e) The first is a belief that the author uses in support of his conclusion; the second is evidence that supports that conclusion.

QUESTION 2

Therapist: Cognitive psychotherapy focuses on changing a patient's conscious beliefs. Thus, cognitive psychotherapy is likely to be more effective at helping patients overcome psychological problems than are forms of psychotherapy that focus on changing unconscious beliefs and desires, since only conscious beliefs are under the patient's direct conscious control.

Which one of the following, if true, would most strengthen the therapist's argument?

- (A) Psychological problems are frequently caused by unconscious beliefs that could be changed with the aid of psychotherapy.
- (B) It is difficult for any form of psychotherapy to be effective without focusing on mental states that are under the patient's direct conscious control.
- (C) Cognitive psychotherapy is the only form of psychotherapy that focuses primarily on changing the patient's conscious beliefs.
- (D) No form of psychotherapy that focuses on changing the patient's unconscious beliefs and desires can be effective unless it also helps change beliefs that are under the patient's direct conscious control.

(E) All of a patient's conscious beliefs are under the patient's conscious control, but other psychological states cannot be controlled effectively without the aid of psychotherapy.

QUESTION 3

The more organic food children have, the more developed their memory is. More than a fifth of children in Newbury County have been found to have their 30 percent daily food intake to be organic, while the figure is a dismal 9 percent in Hammingsport County. Also, 40 percent of children in Newbury County public schools are competitive in state-level spelling bee competitions, while only 15 percent of children in Hammingsport County public schools can reach that level. Therefore, for children to do well in terms of information retention, organic food is a must.

Which one of the following information, if true, will most strengthen the argument?

- A. In Chess, children in Hammingsport County public schools are as good as children in Newbury County public schools.
- B. Hammingsport County children are less interested in state-level competitions than are children from Newbury County.
- C. Children who are competitive in spelling bee competitions normally prefer organic food.
- D. Switching to organic food can lead to immediate improvement in information retention capacity.
- E. There is no special spelling bee coaching available to children in Newbury County public schools.

QUESTION 4

There are fewer apartments available for rent in the city than there are recent immigrants looking for apartments. This month, over three thousand immigrants are expected to arrive in the city but two months ago, there were only five hundred apartments that were leased.

Which of the following statements, if true, most strengthens the author's claim that there are fewer apartments available for rent than there are recent immigrants looking for apartments?

- A. The immigrant population is rising significantly over the past few years.
- B. The number of apartments leased last months is greater than the number of apartments leased two months ago.
- C. The number of apartments leased in a month is generally approximately equal to the number of apartments available for lease.
- D. The lease contract of a big chunk of houses is supposed to end this month.
- E. Immigrants stay long enough in an apartment to continue the lease into the next year, reducing the number of apartments available for rent the next year.

QUESTION 5

The fossil remains of Sinosauroptryx dinosaur recently discovered in China had a thin layer of outline around its skeletal structure suggesting that it had feathers. But critics state that the most common function of the feathers is to enable flight or to provide insulation. Since flight was not possible because of the enormous structure and weight of the dinosaur and insulation was not possible because of the outline's position, the outline was not that of feathers but rather of frills.

Which of the following, if true, would, together with the information above, provide the best basis for the claim that the layer of outline is the fossil remains of feathers?

(A) There were many other Sinosauroptryx fossils found in Germany that also had the same thin layer of outline.

(B) Apart from the above discovery, many scientists believed that Protarchaeopteryx belonging to the same genera as that of Sinosauroptryx had feathers.

(C) Many carvings depicting flying dinosaurs especially with structures such as those of Sinosauroptryx were discovered recently.

(D) In many animal fossils, fiber from skin tissues form a thin layer of outline around its skeletal structure.

(E) The chemical composition revealed that the outline was made of white and orange colors, strongly suggesting the display function of feathers as in peacocks.

QUESTION 6

The likelihood of America's exhausting her natural resources is growing less. All kinds of waste are being recycled, and new uses are constantly being found for almost everything. We are getting more use out of what we produce, and are manufacturing many new byproducts out of what we formerly threw away. It is, therefore, unnecessary for us to continue to ban logging in national parks, nature reserves, or areas inhabited by endangered species of animals.

Which one of the following most seriously undermines the conclusion of this argument?

A) The increasing amount of recycled material made available each year is equal to one-tenth of the increasing amount of natural material consumed annually.

B) Recent studies have shown that the number of endangered animals throughout the world fluctuates sharply and is chiefly determined by changes in meteorological conditions.

C) The logging industry contributes huge sums of money to political campaigns in states where it has a financial interest.

D) The techniques that make recycling possible are constantly improved so that more is reclaimed for lower costs each year.

E) Political contributions by the recycling industry are now greater than those of either the logging or animal protection interests.

QUESTION 7

Juana is dining at a Chinese restaurant. She will order either combination platter #2 or combination platter #5, but not both. If she orders combination platter #2, she will eat fried rice. If she orders combination platter #5, she will eat an egg roll.

Given the statements above, which of the following must be true?

(A) Juana will eat either fried rice or an egg roll but not both.

(B) If Juana eats an egg roll, then she ordered combination platter #5.

(C) If Juana does not eat an egg roll, then she ordered combination platter #2.

(D) If Juana eats fried rice, then she ordered combination platter #2.

(E) Anyone who orders combination platter #2 eats fried rice.

QUESTION 8

In Swartkans territory, archaeologists discovered charred bone fragments dating back 1 million years. Analysis of the fragments, which came from a variety of animals, showed that they had been heated to temperatures no higher than those produced in experimental campfires made from branches of white stinkwood, the most common tree around Swartkans.

Which of the following, if true, would, together with the information above, provide the best basis for the claim that the charred bone fragments are evidence of the use of fire by early hominids?

(A) The white stinkwood tree is used for building material by the present-day inhabitants of Swartkans.

(B) Forest fires can heat wood to a range of temperatures that occur in campfires.

(C) The bone fragments were fitted together by the archaeologists to form the complete skeletons of several animals.

(D) Apart from the Swartkans discovery, there is reliable evidence that early hominids used fire as many as 500 thousand years ago.

(E) The bone fragments were found in several distinct layers of limestone that contained primitive cutting tools known to have been used by early hominids.

QUESTION 9

In the United States, of the young adults who move from one state to another to attend college, the percentage who attend college in California has decreased by five percentage points over the past ten years. Since many local businesses in California cater to college students, these declines are likely to have a noticeably negative economic effect on these businesses and therefore on the economy on California.

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

(A) The number of young adults who moved from one state to another to attend college has increased significantly over the past ten years.

(B) Young adults who moved from one state to another to attend college moved a greater distance, on average, last year than such people did ten years ago.

(C) Young adults were more likely to move from another state to attend college in New York last year than young adults were ten years ago.

(D) The number of young adults who left California to attend college in another state was greater last year

than it was ten years ago.

(E) California attracts more young adults who move from one state to another to attend college than does any other state.

QUESTION 10

Temperature shifts can trend toward warming or cooling, based on a number of gravitational, seasonal, and human variables. These variables affect different ecosystems differently and thus should produce a random pattern in which some ecosystems warm while others cool. However, data gathered in a 1980s study shows that the shifts occur in a definitely skewed pattern, with most areas' temperatures rising simultaneously.

Which of the following, if true, forms the best basis for at least a partial explanation for the patterned changes recorded in the study?

A Massive warming can result from widespread pollution in many countries.

B Certain regions with specific geographical features respond in varying degrees to surrounding changes.

C Some regions grow warmer due to increased volcanic activity in those regions.

D In the 1990s and beyond, which were not as well documented, human pollution skewed the trend toward warming.

E Regions that are geographically closest are most likely to be affected in similar ways.

READING COMPREHENSION

QUESTION 1

The best-known platonic depiction of tyranny appears in Republic, where the tyrant is beastly, subject to base and unnecessary appetites: power, vainglory, luxury, lust, and gluttony. To the extent that passions control him—a decidedly male figure—the tyrant is a sort of slave, who depends on both taxation to support him and his —drink-mates...and...mistresses,|| as well as bodyguards to protect him from assassins and other —worthless creatures|| who proliferate under tyrannical rule.

An argument recently propounded by the historian of philosophy Matteo Giovannini threatens to unsettle this widely held view of the platonic tyrant as a brutish slave. According to Giovannini, the traditional view, while sound as far as it goes, is incomplete in that it ignores insights into the tyrannical character that are offered by Plato in the earlier and more obscure dialogue, Lysis.

If the ancient Greeks first inspired the ideological commitment to democracy that gripped Western thought especially during and after the Enlightenment, the Greek philosophers contributed to this development less by their embrace of the democratic principle than by their rejection of tyranny. In Aristotle's schema, tyranny is the most perverse of six types of government; Plato designated five types, with tyranny the least desirable, followed by democracy. Yet less clear than Plato's disregard for the tyrannical character is his sense of its basic constitution.

Giovannini's account purports to complicate the one-dimensional view of tyranny associated with Republic. But this account, while ingenious and provocative, is not beyond question. Most significantly, Giovannini appears not to have anticipated an obvious objection to his research design. While Lysis first appeared during Plato's formative period of aporetic dialogues in which the principal interlocutors frequently pose questions but rarely provide lasting answers, Republic dates from a later, more mature period in the development of Plato's thought, when conclusions are more frequent and less concealed. If Plato intended the conception of tyranny that appears in Republic to be somehow bound up in a paradox with the conception of tyranny in Lysis, he would presumably have hinted as much. Absent such indications, the danger is heightened that Giovannini may have invented, rather than discovered, subtle interconnections in Plato's thought.

According to Giovannini, Lysis forms a counterpoint to Republic by depicting a tyrant whose status derives, not from his slavish dependency, but from his utter self-sufficiency; he is complete, or (to use the language of the ancient philosophers) perfect. For such a figure, friendship—for many of the Greek philosophers, the foundation of healthy political community—is ultimately impossible, because—the one who is perfect does not depend on the many who are imperfect, but the many who are imperfect depend on the one who is perfect. In short, Giovannini argues, the tyranny found in Lysis is the wake of a doomed union between the needy masses and the singular, complete one. Viewed in the double light of Republic and Lysis, the platonic tyrant depicted by Giovannini is a paradoxical figure: here a slave; there the epitome of wholeness.

1. The author makes a few different points throughout the passage. In paragraph 4, the author is primarily concerned with:

- A. providing a richer alternative to the one-dimensional view of tyranny furnished in Republic.
- B. establishing a relationship between the content of platonic dialogues and the order in which they first appeared.
- C. dismissing Giovannini's findings on the grounds that they are more imagined than real.
- D. supplying an overall assessment of Giovannini's argument about the platonic conception of tyranny.
- E. mildly criticising Giovannini's findings but also indirectly supporting them

2. According to the information put forth by the author in the passage, what does Giovannini suggest about tyrannical regimes as depicted in Lysis?

- A. They fulfil the brutish desires of the tyrant.
- B. They are typically incompatible with the political community.
- C. They result from a severe imbalance in the relationship between the ruler and the ruled.
- D. They promote strength and self-reliance among the general populace.
- E. They are an anomaly in the otherwise benevolent regimes of other rulers

3. Suppose conclusive evidence emerged that, in order to shield his audience from confusion, Plato on occasion intentionally avoided revealing complex or seemingly contradictory conclusions in his dialogues. What relevance would this information have to the passage?

- A. It would weaken Giovannini's claim that the platonic tyrant is a paradoxical figure.
- B. It would verify the author's assertion that Republic provides a reasonable but only partial depiction of Plato's conception of the tyrannical character.
- C. It would weaken the author's major criticism of Giovannini's research.
- D. It would weaken the author's assessment of Giovannini's work as ingenious and provocative
- E. It would have no impact on the claims made in the passage

QUESTION 2

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

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

1. The passage suggests which of the following regarding Henyey's findings about temperature in the San Andreas Fault?
 - (A) Scientists have yet to formulate a definitive explanation for Henyey's findings.
 - (B) Recent research suggests that Henyey's explanation for the findings should be modified.
 - (C) Henyey's findings had to be recalculated in light of Byerlee's 1992 experiment.
 - (D) Henyey's findings provided support for an assumption long held by geologists.
 - (E) Scientists have been unable to duplicate Henyey's findings using more recent experimental methods.
2. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - (A) evaluating a method used to test a particular scientific hypothesis
 - (B) discussing explanations for an unexpected scientific finding
 - (C) examining the assumptions underlying a particular experiment
 - (D) questioning the validity of a scientific finding
 - (E) presenting evidence to support a recent scientific hypothesis
3. The passage mostly agree that Henyey's findings about temperature in the San Andreas Fault made the greatest contribution in that they
 - (A) revealed an error in previous measurements of temperature in the San Andreas Fault zone
 - (B) indicated the types of clay present in the rocks that form the San Andreas Fault
 - (C) established the superiority of a particular technique for evaluating data concerning friction in the

San Andreas Fault

(D) suggested that geologists had inaccurately assumed that giant rock plates that meet at the San Andreas Fault generate heat through friction

(E) confirmed geologists' assumptions about the amount of friction generated by common varieties of rocks, such as limestone and granite

4. According to the passage, Henyey's findings in 1965 were significant because they

(A) revealed an error in previous measurements of temperature in the San Andreas Fault zone

(B) indicated the types of clay present in the rocks that form the San Andreas Fault

(C) established the superiority of a particular technique for evaluating data concerning friction in the San Andreas Fault

(D) suggested that geologists had inaccurately assumed that giant rock plates that meet at the San Andreas Fault generate heat through friction

(E) confirmed geologists' assumptions about the amount of friction generated by common varieties of rocks, such as limestone and granite

QUESTION 3

Until recently, *Ascaris azure*, known as the Diaz blueworm, and *Ascaris tropica*, known as the Costa Rican heatworm, were thought to be different species of roundworm. The heatworm is about 0.5 centimeters long, and lives within the bark of huge cecropia trees in Southeast Asian rain forests. The blueworm, barely visible with the naked eye, is found in frigid seafloors. Despite these apparent differences, the Institute of Helminthological Studies has officially stated that "both" species are actually Diaz blueworms.

Dr. Ginny Bolton, examining roundworm samples collected in Borneo, noticed that the heatworm's tiny cilia (hairlike organelles) appeared to beat in a single direction, aiding in the expulsion of food. Dr. Bolton later determined that the cilia also made it much easier for the heatworm to live in the stifling confines of tree bark. The cilia project from a cuticle that is made of keratin, a protein that protects the worm's epidermis from drying out and overheating. The cilia help regulate the proliferation of the keratin, and the force of the cilia's movements varies as the external temperature changes, allowing for a highly responsive thermostatic system, constantly adjusting the amount of keratin so that the worm would be neither overexposed nor stifled.

Knowing that the only other roundworm with directional cilia is the blueworm, Dr. Bolton consulted with several blueworm specialists. The thermostatic system that served the heatworm so well proved to be identical to the one used by oceangoing blueworm. However, the blueworm, which has been known to colonize methane ice mounds, uses the keratin to protect itself from frigid temperatures. The cilia sensed when the temperature was high enough to allow the production of keratin to slow down. Without the surrounding wall of keratin, the worm can more easily graze on bacteria.

Genetic testing showed that the blueworm and the heatworm were not merely structurally similar; to the scientists' surprise, the worms were identical. This was startling, not only because of their vastly differing habitats, but also because of the difference in size. The answer again was to be found in the keratin, a tough substance that normally inhibits growth, keeping the hydrostatic pressure very high within the worm. The

relatively large worm found in the rainforest molts as it grows, allowing the worm to increase its volume a very small amount each time it does, but the smaller worm cannot afford this much exposure. The freezing temperatures trigger the production of keratin so quickly that the worm has little chance to grow, thus keeping its volume approximately one-fourth that of the larger worm.

- It can be inferred from the passage that, compared to blueworms found in the sea, heatworms found in rainforests _____.
 - do not graze on bacteria
 - do not have high levels of hydrostatic pressure
 - cannot survive in water
 - have little chance to grow because of extreme temperature
 - replace keratin more slowly
- It can be inferred from the passage that if the cilia of a blueworm found on the seafloor were to become damaged, preventing the sensing of warmer temperatures, the worm _____.
 - could grow to a length of 0.5 centimeters
 - would be in danger of freezing
 - might not be able to gain access to enough nourishment to sustain life
 - would be forced to find its way to warmer temperatures
 - would experience a sudden drop of hydrostatic pressure
- According to the passage, researchers were able to make the discovery of the unlikely relationship between the two worms because of which of the following?
 - Both worms have mechanisms to produce keratin.
 - Both worms exist in extreme temperatures.
 - Both worms are researched by the Institute of Helminthological Studies.
 - Both worms feature directional cilia.
 - Both worms molt as they grow.
- Which of the following is the primary purpose of the passage?
 - To present an overview of the function of keratin in roundworms
 - To give an example of the kind of discoveries that are still being made in the natural sciences
 - To show the ways in which scientists who are highly specialized need to work together
 - To provide some of the details of a surprising scientific discovery
 - To show how genetic testing is an invaluable scientific tool
- According to the passage, in what way do the blueworm's cilia aid the worm in coping with extreme heat and cold?
 - They help with the removal of food from the worm's system.
 - They provide a mechanism by which the production of keratin can be regulated.
 - They collect the bacteria on which some blueworms graze.
 - They keep the hydrostatic pressure within the worm high.
 - They keep it securely attached to the bark of the Cecropia tree.

QUESTION 4

Many historians consider the Marshall Plan one of the United States' major foreign policy successes of the last century. Behrman argues that the financial support provided by the United States was largely responsible for the recovery of the participating European economies after the Second World War. He credits the "multiplier effect" with generating four to six additional dollars of European production for each Marshall Plan dollar distributed. Farmers, shopkeepers, and manufacturers would purchase equipment and materials through their national banks, which would then submit a request for Marshall Plan funds. Upon approval, the U.S. supplier

would be paid from the Marshall Plan, and the national bank would retain the local currency, which could be used for infrastructure repair and other national recovery efforts.

However, other scholars are more critical. Although Ferguson concedes Behrman's economic analysis, he disputes Behrman's claim that the Marshall Plan was crucial to Europe's recovery by outlining the many other programs and policies that were already in place. Ferguson identifies the political impact of the Marshall Plan as the most significant result; the citizens of Western Europe saw the United States as assisting them through the difficult process of economic restoration and strengthened their connections with their transatlantic ally. LaFeber and other revisionist historians are even more critical, describing the Marshall Plan as economic imperialism, a way to bind Western Europe's economy to that of the United States and to assist the recovery of U.S. industry, which had to return to producing domestic needs after several years of manufacturing armaments and military supplies, rather than as a mechanism for the restoration of the Western European national economies.

1. The passage suggests that Ferguson would be most likely to agree with which of the following claims about the "multiplier effect" (Highlighted)?

- A) It was unlikely to have generated the returns for the European national economies that Behrman claims.
- B) It may have been helpful to the European national economies, but it was not the most important outcome of the Marshall Plan.
- C) It was the most controversial aspect of the Marshall Plan, generating intense resistance from those countries that chose not to participate.
- D) It was a crucial part of the Marshall Plan, being substantially responsible for the recovery of participating Western European economies.
- E) It was designed primarily to assist the recovery of industry in the United States, despite its benefits to Western European national economies.

2. Which of the following statements best describes the function of the last sentence in the passage?

- A) It provides evidence that might undermine the viewpoint of the historians mentioned in the first sentence.
- B) It resolves the conflict over the efficacy of the Marshall Plan introduced in the first paragraph.
- C) It clarifies some of the reasons the Marshall Plan is generally considered to have been a success.
- D) It qualifies a claim made earlier in the passage about return earned on each dollar spent by the Marshall Plan.
- E) It supports a claim made earlier in the passage about the importance of the Marshall Plan to the economic recovery of Western Europe.

QUESTION 5

Prior to the nineteenth century, both human and animal populations were limited by the finite resources (such as food) to which they had access. When the enormous increases in prosperity ushered in by the Industrial Revolution essentially freed many Western nations from these constraints, scientists of the time expected a Malthusian explosion in population. However, an inverse relationship between prosperity and reproduction was soon noted; the average size of families fell. The trend continues to this day and has spread to recently industrialized portions of the world.

Early biologists tried to explain the transition to smaller families by drawing comparisons to the animal world.

Animals that have many young tend to live in hostile, unpredictable environments. Since the odds against any given offspring's survival are high, having many offspring increases the chance that at least one or two of them will survive. In contrast, animals that have fewer children but invest more resources in childrearing tend to live in stable, less hostile environments. While the young of these "high-investment" species enjoy the benefits of a relatively safe environment, they need to compete with animals whose young are equally unlikely to perish early in life. Therefore, the biologists observed, progeny that have acquired the skills they need to compete while sheltered by a family have an advantage over their less prepared competitors. By analogy, if people living in a prosperous environment produced only a few, pampered children, those children would out-compete the progeny of parents who had stretched their resources too widely.

Critics of this theory argue that there are limitations in conflating animal and human behavior. They argue instead that changes in social attitudes are adequate to explain this phenomenon. To a family in a society that is tied to the land, a large number of children is a great boon. They increase family income by being put to work early, and usually some can be persuaded to care for their parents into old age. As a society becomes richer, and as physical labor becomes less important, education may extend into the early twenties, making children economically unattractive as they now consume family assets rather than produce them. Meanwhile, plans such as pensions and Social Security mitigate the need for children to care for their parents into their dotage.

Q1)The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A) criticize explanations of human behavior that are based solely on observations taken from the animal world.
- B) show why the expected population explosion following the Industrial Revolution did not occur before the Industrial Revolution.
- C) demonstrate how family size was influenced by both environmental restraints and social attitudes before and after the Industrial Revolution.
- D) present two alternative theories that explain why family size tends to shrink with increased prosperity.
- E) argue that studies based on social attitudes are more effective than models based on evolutionary advantages in accounting for demographic patterns.

Q2)According to the passage, which of the following is true of a Malthusian explosion in population?

- A)Its occurrence has been limited to those areas of the globe that have remained preindustrial.
- B) It is inevitable in societies making the transition from an economy based on agriculture to one based on industry.
- C)It was predicted by at least some who lived through the Industrial Revolution in the West.
- D) Social scientists have only recently reached consensus on the question of why it fails to occur in recently industrialized countries.
- E) It was avoided in Western society because the wealth created by industrialization allowed families to support children through extended periods of education.

Q3) The last paragraph performs which of the following functions in the passage?

- A)It presents an alternate explanation for the phenomenon described in the first paragraph.
- B)It criticizes the explanation presented in the second paragraph.
- C) It describes how social attitudes change as societies become richer.
- D) It explains a phenomenon presented in the second paragraph.
- E) It argues that changing social attitudes are sufficient to explain the phenomenon described in the first paragraph.

Q4)The passage mentions each of the following as a possible reason average family size might fall in recently industrialized nations EXCEPT:

- A) extended periods of education that make children a drain on family resources
- B) well-fed, advantaged children who out-compete those in less advantaged families
- C) improved social care of the elderly
- D) changed social attitudes
- E) increased demand for physical laborers in recently industrialized economies

Q5)The information in the passage suggests that which of the following animals would be most likely to have many young?

- A) A plant eater that lives in drought-susceptible grassland and is fiercely protective of its offspring.
- B) An omnivore whose population is restricted to several small islands that are threatened by human encroachment.
- C) A meat eater that has no natural predators but must migrate long distances to maintain its supply of food.
- D) A scavenger that competes with few other species for territory and food.
- E) A filter feeder that is prey for many creatures in the seasonal streams and lakes where it lives.

Q6)The author mentions a decrease in the importance of physical labor (line 28) in order to

- A) give an example of the factors that may lead to changes in social attitudes toward family size.
- B) demonstrate why those who anticipated a Malthusian explosion in population in industrialized Europe were incorrect.
- C) show how family structures adjust to meet the demands of a changing economy.
- D) rebut the claims of those who argue that there are limitations in conflating human and animal behavior.
- E) illustrate how larger families can increase family income.

QUESTION 6

In April 1990 representatives of the Pico Korea Union of electronics workers in Buchon city, south Korea, traveled to the United States in order to demand just settlement of their claims from the parent company of their employers, who upon the formation of the union had shut down operations without paying the workers. From the beginning, the union cause was championed by an unprecedented coalition of Korean American groups and deeply affected the Korean American community on several levels.

First, it served as a rallying focus for a diverse community often divided by generation, class and political ideologies. Most notably, the Pico cause mobilized many young second-generation Korean Americans, many of whom had never been part of a political campaign before, let alone one involving Korean issues. Members of this generation, unlike first-generation Korean Americans, generally fall within the more privileged sectors of the Korean American community and often feel alienated from their Korean roots. In addition to raising the political consciousness of young Korean Americans, the Pico struggle sparked among them new interest in their cultural identity. The Pico workers also suggested new roles that can be played by recent immigrants, particularly working-class immigrants. These immigrants' knowledge of working conditions overseas can help to globalize the perspective of their communities and can help to establish international ties on a more personal level, as witnessed in the especially warm exchange between the Pico workers and recent working-class immigrants from China. In addition to broadening the political base within the Korean American community, the Pico struggle also led to new alliances between the Korean American community and progressive labor and social justice groups within the larger society—as evidenced in the support received from the Coalition of Labor Union Women and leading African American unionists.

The reasons for these effects lie in the nature of the cause. The issues raised by the Pico unionists had such a strong human component that differences within the community became secondary to larger concerns for social justice and workers' rights. The workers' demands for compensation and respect were unencumbered

with strong ideological trappings. The economic exploitation faced by the Pico workers underscored the common interests of Korean workers, Korean Americans, the working class more inclusively, and a broad spectrum of community leaders.

The Pico workers' campaign thus offers an important lesson. It demonstrates that ethnic communities need more than just a knowledge of history and culture as artifacts of the past in order to strengthen their ethnic identity. It shows that perhaps the most effective means of empowerment for many ethnic communities of immigrant derivation may be an identification with and participation in current struggles for economic and social justice in their countries of origin.

1. Which one of the following best describes the main topic of the passage?

- (A) the contribution of the Korean American community to improving the working conditions of Koreans employed by United States companies
- (B) the change brought about in the Korean American community by contacts with Koreans visiting the United States
- (C) the contribution of recent immigrants from Korea to strengthening ethnic identity in the Korean American community
- (D) the effects on the Korean American community of a dispute between Korean union workers and a United States company
- (E) the effect of the politicization of second-generation Korean Americans on the Korean American community as a whole

2. The passage suggests that which one of the following was a significant factor in the decision to shut down the Pico plant in Buchon City?

- (A) the decreasing profitability of maintaining operations in Korea
- (B) the failure to resolve long-standing disputes between the Pico workers and management
- (C) the creation of a union by the Pico workers
- (D) the withholding of workers' wages by the parent company
- (E) the finding of an alternate site for operations

3. Which one of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a recent development in the Korean American community?

- (A) Young second-generation Korean Americans have begun to take an interest in their Korean heritage.
- (B) Recent Korean American immigrants of working-class backgrounds have begun to enter the more privileged sectors of the Korean American community.
- (C) Korean Americans have developed closer ties with activist groups from other sectors of the population.
- (D) Previously nonpolitical members of the Korean American community have become more politically active.
- (E) The Korean American community has been able to set aside political and generational disparities in order to support a common cause.

4. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would most likely agree with which one of the following statements about ethnic communities of immigrant derivation?

- (A) Such communities can derive important benefits from maintaining ties with their countries of origin.
- (B) Such communities should focus primarily on promoting study of the history and culture of their

people in order to strengthen their ethnic identity.
 (C) Such communities can most successfully mobilize and politicize their young people by addressing the problems of young people of all backgrounds.
 (D) The more privileged sectors of such communities are most likely to maintain a sense of closeness to their cultural roots.
 (E) The politicization of such a community is unlikely to affect relations with other groups within the larger society.

5. In the second paragraph, the author refers to immigrants from China most probably in order to do which one of the following?

(A) highlight the contrast between working conditions in the United States and in Korea
 (B) demonstrate the uniqueness of the problem faced by the Pico workers
 (C) offer an example of the type of role that can be played by recent working-class immigrants
 (D) provide an analogy for the type of activism displayed by the Korean American community
 (E) compare the disparate responses of two immigrant communities to similar problems

6. The primary purpose of the passage is to

(A) describe recent developments in the Korean American community that have strongly affected other ethnic communities of immigrant derivation
 (B) describe a situation in the Korean American community that presents a model for the empowerment of ethnic communities of immigrant derivation
 (C) detail the problems faced by the Korean American community in order to illustrate the need for the empowerment of ethnic communities of immigrant derivation
 (D) argue against economic and social injustice in the countries of origin of ethnic communities of immigrant derivation
 (E) assess the impact of the unionization movement on ethnic communities of immigrant derivation

7. Which one of the following most accurately states the function of the third paragraph?

(A) It explains why the Pico workers brought their cause to the United States.
 (B) It explains how the Pico cause differed from other causes that had previously mobilized the Korean American community.
 (C) It explains why the Pico workers were accorded such broad support.
 (D) It explains how other ethnic groups of immigrant derivation in the United States have profited from the example of the Pico workers.
 (E) It explains why different generations of Korean Americans reacted in different ways to the Pico cause.

QUESTION 7

Reader-response theory, a type of literary theory that arose in reaction to formalist literary criticism, has endeavored to shift the emphasis in the interpretation of literature from the text itself to the (5) contributions of readers to the meaning of a text. According to literary critics who endorse reader-response theory, the literary text alone renders no meaning; it acquires meaning only when encountered by individual readers, who always bring varying (10) presuppositions and ways of reading to bear on the

text, giving rise to the possibility—even probability—
of varying interpretations. This brand of criticism has
met opposition from the formalists, who study the
text alone and argue that reader-response theory can
(15) encourage and even validate fragmented views of a
work, rather than the unified view acquired by
examining only the content of the text. However,
since no theory has a monopoly on divining meaning
from a text, the formalists' view appears narrow.
(20) unnecessarily

The proponents of formalism argue that their
approach is firmly grounded in rational, objective
principles, while reader-response theory lacks
standards and verges on absolute subjectivity. After
(25) all, these proponents argue, no author can create a
work that is packed with countless meanings. The
meaning of a work of literature, the formalists would
argue, may be obscure and somewhat arcane; yet,
however hidden it may be, the author's intended
(30) meaning is legible within the work, and it is the
critic's responsibility to search closely for this
meaning. However, while a literary work is indeed
encoded in various signs and symbols that must be
translated for the work to be understood and
(35) appreciated, it is not a map. Any complicated literary
work will invariably raise more questions than it
answers. What is needed is a method that enables the
critic to discern and make use of the rich stock of
meanings created in encounters between texts and
(40) readers.

Emphasizing the varied presuppositions and
perceptions that readers bring to the interpretations of
a text can uncover hitherto unnoticed dimensions of
the text. In fact, many important works have received
(45) varying interpretations throughout their existence,
suggesting that reader-based interpretations similar to
those described by reader-response theory had been
operating long before the theory's principles were
articulated. And while in some cases critics' textual
(50) interpretations based on reader-response theory have
unfairly burdened literature of the past with
contemporary ideologies, legitimate additional
insights and understandings continue to emerge years
after an ostensibly definitive interpretation of a major
(55) work has been articulated. By regarding a reader's
personal interpretation of literary works as not only
valid but also useful in understanding the works,

reader-response theory legitimizes a wide range of perspectives on these works and thereby reinforces (60) the notion of them as fluid and lively forms of discourse that can continue to support new interpretations long after their original composition.

1. Which one of the following most accurately describes the author's attitude toward formalism as expressed in the passage?

- (A) scholarly neutrality
- (B) grudging respect
- (C) thoughtless disregard
- (D) cautious ambivalence
- (E) reasoned dismissal

2. Which one of the following persons displays an approach that most strongly suggests sympathy with the principles of reader-response theory?

- (A) a translator who translates a poem from Spanish to English word for word so that its original meaning is not distorted
- (B) a music critic who insists that early music can be truly appreciated only when it is played on original instruments of the period
- (C) a reviewer who finds in the works of a novelist certain unifying themes that reveal the novelist's personal concerns and preoccupations
- (D) a folk artist who uses conventional cultural symbols and motifs as a way of conveying commonly understood meanings
- (E) a director who sets a play by Shakespeare in nineteenth-century Japan to give a new perspective on the work

3. With which one of the following statements would the author of the passage be most likely to agree?

- (A) Any literary theory should be seen ultimately as limiting, since contradictory interpretations of texts are inevitable.
- (B) A purpose of a literary theory is to broaden and enhance the understanding that can be gained from a work.
- (C) A literary theory should provide valid and strictly objective methods for interpreting texts.
- (D) The purpose of a literary theory is to make clear the intended meaning of the author of a work.
- (E) Since no literary theory has a monopoly on meaning, a reader should avoid using theories to interpret literature.

4. The passage states that reader-response theory legitimizes which one of the following?

- (A) a wide range of perspectives on works of literature
- (B) contemporary ideology as a basis for criticism
- (C) encoding the meaning of a literary work in signs and symbols
- (D) finding the meaning of a work in its text alone
- (E) belief that an author's intended meaning in a work is discoverable

5. Which one of the following most accurately describes the author's purpose in referring to literature of the past as being "unfairly burdened" (line 51) in some cases?

- (A) to reinforce the notion that reader-based interpretations of texts invariably raise more questions

than they can answer
 (B) to confirm the longevity of interpretations similar to reader-based interpretations of texts
 (C) to point out a fundamental flaw that the author believes makes reader-response theory untenable
 (D) to concede a minor weakness in reader-response theory that the author believes is outweighed by its benefits
 (E) to suggest that reader-response theory can occasionally encourage fragmented views of a work

6. Which one of the following, if true, most weakens the author's argument concerning reader-response theory?

- (A) Reader-response theory is reflected in interpretations that have been given throughout history and that bring additional insight to literary study.
- (B) Reader-response theory legitimizes conflicting interpretations that collectively diminish the understanding of a work.
- (C) Reader-response theory fails to provide a unified view of the meaning of a literary work.
- (D) Reader-response theory claims that a text cannot have meaning without a reader.
- (E) Reader-response theory recognizes meanings in a text that were never intended by the author.

7. The author's reference to "various signs and symbols" (line 33) functions primarily to

- (A) stress the intricacy and complexity of good literature
- (B) grant that a reader must be guided by the text to some degree
- (C) imply that no theory alone can fully explain a work of literature
- (D) illustrate how a literary work differs from a map
- (E) show that an inflexible standard of interpretation provides constant accuracy

8. Which one of the following can most reasonably be inferred from the information in the passage?

- (A) Formalists believe that responsible critics who focus on the text alone will tend to find the same or similar meanings in a literary work.
- (B) Critical approaches similar to those described by formalism had been used to interpret texts long before the theory was articulated as such.
- (C) Formalists would not find any meaning in a text whose author did not intend it to have any one particular meaning.
- (D) A literary work from the past can rarely be read properly using reader-response theory when the subtleties of the work's socialhistorical context are not available.
- (E) Formalism is much older and has more adherents than reader-response theory.

QUESTION 8

In many bilingual communities of Puerto Rican Americans living in the mainland United States, people use both English and Spanish in a single conversation, alternating between them smoothly and (5) frequently even within the same sentence. This practice—called code-switching—is common in bilingual populations. While there are some cases that cannot currently be explained, in the vast majority of cases subtle factors, either situational or rhetorical, (10) explain the use of code-switching.

Linguists say that most code-switching among Puerto Rican Americans is sensitive to the social contexts, which researchers refer to as domains, in which conversations take place. The main (15) conversational factors influencing the occurrence of code-switching are setting, participants, and topic. When these go together naturally they are said to be congruent; a set of three such congruent factors constitutes a conversational situation. Linguists (20) studying the choice between Spanish and English among a group of Puerto Rican American high school students classified their conversational situations into five domains: family, friendship, religion, education, and employment. To test the effects of these domains (25) on code-switching, researchers developed a list of hypothetical situations made up of two of the three congruent factors, or of two incongruent factors, approximating an interaction in one of the five domains. The researchers asked the students to (30) determine the third factor and to choose which mix of language—on a continuum from all English to all Spanish—they would use in that situation. When given two congruent factors, the students easily supplied the third congruent factor and strongly (35) agreed among themselves about which mix they would use. For instance, for the factors of participants “parent and child” and the topic “how to be a good son or daughter,” the congruent setting chosen was “home” and the language mix chosen was Spanish (40) only. In contrast, incongruent factors such as the participants “priest and parishioner” and the setting “beach” yielded less agreement on the third factor of topic and on language choice.

But situational factors do not account for all (45) code-switching; it occurs even when the domain would lead one not to expect it. In these cases, one language tends to be the primary one, while the other is used only sparingly to achieve certain rhetorical effects. Often the switches are so subtle that the (50) speakers themselves are not aware of them. This was the case with a study of a family of Puerto Rican Americans in another community. Family members believed they used only English at home, but their taped conversations occasionally contained some (55) Spanish, with no change in situational factors. When asked what the presence of Spanish signified, they commented that it was used to express certain

attitudes such as intimacy or humor more emphatically.

1. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?

- (A) The lives of Puerto Rican Americans are affected in various ways by code-switching.
- (B) It is not always possible to explain why codeswitching occurs in conversations among Puerto Rican Americans.
- (C) Rhetorical factors can explain more instances of code-switching among Puerto Rican Americans than can situational factors.
- (D) Studies of bilingual communities of Puerto Rican Americans have caused linguists to revise many of their beliefs about codeswitching.
- (E) Most code-switching among Puerto Rican Americans can be explained by subtle situational and rhetorical factors

2. In lines 56–59, the author mentions the family members' explanation of their use of Spanish primarily in order to

- (A) report evidence supporting the conclusion that the family's code-switching had a rhetorical basis
- (B) show that reasons for code-switching differ from one community to another
- (C) supply evidence that seems to conflict with the researchers' conclusions about why the family engaged in code-switching
- (D) refute the argument that situational factors explain most code-switching
- (E) explain how it could be that the family members failed to notice their use of Spanish

3. Which one of the following questions is NOT characterized by the passage as a question to which linguists sought answers in their code-switching studies involving high school students?

- (A) Where do the students involved in the study think that a parent and child are likely to be when they are talking about how to be a good son or daughter?
- (B) What language or mix of languages do the students involved in the study think that a parent and child would be likely to use when they are talking at home about how to be a good son or daughter?
- (C) What language or mix of languages do the students involved in the study think that a priest and a parishioner would be likely to use if they were conversing on a beach?
- (D) What topic do the students involved in the study think that a parent and child would be most likely to discuss when they are speaking Spanish?
- (E) What topic do the students involved in the study think that a priest and parishioner would be likely to discuss on a beach?

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

- (A) consider a general explanation for the phenomenon of code-switching that is different from the one discussed in the preceding paragraphs
- (B) resolve an apparent conflict between two explanations for code-switching that were discussed in the preceding paragraphs
- (C) show that there are instances of code-switching that are not explained by the factors discussed in the previous paragraph
- (D) report some of the patterns of code-switching observed among a family of Puerto Rican Americans in another community
- (E) show that some instances of code-switching are unconscious

5. Based on the passage, which one of the following is best explained as rhetorically code-switching?

- (A) A speaker who does not know certain words in the primary language of a conversation occasionally has recourse to familiar words in another language.
- (B) A person translating a text from one language into another leaves certain words in the original language because the author of the text invented those words.
- (C) For the purpose of improved selling strategies, a businessperson who primarily uses one language sometimes conducts business in a second language that is preferred by some people in the community.
- (D) A speaker who primarily uses one language switches to another language because it sounds more expressive.
- (E) A speaker who primarily uses one language occasionally switches to another language in order to maintain fluency in the secondary language.

6. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would most likely agree with which one of the following statements?

- (A) Research revealing that speakers are sometimes unaware of code-switching casts doubt on the results of a prior study involving high school students.
- (B) Relevant research conducted prior to the linguists' work with high school students would lead one to expect different answers from those the students actually gave.
- (C) Research conducted prior to the study of a family of Puerto Rican Americans was thought by most researchers to explain codeswitching in all except the most unusual or nonstandard contexts.
- (D) Research suggests that people engaged in codeswitching are usually unaware of which situational factors might influence their choice of language or languages.
- (E) Research suggests that the family of Puerto Rican Americans does not use code-switching in conversations held at home except for occasional rhetorical effect.

7. Which one of the following does the passage offer as evidence that code-switching cannot be entirely explained by situational factors?

- (A) Linguists have observed that bilingual high school students do not agree among themselves as to what mix of languages they would use in the presence of incongruent situational factors.
- (B) Code-switching sometimes occurs in conversations whose situational factors would be expected to involve the use of a single language.
- (C) Bilingual people often switch smoothly between two languages even when there is no change in the situational context in which the conversation takes place.
- (D) Puerto Rican Americans sometimes use Spanish only sparingly and for rhetorical effect in the presence of situational factors that would lead one to expect Spanish to be the primary language.
- (E) Speakers who engage in code-switching are often unaware of the situational factors influencing their choices of which language or mix of languages to speak.

8. Which one of the following, if true, would most cast doubt on the author's interpretation of the study involving the family discussed in the third paragraph?

- (A) In a previous twelve-month study involving the same family in their home, their conversations were entirely in English except when situational factors changed significantly.
- (B) In a subsequent twelve-month study involving the same family, a particular set of situational factors occurred repeatedly without any accompanying instances of code-switching.
- (C) In a subsequent twelve-month study involving the same family, it was noted that intimacy and humor were occasionally expressed through the use of English expressions.

- (D) When asked about the significance of their use of Spanish, the family members replied in English rather than Spanish.
- (E) Prior to their discussions with the researchers, the family members did not describe their occasional use of Spanish as serving to emphasize humor or intimacy.

QUESTION 9

Among the several hundred million binary systems estimated to lie within 3,000 light-years of the solar system, and thus theoretically detectable using sky-survey photographs, a tiny fraction, no more than a few hundred, belongs to a curious subclass. The radiation in these systems has a peculiar wavelength distribution that long defied explanation. Such systems register high radiation levels in the visible region of the spectrum, but some of them reach even higher levels at both shorter and longer wavelengths: in the ultraviolet region, and in the infrared and radio regions.

This odd distribution of radiation is best exemplified by the pairing of a cool red-giant star and an intensely hot small star. The smaller star maintains close physical proximity to its larger companion as the two travel around a common center. Such objects have become known as symbiotic stars. On photographic plates, only the giant star can be discerned. Evidence for the existence of the hot companion, however, has now been supplied by satellite-borne instruments that are capable of detecting ultraviolet radiation at wavelengths that are absorbed by the earth's atmosphere (and therefore not detectable by instruments on the ground). Recently two symbiotic star systems, the first ones to be detected outside our galaxy, have been observed in the Large Cloud of Magellan, one of the satellite galaxies associated with our own.

The spectra of symbiotic stars indicate that the cool red giant is surrounded by a very hot ionized gas. The existence of the ionized gas went unexplained for several decades until satellite observations finally identified the ionizing source as the radiation from an invisible hot companion. Symbiotic stars also flare up in outbursts indicating the ejection of material in the form of a shell or a ring, reminiscent of the recurrent outbursts of a nova. Symbiotic stars may therefore present a transitory phase in the evolution of certain types of binary systems, a phase in which a substantial amount of matter transfers from the larger partner to the smaller.

1. The passage implies that symbiotic star systems differ from other binary systems in which of the following ways?

- A. Symbiotically paired stars emit a radiation pattern different from that of most binary stars.
- B. In symbiotic star systems, one star is the center of the other's orbit.
- C. Symbiotically paired stars are the only binary stars which are capable of exchanging matter.
- D. Symbiotic star systems are more common than other binary systems.
- E. Symbiotic star systems are the only binary systems that can be detected by satellite-borne instruments.

2. According to the passage, the radiation emitted by symbiotic stars is distinctive in that it

- A. is visible on photographic plates.
- B. consists partly of visible waves.
- C. cannot be detected by satellite-borne instruments.
- D. is sometimes higher at the extreme ends of the spectrum.
- E. emanates primarily from the larger star.

3. According to the passage, the exchange of matter within a symbiotic system may be described as a process in which

- A. the red giant becomes smaller while the small star gains mass.
- B. the small star loses mass while the red giant grows larger.
- C. both the red giant and the small star decrease in size.
- D. both stars absorb matter emitted by the surrounding gas cloud.
- E. both stars gradually return to their original gaseous state.

4. The passage as a whole can be considered an answer to which of the following questions?

- A. How do binary star systems evolve into symbiotic systems?
- B. Why are symbiotic stars surrounded by ionized gas?
- C. What percentage of the binary star systems detected to date are symbiotic pairs?
- D. Why are red giants usually accompanied by intensely hot, small stars?
- E. Why do certain binary stars emit unusual radiation patterns?

QUESTION 10

The settlement of the United States has occupied traditional historians since 1893 when Frederick Jackson Turner developed his Frontier Thesis, a thesis that explained American development in terms of westward expansion. From the perspective of women's history, Turner's exclusively masculine assumptions constitute a major drawback: his defenders and critics alike have reconstructed men's, not women's, lives on the frontier. However, precisely because of this masculine orientation, revising the Frontier Thesis by focusing on women's experience introduces new themes into women's history—woman as lawmaker and entrepreneur—and, consequently, new interpretations of women's relationship to capital, labor, and statute.

Turner claimed that the frontier produced the individualism that is the hallmark of American culture, and that this individualism in turn promoted democratic institutions and economic equality. He argued for the frontier as an agent of social change. Most novelists and historians writing in the early to midtwentieth century who considered women in the West, when they considered women at all, fell under Turner's spell. In their works these authors tended to glorify women's contributions to frontier life. Western women, in Turnerian tradition, were a fiercely independent, capable, and durable lot, free from the constraints binding their eastern sisters. This interpretation implied that the West provided a congenial environment where women could aspire to their own goals, free from constrictive stereotypes and sexist attitudes. In Turnerian terminology, the frontier had furnished "a gate of escape from the bondage of the past."

By the middle of the twentieth century, the Frontier Thesis fell into disfavor among historians. Later, Reactionist writers took the view that frontier women were lonely, displaced persons in a hostile milieu that intensified the worst aspects of gender relations. The renaissance of the feminist movement during the 1970's led to the Stasist school, which sidestepped the good bad dichotomy and argued that frontier women lived lives similar to the live of women in the East. In one now-standard text, Faragher demonstrated the persistence of the "cult of true womanhood" and the illusionary quality of change on the westward journey. Recently the Stasist position has been revised but not entirely discounted by new research.

1.The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) provide a framework within which the history of women in nineteenth-century America can be organized
- (B) discuss divergent interpretations of women's experience on the western frontier
- (C) introduce a new hypothesis about women's experience in nineteenth-century America
- (D) advocate an empirical approach to women's experience on the western frontier
- (E) resolve ambiguities in several theories about women's experience on the western frontier

2. Which of the following can be inferred about the novelists and historians mentioned in lines 19-20?

- (A) They misunderstood the powerful influence of constrictive stereotypes on women in the East.
- (B) They assumed that the frontier had offered more opportunities to women than had the East.
- (C) They included accurate information about women's experiences on the frontier.
- (D) They underestimated the endurance and fortitude of frontier women.
- (E) They agreed with some of Turner's assumptions about frontier women, but disagreed with other assumptions that he made.

3. Which of the following, if true, would provide additional evidence for the Stasists' argument as it is described in the passage?

- (A) Frontier women relied on smaller support groups of relatives and friends in the West than they had in the East.
- (B) The urban frontier in the West offered more occupational opportunity than the agricultural frontier offered.
- (C) Women participated more fully in the economic decisions of the family group in the West than they had in the East.
- (D) Western women received financial compensation for labor that was comparable to what women received in the East.
- (E) Western women did not have an effect on divorce laws, but lawmakers in the West were more responsive to women's concerns than lawmakers in the East were.

4. According to the passage, Turner makes which of the following connections in his Frontier Thesis?

- I.** A connection between American individualism and economic equality
- II.** A connection between geographical expansion and social change
- III.** A connection between social change and financial prosperity

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) III only
- (D) I and II only
- (E) I, II and III

5. It can be inferred that which of the following statements is consistent with the Reactionist position as it is described in the passage?

- (A) Continuity, not change, marked women's lives as they moved from East to West.
- (B) Women's experience on the North American frontier has not received enough attention from modern historians.
- (C) Despite its rigors, the frontier offered women opportunities that had not been available in the East.
- (D) Gender relations were more difficult for women in the West than they were in the East.
- (E) Women on the North American frontier adopted new roles while at the same time reaffirming traditional roles.

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

- (A) A current interpretation of a phenomenon is described and then ways in which it was developed are

discussed.

- (B) Three theories are presented and then a new hypothesis that discounts those theories is described.
- (C) An important theory and its effects are discussed and then ways in which it has been revised are described.
- (D) A controversial theory is discussed and then viewpoints both for and against it are described.
- (E) A phenomenon is described and then theories concerning its correctness are discussed.

7. Which of the following is true of the Stasist School as it is described in the passage?

- (A) It provides new interpretations of women's relationship to work and the law.
- (B) It resolves some of the ambiguities inherent in Turnerian and Reactionist thought.
- (C) It has recently been discounted by new research gathered on women's experience.
- (D) It avoids extreme positions taken by other writers on women's history.
- (E) It was the first school of thought to suggest substantial revisions to the Frontier Thesis.

SENTENCE CORRECTION

1

The town has a park, a fountain, and is considered a tourist destination.

- A. park, a fountain, and is considered
- B. park, a fountain, and is considered to be
- C. park and a fountain and is considered
- D. park and a fountain and is considered to be
- E. park, a fountain, and it is considered

2

By combining the amount of plastic entering the ocean in each country, a known quantity from previous researchers' work, with their own observations, researchers from Greenpeace were able to estimate how much plastic was likely on reefs in 15 different nations in the Asia-Pacific region.

- A. By combining the amount of plastic entering the ocean in each country, a known quantity from previous researchers' work, with their own observations, researchers from Greenpeace were able
- B. A known quantity from previous researchers' work, the amount of plastic entering the ocean in each country, combined with their own observations, allowed researchers from Greenpeace to be able
- C. The amount of plastic entering the ocean in each country, a known quantity from previous researchers' work, combined with their own observations, allowed researchers from Greenpeace to be able
- D. By combining the amount of plastic entering the ocean in each country, a known quantity from previous researchers' work, and with their own observations, researchers from Greenpeace were able
- E. The amount of plastic entering the ocean in each country, a known quantity from previous researchers' work, and combined with their own observations, allowed researchers from Greenpeace to

3

A recent study on Lyme Disease suggests that people who are bitten by ticks, especially by the lone star tick, develop a severe allergy to meat that scientists believe to be turning into an epidemic.

- A. to be
- B. it is
- C. is
- D. would be
- E. it would be

4

Disease, pollution, and overfishing have devastated the bountiful oyster harvests that once sustained the residents of _____ the _____ Chesapeake Bay _____ area.

- (A) of the Chesapeake Bay area
- (B) in and around the Chesapeake Bay
- (C) of the Chesapeake Bay
- (D) around the vicinity of the Chesapeake Bay
- (E) living in and around the Chesapeake Bay area

5

The State Hermitage, founded by Catherine the Great, comprises objects both exhibited on permanent display in the many galleries of the complex lining St. Petersburg's Palace Embankment, yet a vast number of its treasures have never been on view for the public.

- A. The State Hermitage, founded by Catherine the Great, comprises objects both exhibited on permanent display
- B. The State Hermitage, which was founded by Catherine the Great, comprises objects both displayed permanently on exhibit
- C. The State Hermitage, founded by Catherine the Great, comprises objects on permanent display
- D. Founded by Catherine the Great, the State Hermitage, which comprises objects both in permanent exhibitions
- E. The State Hermitage, founded by Catherine the Great, comprises objects both on permanent display