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After you complete the CrackVerbal Guide, the Official Guide and the Verbal Review, solve this set of questions. Then take the GMATPrep™ tests multiple times before moving onto Set II of the Advanced Docs. The answer key for these questions is provided at the end of this document. Moreover, most of these questions have been discussed in detail on the CV forum – please search the forum if you have a doubt on any question and if it is already not discussed there, please feel free to post a new thread.

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Reading Comprehension Question Bank

Essay No.1:

The general density dependence model can be applied to explain the founding of specialist firms (those attempting to serve a narrow target market). According to this model, specialist foundings hinge on the interplay between legitimation and competitive forces, both of which are functions of the density (total number) of firms in a particular specialist population. Legitimation occurs as a new type of firm moves from being viewed as unfamiliar to being viewed as a natural way to organize. At low density levels, each founding increases legitimation, reducing barriers to entry and easing subsequent foundings. Competition occurs because the resources that firms seek--customers, suppliers, and employees--are limited, but as long as density is low relative to plentiful resources, the addition of another firm has a negligible impact on the intensity of competition. At high density levels, however, competitive effects outweigh legitimation effects, discouraging foundings. The more numerous the competitors, the fiercer the competition will be and the smaller will be the incentive for new firms to enter the field.

While several studies have found a significant correspondence between the density dependence model and actual patterns of foundings, other studies have found patterns not consistent with the model. A possible explanation for this inconsistency is that legitimation and competitive forces transcend national boundaries, while studies typically restrict their analysis to the national level. Thus a national-level analysis can understate the true legitimation and competitive forces as well as the number of foundings in an industry that is internationally integrated. Many industries are or are becoming international, and since media and information easily cross national borders, so should legitimation and its effects on overseas foundings. For example, if a type of firm becomes established in the United States, that information transcends borders, reduces uncertainties, and helps foundings of that type of firm in other countries. Even within national contexts, studies have found more support for the density dependence model when they employ broader geographic units of analysis-- for example, finding that the model's operation is seen more clearly at the state and national levels than at city levels.

Question No.1:

According to the passage, which of the following may account for the inconsistency between the general density dependence model and the evidence provided by certain studies of foundings?

A. Such studies have overemphasized the impact of pre-existing firms on the establishment of new firms.
B. Such studies have not focused strongly enough on the role of competition among newly established firms operating at the city and state levels.
C. Such studies fail to differentiate among specialist firms with regard to the degree to which they deviate from familiar forms of organization.
D. Such studies have not taken into account the fact that many industries are internationally integrated.
E. Such studies have neglected to investigate firms that attempt to serve only a narrow target market.

Question No.2:

In the second paragraph, the author is primarily concerned with

A. noting various exceptions to a certain general finding
B. examining the impact of one type of industry on another
C. proposing a possible explanation for an inconsistency
D. providing specific examples of a particular phenomenon
E. defending the validity of a particular study's conclusions

Question No.3:

The passage suggests that when a population of specialist firms reaches a high density level, which of the following is likely to occur?

A. Foundings will decline despite legitimation that has occurred in these industries.
B. Increasing competition will encourage many firms to broaden their target market.
C. Competition for resources will become stabilized and thus foundings will be encouraged.
D. Many customers will abandon their loyalty to older firms as more innovative firms enter the market.
E. Firms will begin to cross national borders in an attempt to gain a competitive advantage.

Question No.4:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. question the validity of an economic model
B. point out some inconsistencies within an economic model
C. outline an economic model and suggest revisions to it
D. describe an economic model and provide specific examples to illustrate its use
E. explain why an economic model remains valid despite inconsistent research results

Essay No.2:

In terrestrial environments, gravity places special demands on the cardiovascular systems of animals. Gravitational pressure can cause blood to pool in the lower regions of the body, making it difficult to circulate blood to critical organs such as the brain. Terrestrial snakes, in particular, exhibit adaptations that aid in circulating blood against the force of gravity.

The problem confronting terrestrial snakes is best illustrated by what happens to sea snakes when removed from their supportive medium. Because the vertical pressure gradients within the blood vessels are counteracted by similar pressure gradients in the surrounding water, the distribution of blood throughout the body of sea snakes remains about the same regardless of their orientation in space, provided they remain in the ocean. When removed from the water and tilted at various angles with the head up, however, blood pressure at their midpoint drops significantly, and at brain level falls to zero. That many terrestrial snakes in similar spatial orientations do not experience this kind of circulatory failure suggests that certain adaptations enable them to regulate blood pressure more effectively in those orientations.

One such adaptation is the closer proximity of the terrestrial snake's heart to its head, which helps to ensure circulation to the brain, regardless of the snake's orientation in space. The heart of sea snakes can be located near the middle of the body, a position that minimizes the work entailed in circulating blood to both extremities. In arboreal snakes, however, which dwell in trees and often assume a vertical posture, the average distance from the heart to the head can be as little as 15 percent of overall body length. Such a location requires that blood circulated to the tail of the snake travel a greater distance back to the heart, a problem solved by another adaptation. When climbing, arboreal snakes often pause momentarily to wiggle their bodies, causing waves of muscle contraction that advance from the lower torso to head. By compressing the veins and forcing blood forward, these contractions apparently improve the flow of venous blood returning to the heart.

Question No.5:

The passage provides information in support of which of the following assertions?

A. The disadvantages of an adaptation to a particular feature of an environment often outweigh the advantages of such an adaptation.
B. An organism's reaction to being placed in an environment to which it is not well adapted can sometimes illustrate the problems that have been solved by the adaptations of organisms indigenous to that environment.
C. The effectiveness of an organism's adaptation to a particular feature of its environment can only be evaluated by examining the effectiveness with which organisms of other species have adapted to a similar feature of a different environment.
D. Organisms of the same species that inhabit strikingly different environments will often adapt in remarkably similar ways to the few features of those environments that are common.
E. Different species of organisms living in the same environment will seldom adapt to features of that environment in the same way.

Question No.6:

According to the passage, one reason that the distribution of blood in the sea snake changes little while the creature remains in the ocean is that

A. the heart of the sea snake tends to be located near the center of its body
B. pressure gradients in the water surrounding the sea snake counter the effects of vertical pressure gradients within its blood vessels
C. the sea snake assumes a vertical posture less frequently than do the terrestrial and the arboreal snake
D. the sea snake often relies on waves of muscle contractions to help move blood from the torso to the head
E. the force of pressure gradients in the water surrounding the sea snake exceeds that of vertical pressure gradients within its circulatory system

Question No.7:

The author suggests that which of the following is a disadvantage that results from the location of a snake's heart in close proximity to its head?

A. A decrease in the efficiency with which the snake regulates the flow of blood to the brain
B. A decrease in the number of orientations in space that a snake can assume without loss of blood flow to the brain
C. A decrease in blood pressure at the snake's midpoint when it is tilted at various angles with its head up
D. An increase in the tendency of blood to pool at the snake's head when the snake is tilted at various angles with its head down
E. An increase in the amount of effort required to distribute blood to and from the snake's tail

Question No.8:

In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with doing which of the following?

A. Explaining adaptations that enable the terrestrial snake to cope with the effects of gravitational pressure on its circulatory system
B. Comparing the circulatory system of the sea snake with that of the terrestrial snake
C. Explaining why the circulatory system of the terrestrial snake is different from that of the sea snake
D. Pointing out features of the terrestrial snake's cardiovascular system that make it superior to that of the sea snake
E. Explaining how the sea snake is able to neutralize the effects of gravitational pressure on its circulatory system

Essay No.3:

Conventional wisdom has it that large deficits in the United States budget cause interest rates to rise. Two main arguments are given for this claim. According to the first, as the deficit increases, the government will borrow more to make up for the ensuing shortage of funds. Consequently, it is argued, if both the total supply of credit (money available for borrowing) and the amount of credit sought by nongovernment borrowers remain relatively stable, as is often supposed, then the price of credit (the interest rate) will increase. That this is so is suggested by the basic economic principle that if supplies of a commodity (here, credit) remain fixed and demand for that commodity increases, its price will also increase. The second argument supposes that the government will tend to finance its deficits by increasing the money supply with insufficient regard for whether there is enough room for economic growth to enable such an increase to occur without causing inflation. It is then argued that financiers will expect the deficit to cause inflation and will raise interest rates, anticipating that because of inflation the money they lend will be worth less when paid back.

Unfortunately for the first argument, it is unreasonable to assume that nongovernment borrowing and the supply of credit will remain relatively stable. Nongovernment borrowing sometimes decreases. When it does, increased government borrowing will not necessarily push up the total demand for credit. Alternatively, when credit availability increases, for example through greater foreign lending to the United States, then interest rates need not rise, even if both private and government borrowing increase.

The second argument is also problematic. Financing the deficit by increasing the money supply should cause inflation only when there is not enough room for economic growth. Currently, there is no reason to expect deficits to cause inflation. However, since many financiers believe that deficits ordinarily create inflation, then admittedly they will be inclined to raise interest rates to offset mistakenly anticipated inflation. This effect, however, is due to ignorance, not to the deficit itself, and could be lessened by educating financiers on this issue.

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Question No.9:

Which of the following best summarizes the central idea of the passage?

A. A decrease in nongovernment borrowing or an increase in the availability of credit can eliminate or lessen the ill effects of increased borrowing by the government.
B. Educating financiers about the true relationship between large federal deficits and high interest rates will make financiers less prone to raise interest rates in response to deficits.
C. There is little support for the widely held belief that large federal deficits will create higher interest rates, as the main arguments given to defend this claim are flawed.
D. When the government borrows money, demand for credit increases, typically creating higher interest rates unless special conditions such as decreased consumer spending arise.
E. Given that most financiers believe in a cause-and-effect relationship between large deficits and high interest rates, it should be expected that financiers will raise interest rates.

Question No.10:

It can be inferred from the passage that proponents of the second argument would most likely agree with which of the following statements?

A. The United States government does not usually care whether or not inflation increases.
B. People in the United States government generally know very little about economics.
C. The United States government is sometimes careless in formulating its economic policies.
D. The United States government sometimes relies too much on the easy availability of foreign credit.
E. The United States government increases the money supply whenever there is enough room for growth to support the increase.

Question No.11:

Which of the following claims concerning the United States government's financing of the deficit does the author make in discussing the second argument?

A. The government will decrease the money supply in times when the government does not have a deficit to finance.
B. The government finances its deficits by increasing the money supply whenever the economy is expanding.
C. As long as the government finances the deficit by borrowing, nongovernment borrowers will pay higher interest rates.
D. The only way for the government to finance its deficits is to increase the money supply without regard for whether such an increase would cause inflation.
E. Inflation should be caused when the government finances the deficit by increasing the money supply only if there is not enough room for economic growth to support the increase.

Question No.12:

The author uses the term "admittedly" (see highlighted text) in order to indicate that

A. the second argument has some truth to it, though not for the reasons usually supposed
B. the author has not been successful in attempting to point out inadequacies in the two arguments
C. the thesis that large deficits directly cause interest rates to rise has strong support after all
D. financiers should admit that they were wrong in thinking that large deficits will cause higher inflation rates
E. financiers generally do not think that the author's criticisms of the second argument are worthy of consideration

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Essay No.4:

Current feminist theory, in validating women's own stories of their experience, has encouraged scholars of women's history to view the use of women's oral narratives as the methodology, next to the use of women's written autobiography, that brings historians closest to the "reality" of women's lives. Such narratives, unlike most standard histories, represent experience from the perspective of women, affirm the importance of women's contributions, and furnish present-day women with historical continuity that is essential to their identity, individually and collectively.

Scholars of women's history should, however, be as cautious about accepting oral narratives at face value as they already are about written memories. Oral narratives are no more likely than are written narratives to provide a disinterested commentary on events or people. Moreover, the stories people tell to explain themselves are shaped by narrative devices and storytelling conventions, as well as by other cultural and historical factors, in ways that the storytellers may be unaware of. The political rhetoric of a particular era, for example, may influence women's interpretations of the significance of their experience. Thus a woman who views the Second World War as pivotal in increasing the social acceptance of women's paid work outside the home may reach that conclusion partly and unwittingly because of wartime rhetoric encouraging a positive view of women's participation in such work.

Question No.13:

The passage is primarily concerned with

A. contrasting the benefits of one methodology with the benefits of another
B. describing the historical origins and inherent drawbacks of a particular methodology
C. discussing the appeal of a particular methodology and some concerns about its use
D. showing that some historians' adoption of a particular methodology has led to criticism of recent historical scholarship
E. analyzing the influence of current feminist views on women's interpretations of their experience

Question No.14:

According to the passage, scholars of women's history should refrain from doing which of the following?

A. Relying on traditional historical sources when women's oral narratives are unavailable
B. Focusing on the influence of political rhetoric on women's perceptions to the exclusion of other equally important factors
C. Attempting to discover the cultural and historical factors that influence the stories women tell
D. Assuming that the conventions of women’s written autobiographies are similar to the conventions of women's oral narratives
E. Accepting women's oral narratives less critically than they accept women's written histories

Question No.15:

According to the passage, each of the following is a difference between women's oral narratives and most standard histories EXCEPT:

A. Women's oral histories validate the significance of women's achievements.
B. Women's oral histories depict experience from the point of view of women.
C. Women's oral histories acknowledge the influence of well-known women.
D. Women's oral histories present today's women with a sense of their historical relationship to women of the past.
E. Women's oral histories are crucial to the collective identity of today's women.

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Essay No.5:

The professionalization of the study of history in the second half of the nineteenth century, including history's transformation from a literary genre to a scientific discipline, had important consequences not only for historians' perceptions of women but also for women as historians. The disappearance of women as objects of historical studies during this period has elements of irony to it. On the one hand, in writing about women, earlier historians had relied not on firsthand sources but rather on secondary sources; the shift to more rigorous research methods required that secondary sources be disregarded. On the other hand, the development of archival research and the critical editing of collections of documents began to reveal significant new historical evidence concerning women, yet this evidence was perceived as substantially irrelevant: historians saw political history as the general framework for historical writing. Because women were seen as belonging to the private rather than to the public sphere, the discovery of documents about them, or by them, did not, by itself, produce history acknowledging the contributions of women. In addition, genres such as biography and memoir, those forms of "particular history" that women had traditionally authored, fell into disrepute. The dividing line between "particular history" and general history was redefined in stronger terms, widening the gulf between amateur and professional practices of historical research.

Question No.16:

The passage is primarily concerned with

A. describing some effects of the professionalization of the study of history on the writing of women's history
B. explaining some reasons for the professionalization of the writing of history
C. discussing the kinds of historical writing traditionally practiced by women
D. contrasting the approach to the writing of history taken by women with the approach taken by men
E. criticizing certain changes that occurred in the writing of history during the second half of the nineteenth century

Question No.17:

Which of the following best describes one of the "elements of irony" referred to in the highlighted text?

A. Although the more scientific-minded historians of the second half of the nineteenth century considered women appropriate subjects for historical writing, earlier historians did not.
B. Although archival research uncovered documentary evidence of women's role in history, historians continued to rely on secondary sources for information about women.
C. Although historians were primarily concerned with writing about the public sphere, they generally relegated women to the private sphere.
D. The scientific approach to history revealed more information about women, but that information was ignored.
E. The professionalization of history, while marginalizing much of women's writing about history, enhanced the importance of women as historical subjects.

Question No.18:

According to the passage, the development of archival research and the critical editing of collections of documents had which of the following effects?

A. Historians increasingly acknowledged women's contributions to history.
B. Historians began to debate whether secondary sources could provide reliable information.
C. Historians began to apply less rigorous scientific research criteria to the study of women's history.
D. More evidence concerning women became available to historical researchers.
E. Women began to study history as professional historians.

Essay No.6:

Many United States companies believe that the rising cost of employees' health care benefits has hurt the country's competitive position in the global market by raising production costs and thus increasing the prices of exported and domestically sold goods. As a result, these companies have shifted health care costs to employees in the form of wage deductions or high deductibles. This strategy, however, has actually hindered companies' competitiveness. For example, cost shifting threatens employees' health because many do not seek preventive screening. Also, labor relations have been damaged: the percentage of strikes in which health benefits were a major issue rose from 18 percent in 1986 to 78 percent in 1989.

Health care costs can be managed more effectively if companies intervene in the supply side of health care delivery just as they do with other key suppliers: strategies used to procure components necessary for production would work in procuring health care. For example, the make/buy decision-- the decision whether to produce or purchase parts used in making a product--can be applied to health care. At one company, for example, employees receive health care at an on-site clinic maintained by the company. The clinic fosters morale, resulting in a low rate of employees leaving the company. Additionally, the company has constrained the growth of health care costs while expanding medical services.

Question No.19:

The passage is primarily concerned with

A. providing support for a traditional theory
B. comparing several explanations for a problem
C. summarizing a well-known research study
D. recommending an alternative approach
E. criticizing the work of a researcher

Question No.20:

The author of the passage asserts which of the following about managing health care costs in an effective manner?

A. Educating employees to use health care wisely is the best way to reduce health care costs.
B. Allowing employees to select health care programs is the most effective means of controlling health care costs.
C. Companies should pass rising health care costs on to employees rather than to consumers of the companies' products.
D. Companies should use strategies in procuring health care similar to those used in procuring components necessary for production.
E. Companies should control health care costs by reducing the extent of medical coverage rather than by shifting costs to employees.

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Question No.21:

Which of the following, if true, would provide the most support for the author's view about intervening on the supply side of health care?

A. Most companies do not have enough employees to make on-site clinics cost-effective.
B. Many companies with on-site clinics offer their employees the option of going outside the company's system to obtain health care.
C. The costs of establishing and running an on-site clinic are demonstrably higher than the costs of paying for health care from an outside provider.
D. Companies with health care clinics find that employees are unwilling to assist in controlling the costs of health care.
E. Employees at companies with on-site clinics seek preventive screening and are thus less likely to delay medical treatment.

Essay No.7:

Dendrochronology, the study of tree-ring records to glean information about the past, is possible because each year a tree adds a new layer of wood between the existing wood and the bark. In temperate and sub polar climates, cells added at the growing season's start are large and thin-walled, but later the new cells that develop are smaller and thick-walled; the growing season is followed by a period of dormancy. When a tree trunk is viewed in cross section, a boundary line is normally visible between the small-celled wood added at the end of the growing season in the previous year and the large-celled spring wood of the following year's growing season. The annual growth pattern appears as a series of larger and larger rings. In wet years rings are broad; during drought years they are narrow, since the trees grow less. Often, ring patterns of dead trees of different, but overlapping, ages can be correlated to provide an extended index of past climate conditions.

However, trees that grew in areas with a steady supply of groundwater show little variation in ring width from year to year; these "complacent" rings tell nothing about changes in climate. And trees in extremely dry regions may go a year or two without adding any rings, thereby introducing uncertainties into the count. Certain species sometimes add more than one ring in a single year, when growth halts temporarily and then starts again.

Question No.22:

The passage suggests which of the following about the ring patterns of two trees that grew in the same area and that were of different, but overlapping, ages?

A. The rings corresponding to the overlapping years would often exhibit similar patterns.
B. The rings corresponding to the years in which only one of the trees was alive would not reliably indicate the climate conditions of those years.
C. The rings corresponding to the overlapping years would exhibit similar patterns only if the trees were of the same species.
D. The rings corresponding to the overlapping years could not be complacent rings.
E. The rings corresponding to the overlapping years would provide a more reliable index of dry climate conditions than of wet conditions.

Question No.23:

In the highlighted text, "uncertainties" refers to

A. dendrochronologists' failure to consider the prevalence of erratic weather patterns
B. inconsistencies introduced because of changes in methodology
C. some tree species' tendency to deviate from the norm
D. the lack of detectable variation in trees with complacent rings
E. the lack of perfect correlation between the number of a tree's rings and its age

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Question No.24:

The passage is primarily concerned with

A. evaluating the effect of climate on the growth of trees of different species
B. questioning the validity of a method used to study tree-ring records
C. explaining how climatic conditions can be deduced from tree-ring patterns
D. outlining the relation between tree size and cell structure within the tree
E. tracing the development of a scientific method of analyzing tree-ring patterns

Essay No.8:

What kinds of property rights apply to Algonquian family hunting territories, and how did they come to be? The dominant view in recent decades has been that family hunting territories, like other forms of private landownership, were not found among Algonquians (a group of North American Indian tribes) before contact with Europeans but are the result of changes in Algonquian society brought about by the European-Algonquian fur trade, in combination with other factors such as ecological changes and consequent shifts in wildlife harvesting patterns. Another view claims that Algonquian family hunting territories predate contact with Europeans and are forms of private landownership by individuals and families. More recent fieldwork, however, has shown that individual and family rights to hunting territories form part of a larger land-use system of multifamilial hunting groups, that rights to hunting territories at this larger community level take precedence over those at the individual or family level, and that this system reflects a concept of spiritual and social reciprocity that conflicts with European concepts of private property. In short, there are now strong reasons to think that it was erroneous to claim that Algonquian family hunting territories ever were, or were becoming, a kind of private property system.

Question No.25:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. provide an explanation for an unexpected phenomenon
B. suggest that a particular question has yet to be answered
C. present a new perspective on an issue
D. defend a traditional view from attack
E. reconcile opposing sides of an argument

Question No.26:

It can be inferred from the passage that proponents of the view mentioned in the first highlighted text believe which of the following about the origin of Algonquian family hunting territories?

A. They evolved from multifamilial hunting territories.
B. They are an outgrowth of reciprocal land-use practices.
C. They are based on certain spiritual beliefs.
D. They developed as a result of contact with Europeans.
E. They developed as a result of trade with non-Algonquian Indian tribes.

Question No.27:

According to the passage, proponents of the view mentioned in the first highlighted portion of text and proponents of the view mentioned in the second highlighted portion of text both believe which of the following about Algonquian family hunting territories?

A. They are a form of private landownership.
B. They are a form of community, rather than individual, landownership.
C. They were a form of private landownership prior to contact with Europeans.
D. They became a form of private landownership due to contact with Europeans.
E. They have replaced reciprocal practices relating to land use in Algonquian society.

Essay No.9:

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

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

Question No.28:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

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

Question No.29:

The passage suggests that, compared with Pleistocene carnivores in other areas, Pleistocene carnivores in the La Brea area

A. included the same species, in approximately the same proportions
B. had a similar frequency of tooth fractures
C. populated the La Brea area more densely
D. consumed their prey more thoroughly
E. found it harder to obtain sufficient prey

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Question No.30:

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

A. during periods in which more prey were available
B. at sites distant from the La Brea area
C. in older individual carnivores
D. in species that were not preserved as fossils
E. in species that regularly stole carcasses from other species

Essay No.10:

The modern multinational corporation is described as having originated when the owner-managers of nineteenth-century British firms carrying on international trade were replaced by teams of salaried managers organized into hierarchies. Increases in the volume of transactions in such firms are commonly believed to have necessitated this structural change. Nineteenth-century inventions like the steamship and the telegraph, by facilitating coordination of managerial activities, are described as key factors. Sixteenth- and seventeenth-century chartered trading companies, despite the international scope of their activities, are usually considered irrelevant to this discussion: the volume of their transactions is assumed to have been too low and the communications and transport of their day too primitive to make comparisons with modern multinationals interesting.

In reality, however, early trading companies successfully purchased and outfitted ships, built and operated offices and warehouses, manufactured trade goods for use abroad, maintained trading posts and production facilities overseas, procured goods for import, and sold those goods both a t home and in other countries. The large volume of transactions associated with these activities seems to have necessitated hierarchical management structures well before the advent of modern communications and transportation. For example, in the Hudson's Bay Company, each far-flung trading outpost was managed by a salaried agent, who carried out the trade with the Native Americans, managed day-to-day operations, and oversaw the post's workers and servants. One chief agent, answerable to the Court of Directors in London through the correspondence committee, was appointed with control over all of the agents on the bay.

The early trading companies did differ strikingly from modern multinationals in many respects. They depended heavily on the national governments of their home countries and thus characteristically acted abroad to promote national interests. Their top managers were typically owners with a substantial minority share, whereas senior managers' holdings in modern multinationals are usually insignificant. They operated in a preindustrial world, grafting a system of capitalist international trade onto a premodern system of artisan and peasant production. Despite these differences, however, early trading companies organized effectively in remarkably modern ways and merit further study as analogues of more modern structures.

Question No.31:

The author's main point is that

A. modern multinationals originated in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries with the establishment of chartered trading companies
B. the success of early chartered trading companies, like that of modern multinationals, depended primarily on their ability to carry out complex operations
C. early chartered trading companies should be more seriously considered by scholars studying the origins of modern multinationals
D. scholars are quite mistaken concerning the origins of modern multinationals
E. the management structures of early chartered trading companies are fundamentally the same as those of modern multinationals

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Question No.32:

With which of the following generalizations regarding management structures would the author of the passage most probably agree?

A. Hierarchical management structures are the most efficient management structures possible in a modern context.
B. Firms that routinely have a high volume of business transactions find it necessary to adopt hierarchical management structures.
C. Hierarchical management structures cannot be successfully implemented without modern communications and transportation.
D. Modern multinational firms with a relatively small volume of business transactions usually do not have hierarchically organized management structures.
E. Companies that adopt hierarchical management structures usually do so in order to facilitate expansion into foreign trade.

Question No.33:

The passage suggests that modern multinationals differ from early chartered trading companies in that

A. the top managers of modern multinationals own stock in their own companies rather than simply receiving a salary
B. modern multinationals depend on a system of capitalist international trade rather than on less modern trading systems
C. modern multinationals have operations in a number of different foreign countries rather than merely in one or two
D. the operations of modern multinationals are highly profitable despite the more stringent environmental and safety regulations of modern governments
E. the overseas operations of modern multinationals are not governed by the national interests of their home countries

Question No.34:

According to the passage, early chartered trading companies are usually described as

A. irrelevant to a discussion of the origins of the modern multinational corporation
B. interesting but ultimately too unusual to be good subjects for economic study
C. analogues of nineteenth-century British trading firms
D. rudimentary and very early forms of the modern multinational corporation
E. important national institutions because they existed to further the political aims of the governments of their home countries

Essay No.11:

More selective than most chemical pesticides in that they ordinarily destroy only unwanted species, biocontrol agents (such as insects, fungi, and viruses) eat, infect, or parasitize targeted plant or animal pests. However, biocontrol agents can negatively affect nontarget species by, for example, competing with them for resources: a biocontrol agent might reduce the benefits conferred by a desirable animal species by consuming a plant on which the animal prefers to lay its eggs. Another example of indirect negative consequences occurred in England when a virus introduced to control rabbits reduced the amount of open ground (because large rabbit populations reduce the ground cover), in turn reducing underground ant nests and triggering the extinction of a blue butterfly that had depended on the nests to shelter its offspring. The paucity of known extinctions or disruptions resulting from indirect interactions may reflect not the infrequency of such mishaps but rather the failure to look for or to detect them: most organisms likely to be adversely affected by indirect interactions are of little or no known commercial value and the events linking a biocontrol agent with an adverse effect are often unclear. Moreover, determining the potential risks of biocontrol agents before they are used is difficult, especially when a nonnative agent is introduced, because, unlike a chemical pesticide, a biocontrol agent may adapt in unpredictable ways so that it can feed on or otherwise harm new hosts.

Question No.35:

The passage is primarily concerned with

A. explaining why until recently scientists failed to recognize the risks presented by biocontrol agents
B. emphasizing that biocontrol agents and chemical pesticides have more similarities than differences
C. suggesting that only certain biocontrol agents should be used to control plant or animal pests
D. arguing that biocontrol agents involve risks, some of which may not be readily discerned
E. suggesting that mishaps involving biocontrol agents are relatively commonplace

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Question No.36:

According to the passage, which of the following is a concern that arises with biocontrol agents but not with chemical pesticides?

A. Biocontrol agents are likely to destroy desirable species as well as undesirable ones.
B. Biocontrol agents are likely to have indirect as well as direct adverse effects on nontarget species.
C. Biocontrol agents may change in unforeseen ways and thus be able to damage new hosts.
D. Biocontrol agents may be ineffective in destroying targeted species.
E. Biocontrol agents may be effective for only a short period of time.

Question No.37:

The passage suggests which of the following about the blue butterfly mentioned in the highlighted text?

A. The blue butterfly's survival was indirectly dependent on sustaining a rabbit population of a particular size.
B. The blue butterfly's survival was indirectly dependent on sustaining large amounts of vegetation in its habitat.
C. The blue butterfly's survival was threatened when the ants began preying on its offspring.
D. The blue butterfly was infected by the virus that had been intended to control rabbit populations.
E. The blue butterfly was adversely affected by a biocontrol agent that competed with it for resources.

Essay No.12:

Ethnohistoric documents from sixteenth-century Mexico suggesting that weaving and cooking were the most common productive activities for Aztec women may lead modern historians to underestimate the value of women's contributions to Aztec society. Since weaving and cooking occurred mostly (but not entirely) in a domestic setting, modern historians are likely to apply to the Aztec culture the modern Western distinction between "private" and "public" production. Thus, the ethnohistoric record conspires with Western culture to foster the view that women's production was not central to the demographic, economic, and political structures in sixteenth-century Mexico.

A closer examination of Aztec culture indicates that treating Aztec women's production in Mexico in such a manner would be a mistake. Even if the products of women's labor did not circulate beyond the household, such products were essential to population growth. Researchers document a tenfold increase in the population of the valley of Mexico during the previous four centuries, an increase that was crucial to the developing Aztec political economy. Population growth--which could not have occurred in the absence of successful household economy, in which women's work was essential-- made possible the large-scale development of labor-intensive chinampa (ridged-field) agriculture in the southern valley of Mexico which, in turn, supported urbanization and political centralization in the Aztec capital.

But the products of women's labor did in fact circulate beyond the household. Aztec women wove cloth, and cloth circulated through the market system, the tribute system, and the redistributive economy of the palaces. Cotton mantles served as a unit of currency in the regional market system. Quantities of woven mantles, loincloths, blouses, and skirts were paid as tribute to local lords and to imperial tax stewards and were distributed to ritual and administrative personnel, craft specialists, warriors, and other faithful servants of the state. In addition, woven articles of clothing served as markers of social status and clothing fulfilled a symbolic function in political negotiation. The cloth that was the product of women's work thus was crucial as a primary means of organizing the flow of goods and services that sustained the Aztec state.

Question No.38:

The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the documents mentioned in the first sentence of the passage?

A. They contain misleading information about the kinds of productive activities Aztec women engaged in.
B. They overlook certain crucial activities performed by women in Aztec society.
C. They provide useful information about the way that Aztec society viewed women.
D. They are of limited value because they were heavily influenced by the bias of those who recorded them.
E. They contain information that is likely to be misinterpreted by modern-day readers.

Question No.39:

According to the passage, Aztec women's cloth production enabled Aztec society to do which of the following?

A. Expand women's role in agriculture
B. Organize the flow of goods and services
C. Develop self-contained communities
D. Hire agricultural laborers from outside the society
E. Establish a higher standard of living than neighboring cultures

Question No.40:

Which of the following best describes the function of the third paragraph of the passage?

A. It attempts to reconcile conflicting views presented in the previous paragraphs.
B. It presents evidence intended to undermine the argument presented in the second paragraph.
C. It provides examples that support the position taken in the first sentence of the second paragraph.
D. It describes the contents of the documents mentioned in the first paragraph.
E. It suggests that a distinction noted in the first paragraph is valid.

Question No.41:

The passage is primarily concerned with

A. using modern understanding of cultural bias to challenge ethnohistoric documents
B. evaluating competing descriptions of women's roles in Aztec society
C. comparing the influence of gender on women's roles in Aztec society and in modern society
D. remedying a potential misconception about the significance of women's roles in Aztec society
E. applying new evidence in a reevaluation of ethnohistoric documents

Essay No.13:

Solar ponds are bodies of water in which circulation is incomplete and there is a very high salt concentration that increases with depth. This vertical change in salinity serves to trap heat because concentrated brine in the lowest water level acts as a collector and storage area for solar heat, while the less saline, lighter water at the upper levels provides insulation. Heat is thus retained in the depths.

An artificial pond of this type has been constructed on the western shore of the Dead Sea in Israel in order to test its suitability as a source of low-grade heat for conversion into electricity. An immediate threat to the success of the venture was the growth of algae. Water in solar ponds must be kept maximally transparent to allow penetration of light to the deep storage area. Therefore, any particles of matter in the water, such as algae cells, that scatter or absorb light will interfere with the collection of heat.

One proposed method of controlling the algae was the application of an algicide. However, the Dead Sea is a closed body of water without any outlet and as such is very easily contaminated. Extensive use of chemicals in numerous future full-scale solar ponds would lead to such contamination of the Dead Sea, which now enjoys a lucrative tourist trade.

A recent experiment has supplied a more promising method for controlling the algae. To repress the algae cells' capacity for accommodating themselves to environmental changes, the water in the solar pond was first made more saline through evaporation and then diluted by a rapid inflow of fresh water. This shock reduced the cells' ability to regulate the movement of water through their membranes. They rapidly absorbed water, resulting in distortions of shape, increase in volume, and impairment to motility. Their buoyancy adversely affected, the cells sank to the bottom of the pond, where they encountered the hot waters of the storage layer and were destroyed. This method allows for effective control of nuisance algae while leaving solar ponds as one of the cleanest technologies providing energy for human use.

Question No.42:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. discuss ways of solving a problem that threatens to limit the usefulness of an energy source
B. explain the mechanisms by which solar heat may be converted into energy
C. detail the processes by which algae cells colonize highly saline bodies of water
D. report the results of an experiment designed to clean contaminated bodies of water
E. describe the unique properties of a solar pond on the edge of the Dead Sea

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Question No.43:

It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is true about the salinity and temperatures of the highest and lowest water layers in a typical solar pond?

A. The bottom layer is both highly saline and quite hot, while the top layer is less saline and cooler.
B. The two layers have similar salinity levels, but the bottom layer is hotter than the top.
C. There is no way to predict the salinity and temperature of the different water layers in different solar ponds.
D. The bottom layer is less saline and quite hot, while the top layer is more saline and cooler.
E. The top layer has both higher salinity and higher temperatures than the bottom layer.

Question No.44:

According to the passage, the growth of algae was considered a threat to the success of the artificial pond near the Dead Sea because the algae

A. produce excess oxygen that lowers the water temperature in the pond
B. restrict the circulation of water within the pond
C. enable heat to escape through the upper level of the pond
D. prevent light from penetrating to the lowest levels of the pond
E. prevent accurate measurement of the heat collected in the pond

Question No.45:

Which of the following, if true, would seriously undermine the validity of the conclusions drawn from the experiment described in the last paragraph of the passage?

A. The algae cells that sank to the bottom of the pond were destroyed only after a time lag of twenty-four hours.
B. The lateral motility of the algae cells that sank to the bottom of the pond was not impaired.
C. The water with which the artificial solar pond was diluted contained microorganisms that kill algae.
D. The algae cells that sank to the bottom of the pond were actually killed by the rapid change in pressure.
E. The higher salinity brought about through evaporation increased the transparency of the upper levels of water in the pond.

Essay No.14:

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

Question No.46:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

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

Question No.47:

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

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

Question No.48:

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

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

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Essay No.15:

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

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

Question No.49:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. point out contradictions in a new management system
B. compare and contrast the objectives of various management systems
C. identify the organizational features shared by various management systems
D. explain the relationship of a particular management system to certain other management systems
E. explain the advantages of a particular management system over certain other management systems

Question No.50:

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

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

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Question No.51:

According to the passage, the rationalist and human relations schools of management are alike in that they

A. are primarily interested in increasing profits
B. place little emphasis on issues of organizational structure
C. use statistical sampling techniques to increase profitability
D. are unlikely to lower prices in order to increase profitability
E. focus chiefly on setting and attaining long-term objectives

Essay No.16:

The United States hospital industry is an unusual market in that nonprofit and for-profit producers exist simultaneously. Theoretical literature offers conflicting views on whether non profit hospitals are less financially efficient. Theory suggests that nonprofit hospitals are so much more interested in offering high-quality service than in making money that they frequently input more resources to provide the same output of service as for-profit hospitals. This priority might also often lead them to be less vigilant in streamlining their services--eliminating duplication between departments, for instance. Conversely, while profit motive is thought to encourage for-profit hospitals to attain efficient production, most theorists admit that obstacles to that efficiency remain. For-profit hospital managers, for example, generally work independently of hospital owners and thus may not always make maximum financial efficiency their highest priority. The literature also suggests that widespread adoption of third-party payment systems may eventually eliminate any such potential differences between the two kinds of hospitals.

The same literature offers similarly conflicting views of the efficiency of nonprofit hospitals from a social welfare perspective. Newhouse (1970) contends that nonprofit hospital managers unnecessarily expand the quality and quantity of hospital care beyond the actual needs of the community, while Weisbrod (1975) argues that nonprofit firms--hospitals included--contribute efficiently to community welfare by providing public services that might be inadequately provided by government alone.

Question No.52:

Which of the following best describes the overall content of the second paragraph of the passage?

A. It describes views concerning a particular aspect of one of the types of hospitals discussed earlier.
B. It describes an additional benefit of one of the types of hospitals discussed earlier.
C. It offers a potential solution to a problem inherent in the structure of the United States hospital industry.
D. It provides an additional contrast between the two types of hospitals discussed earlier.
E. It describes one of the consequences of the character of the United States hospital market.

Question No.53:

According to the passage, Newhouse's view of the social welfare efficiency of nonprofit hospitals differs from Weisbrod's view in that Newhouse

A. contends that government already provides most of the services that communities need
B. argues that for-profit hospitals are better at meeting actual community needs than are non profit hospitals
C. argues that non profit hospitals are likely to spend more to provide services that the community requires than for-profit hospitals are likely to spend
D. argues that nonprofit hospitals ought to expand the services they provide to meet the community's demands
E. believes that the level of care provided by nonprofit hospitals is inappropriate, given the community's requirements

Question No.54:

The passage suggests which of the following about the managers mentioned in the highlighted text?

A. They have generally been motivated to streamline hospital services as a result of direct intervention by hospital owners.
B. They are more likely than managers of nonprofit hospitals to use unnecessary amounts of resources to provide services.
C. Their most important self-acknowledged goal is to achieve maximum financial efficiency so that hospitals show a profit.
D. Their decisions regarding services provided by their hospitals may not reflect hospital owners' priorities.
E. They do not place a high priority on maximizing profits, despite their desire to achieve efficiency.

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Essay No.17:

Although the industrial union organizations that emerged under the banner of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) in the 1930s and 1940s embraced the principles of non discrimination and inclusion, the role of women within unions reflected the prevailing gender ideology of the period. Elizabeth Faue's study of the labor movement in Minneapolis argues that women were marginalized by union bureaucratization and by the separation of unions from the community politics from which industrial unionism had emerged. Faue stresses the importance of women's contribution to the development of unions at the community level, contributions that made women's ultimate fate within the city's labor movement all the more poignant: as unions reached the peak of their strength in the 1940s, the community base that had made their success possible and to which women's contributions were so vital became increasingly irrelevant to unions' institutional life.

In her study of CIO industrial unions from the 1930s to the 1970s, Nancy F. Gabin also acknowledges the pervasive male domination in the unions, but maintains that women workers were able to create a political space within some unions to advance their interests as women. Gabin shows that, despite the unions' tendency to marginalize women's issues, working women's demands were a constant undercurrent within the union, and she stresses the links between the unions' women activists and the wave of feminism that emerged in the 1960s.

Question No.55:

According to the passage, Faue's study and Gabin's study agree in that both

A. attribute the inclusion of women in unions to the policies of the CIO
B. emphasize the importance of unions at the community level
C. argue that women played important roles in the establishment of industrial union organizations
D. suggest that women in industrial union organizations played a subordinate role
E. suggest that the interests of women workers were incompatible with those of unions in general

Question No.56:

Which of the following can be inferred regarding the "gender ideology" mentioned in the highlighted text?

A. It prevented women from making significant contributions to the establishment of industrial unions.
B. It resulted from the marginalization of women in industrial unions.
C. It had a significant effect on the advancement of women's issues within industrial unions.
D. Its primary tenets were non discrimination and inclusion.
E. Its effects were mitigated by the growth of industrial unions.

Question No.57:

The author of the passage is primarily concerned with

A. presenting two views
B. reconciling two antithetical claims
C. assessing conflicting evidence
D. weakening a generally accepted argument
E. tracing the development of an ideology

Essay No.18:

The view has prevailed for the better part of the twentieth century that small firms do not perform an important role in Western economies. Official policies in many countries have favored large units of production because there were strong reasons to believe that large firms were superior to small firms in virtually every aspect of economic performance--productivity, technological progress, and job security and compensation. However, in the 1970s, evidence began to suggest that small firms in some countries were outperforming their larger counterparts. Perhaps the best example of this trend was in the steel industry, where new firms entered the market in the form of "mini-mills," and small- firm employment expanded, while many large companies shut down plants and reduced employment. Although no systematic evidence exists to determine unequivocally whether smaller units of production are as efficient as large firms or are, in fact, more efficient, some researchers have concluded that the accumulated evidence to date indicates that small firms are at least not burdened with an inherent size disadvantage.

Thus, an alternative view has emerged in the economics literature, arguing that small firms make several important contributions to industrial markets. First, small firms are often the source of the kind of innovative activity that leads to technological change. Small firms generate market turbulence that creates additional dimensions of competition, and they also promote international competition through newly created niches. Finally, small firms in recent years have generated the preponderant share of new jobs.

However, empirical knowledge about the relative roles of large and small firms is generally based upon anecdotal evidence and case studies, and such evidence has proved inadequate to answer major questions concerning the role of small firms across various industries and nations. An additional difficulty is that it is not obvious what criteria one should use to distinguish small firms from large ones. While a "small firm" is often defined as an enterprise with fewer than 500 employees, research studies of small firms use a wide variety of definitions.

Question No.58:

The passage is primarily concerned with

A. dismissing a challenge to a traditional viewpoint
B. suggesting a new solution to a long-standing problem
C. resolving a conflict between two competing viewpoints
D. discussing the emergence of an alternative viewpoint
E. defending an alternative viewpoint against possible counterevidence

Question No.59:

The passage suggests which of the following about the empirical study of small firms' role?

A. Anecdotal evidence does not support the theory that small firms' role is significant.
B. Degrees of market turbulence are the primary indicator of small firms' role.
C. An examination of new niches created by small firms has provided important data for the analysis of such firms' role.
D. Case studies have provided reliable evidence to answer major questions concerning small firms' role.
E. A more precise definition of the term "small firm" is crucial to making a conclusive analysis about small firms' role.

Question No.60:

Which of the following best describes the organization of the first paragraph of the passage?

A. A viewpoint is introduced, counterevidence is presented, and a new perspective is suggested.
B. Opposing viewpoints are discussed, and evidence is provided that refutes both of those viewpoints.
C. A hypothesis is described, supported with specific evidence, and then reaffirmed.
D. An alternative viewpoint is presented, criticized, and dismissed in light of new evidence.
E. Opposing viewpoints are presented, discussed, and then found to be more similar than previously supposed.

Question No.61:

According to the passage, an important contribution of small firms to industrial markets is that small firms

A. operate more efficiently than large firms
B. offer high job security and compensation
C. cause international competition to decrease
D. help prevent market turbulence from affecting competition
E. frequently undertake activities that result in technological change

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Essay No.19:

The storms most studied by climatologists have been those that are most easily understood by taking atmospheric measurements. Hurricanes and tornadoes, for example, are spatially confined, the forces that drive them are highly concentrated, and they have distinctive forms and readily quantifiable characteristics. Consequently, data about them are abundant, and their behavior is relatively well understood, although still difficult to predict.

Hurricanes and tornadoes are also studied because they are highly destructive storms, and knowledge about their behavior can help minimize injury to people and property. But other equally destructive storms have not been so thoroughly researched, perhaps because they are more difficult to study. A primary example is the northeaster, a type of coastal storm that causes significant damage along the eastern coast of North America. Northeasters, whose diffuse nature makes them difficult to categorize, are relatively weak low-pressure systems with winds that rarely acquire the strength of even the smallest hurricane. Although northeasters are perceived to be less destructive than other storms, the high waves associated with strong northeasters can cause damage comparable to that of a hurricane, because they can affect stretches of coast more than 1,500 kilometers long, whereas hurricanes typically threaten a relatively small ribbon of coastline—roughly 100 to 150 kilometers.

Question No.62:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. evaluate the relative amounts of damage caused by different storm types
B. describe the difficulties of classifying destructive storms by type
C. examine the relationship between wave height and the destructive potential of storms
D. discuss a theory that explains the origins of violent storms
E. discuss reasons why certain types of storms receive more study than others

Question No.63:

According to the passage, which of the following is true of northeasters?

A. They have only recently been identified as a distinct storm type.
B. They are more destructive than tornadoes.
C. They are low-pressure systems.
D. They affect a relatively small segment of the eastern coast of North America.
E. Their winds are typically as strong as those of small hurricanes.

Question No.64:

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about storms that lend themselves to atmospheric measurements?

A. They are more likely than other storms to be studied by climatologists.
B. They are likely to be less highly concentrated than are other storms.
C. They are likely to be more difficult to predict than are other storms.
D. They occur less frequently along the eastern coast of North America than in other areas.
E. They tend to affect larger areas than do other storms.

Essay No.20:

The identification of femininity with morality and a belief in the innate moral superiority of women were fundamental to the cult of female domesticity in the nineteenth-century United States. Ironically, this ideology of female benevolence empowered women in the realm of social activism, enabling them to escape the confines of their traditional domestic spheres and to enter prisons, hospitals, battlefields, and slums. By following this path, some women came to wield considerable authority in the distribution of resources and services in their communities.

The sentimentalized concept of female benevolence bore little resemblance to women's actual work, which was decidedly unsentimental and businesslike, in that it involved chartering societies, raising money, and paying salaries. Moreover, in the face of legal limitations on their right to control money and property, women had to find ingenious legal ways to run and finance organized philanthropy. In contrast to the day-to-day reality of this work, the idealized image of female benevolence lent a sentimental and gracious aura of altruism to the very real authority and privilege that some women commanded--which explains why some women activists clung tenaciously to this ideology. But clinging to this ideology also prevented these women from even attempting to gain true political power because it implied a moral purity that precluded participation in the messy world of partisan politics.

Question No.65:

According to the passage, the ideology of female benevolence was consistent with women taking part in each of the following spheres of activity EXCEPT

A. organized philanthropy
B. domestic life
C. electoral politics
D. fund-raising for worthy causes
E. social work

Question No.66:

Information in the passage suggests that the author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements concerning the cult of female domesticity?

A. The cult of female domesticity developed independently of the concept of female benevolence.
B. The cult of female domesticity was incompatible with women's participation in social activism.
C. The cult of female domesticity incorporated ideological elements that actually helped some women to escape from their traditional domestic roles.
D. The original motivation behind the promotion of the cult of female domesticity was to exclude women from partisan politics.
E. The growth of organized philanthropy in the nineteenth-century United States is ultimately attributable to the cult of female domesticity.

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Question No.67:

Which of the following best summarizes the main point of the passage?

A. The identification of femininity with morality promoted the notion of women's moral purity while excluding women from positions of authority in their communities.
B. The belief in women's innate moral superiority allowed women to exercise political power without participating in partisan politics.
C. The cult of female domesticity helped some women to gain power and privilege but kept most women confined to the domestic sphere.
D. The ideology of female benevolence empowered women in the realm of social activism but placed limits on their direct political power.
E. The idealization of female altruism enabled women to engage in philanthropic activities but prevented them from managing money and property.

Essay No.21:

After the Second World War, unionism in the Japanese auto industry was company-based, with separate unions in each auto company. Most company unions played no independent role in bargaining shop-floor issues or pressing autoworkers' grievances. In a 1981 survey, for example, fewer than 1 percent of workers said they sought union assistance for work-related problems, while 43 percent said they turned to management instead. There was little to distinguish the two in any case: most union officers were foremen or middle-level managers, and the union's role was primarily one of passive support for company goals. Conflict occasionally disrupted this cooperative relationship--one company union's opposition to the productivity campaigns of the early 1980s has been cited as such a case. In 1986, however, a caucus led by the Foreman's Association forced the union's leadership out of office and returned the union's policy to one of passive cooperation. In the United States, the potential for such company unionism grew after 1979, but it had difficulty taking hold in the auto industry, where a single union represented workers from all companies, particularly since federal law prohibited foremen from joining or leading industrial unions.

The Japanese model was often invoked as one in which authority decentralized to the shop floor empowered production workers to make key decisions. What these claims failed to recognize was that the actual delegation of authority was to the foreman, not the workers. The foreman exercised discretion over job assignments, training, transfers, and promotions; worker initiative was limited to suggestions that fine-tuned a management-controlled production process. Rather than being proactive, Japanese workers were forced to be reactive, the range of their responsibilities being far wider than their span of control. For example, the founder of one production system, Taichi Ohno, routinely gave department managers only 90 percent of the resources needed for production. As soon as workers could meet production goals without working overtime, 10 percent of remaining resources would be removed. Because the "OH! NO!" system continually pushed the production process to the verge of breakdown in an effort to find the minimum resource requirement, critics described it as "management by stress."

Question No.68:

The passage is primarily concerned with

A. contrasting the role of unions in the Japanese auto industry with the role of unions in the United States auto industry after the Second World War
B. describing unionism and the situation of workers in the Japanese auto industry after the Second World War
C. providing examples of grievances of Japanese auto workers against the auto industry after the Second World War
D. correcting a misconception about the role of the foreman in the Japanese auto industry's union system after the Second World War
E. reasserting the traditional view of the company's role in Japanese auto workers' unions after the Second World War

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Question No.69:

According to the passage, a foreman in a United States auto company differed from a foreman in a Japanese auto company in that the foreman in the United States would

A. not have been a member of an auto workers' union
B. have been unlikely to support the goals of company management
C. have been able to control production processes to a large extent
D. have experienced greater stress
E. have experienced less conflict with workers

Question No.70:

The author of the passage mentions the "OH! NO!" system primarily in order to

A. indicate a way in which the United States industry has become more like the Japanese auto industry
B. challenge a particular misconception about worker empowerment in the Japanese auto industry
C. illustrate the kinds of problem-solving techniques encouraged by company unions in Japan
D. suggest an effective way of minimizing production costs in auto manufacturing
E. provide an example of the responsibilities assumed by a foreman in the Japanese auto industry

Question No.71:

It can be inferred that the author of the passage sees which of the following as the primary advantage to companies in implementing the "OH! NO!" system?

A. It permitted the foreman to take initiative.
B. It minimized the effort required to produce automobiles.
C. It ensured that production costs would be as low as possible.
D. It allowed the foreman to control the production process.
E. It required considerable worker empowerment to achieve managers' goals.

Essay No.22:

Planter-legislators of the post-Civil War southern United States enacted crop lien laws stipulating that those who advanced cash or supplies necessary to plant a crop would receive, as security, a claim, or lien, on the crop produced. In doing so, planters, most of whom were former slaveholders, sought access to credit from merchants and control over nominally free laborers--former slaves freed by the victory of the northern Union over the southern Confederacy in the United States Civil War. They hoped to reassure merchants that despite the emancipation of the slaves, planters would produce crops and pay debts. Planters planned to use their supply credit to control their workers, former slaves who were without money to rent land or buy supplies. Planters imagined continuation of the pre-Civil War economic hierarchy: merchants supplying landlords, landlords supplying laborers, and laborers producing crops from which their scant wages and planters' profits would come, allowing planters to repay advances. Lien laws frequently had unintended consequences, however, thwarting the planter fantasy of mastery without slavery. The newly freed workers, seeking to become self- employed tenant farmers rather than wage laborers, made direct arrangements with merchants for supplies. Lien laws, the centerpiece of a system designed to create a dependent labor force, became the means for workers, with alternative means of supply advances, to escape that dependence.

Question No.72:

Which of the following best expresses the central idea of the passage?

A. Planters in the post-Civil War southern United States sought to reinstate the institution of slavery.
B. Through their decisions regarding supply credit, merchants controlled post-Civil War agriculture.
C. Lien laws helped to defeat the purpose for which they were originally created.
D. Although slavery had ended, the economic hierarchy changed little in the post-Civil War southern United States.
E. Newly freed workers enacted lien laws to hasten the downfall of the plantation economy.

Question No.73:

According to the passage, each of the following was a reason planters supported crop lien laws EXCEPT:

A. Planters believed that lien laws would allow them to expand their landholdings.
B. Planters expected that lien laws would give them control over former slaves.
C. Planters anticipated that lien laws would help them retain access to merchant credit.
D. Planters intended to use lien laws to create a dependent labor force.
E. Planters saw lien laws as a way to maintain their traditional economic status.

Question No.74:

The passage suggests which of the following about merchants in the post-Civil War southern United States?

A. They sought to preserve pre-Civil War social conditions.
B. Their numbers in the legislatures had been diminished.
C. Their businesses had suffered from a loss of collateral.
D. They were willing to make business arrangements with former slaves.
E. Their profits had declined because planters defaulted on debts for supply advances.

Essay No.23:

Over the last 150 years, large stretches of salmon habitat have been eliminated by human activity: mining, livestock grazing, timber harvesting, and agriculture as well as recreational and urban development. The numerical effect is obvious: there are fewer salmon in degraded regions than in pristine ones; however, habitat loss also has the potential to reduce genetic diversity. This is most evident in cases where it results in the extinction of entire salmon populations. Indeed, most analysts believe that some kind of environmental degradation underlies the demise of many extinct salmon populations. Although some rivers have been recolonized, the unique genes of the original populations have been lost.

Large-scale disturbances in one locale also have the potential to alter the genetic structure of populations in neighboring areas, even if those areas have pristine habitats. Why? Although the homing instinct of salmon to their natal stream is strong, a fraction of the fish returning from the sea (rarely more than 15 percent) stray and spawn in nearby streams. Low levels of straying are crucial, since the process provides a source of novel genes and a mechanism by which a location can be repopulated should the fish there disappear. Yet high rates of straying can be problematic because misdirected fish may interbreed with the existing stock to such a degree that any local adaptations that are present become diluted. Straying rates remain relatively low when environmental conditions are stable, but can increase dramatically when streams suffer severe disturbance. The 1980 volcanic eruption of Mount Saint Helens, for example, sent mud and debris into several tributaries of the Columbia River. For the next couple of years, steelhead trout (a species included among the salmonids) returning from the sea to spawn were forced to find alternative streams. As a consequence, their rates of straying, initially 16 percent, rose to more than 40 percent overall.

Although no one has quantified changes in the rate of straying as a result of the disturbances caused by humans, there is no reason to suspect that the effect would be qualitatively different than what was seen in the aftermath of the Mount Saint Helens eruption. Such a dramatic increase in straying from damaged areas to more pristine streams results in substantial gene flow, which can in turn lower the overall fitness of subsequent generations.

Question No.75:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. argue against a conventional explanation for the extinction of certain salmon populations and suggest an alternative
B. correct a common misunderstanding about the behavior of salmon in response to environmental degradation caused by human activity
C. compare the effects of human activity on salmon populations with the effects of natural disturbances on salmon populations
D. differentiate the particular effects of various human activities on salmon habitats
E. describe how environmental degradation can cause changes in salmon populations that extend beyond a numerical reduction

Question No.76:

It can be inferred from the passage that the occasional failure of some salmon to return to their natal streams in order to spawn provides a mechanism by which

A. pristine streams that are near polluted streams become polluted themselves
B. the particular adaptations of a polluted stream's salmon population can be preserved without dilution
C. the number of salmon in pristine habitats decreases relative to the number in polluted streams
D. an environmentally degraded stream could be recolonized by new salmon populations should the stream recover
E. the extinction of the salmon populations that spawn in polluted streams is accelerated

Question No.77:

According to the passage, human activity has had which of the following effects on salmon populations?

A. An increase in the size of salmon populations in some previously polluted rivers
B. A decline in the number of salmon in some rivers
C. A decrease in the number straying salmon in some rivers
D. A decrease in the gene flow between salmon populations that spawn in polluted streams and populations that spawn in pristine streams
E. A decline in the vulnerability of some salmon populations to the effects of naturally occurring habitat destruction

Question No.78:

The author mentions the "aftermath of the Mount Saint Helens eruption" most likely in order to

A. provide an example of the process that allows the repopulation of rivers whose indigenous salmon population has become extinct
B. indicate the extent to which the disturbance of salmon habitat by human activity in one stream might affect the genetic structure of salmon populations elsewhere
C. provide a standard of comparison against which the impact of human activity on the gene flow among salmon populations should be measured
D. show how salmons' homing instinct can be impaired as a result of severe environmental degradation of their natal streams
E. show why straying rates in salmon populations remain generally low except when spawning streams suffer severe environmental disturbance

Essay No.24:

In corporate purchasing, competitive scrutiny is typically limited to suppliers of items that are directly related to end products. With "indirect" purchases (such as computers, advertising, and legal services), which are not directly related to production, corporations often favor "supplier partnerships" (arrangements in which the purchaser forgoes the right to pursue alternative suppliers), which can inappropriately shelter suppliers from rigorous competitive scrutiny that might afford the purchaser economic leverage. There are two independent variables—availability of alternatives and ease of changing suppliers—that companies should use to evaluate the feasibility of subjecting suppliers of indirect purchases to competitive scrutiny. This can create four possible situations.

In Type 1 situations, there are many alternatives and change is relatively easy. Open pursuit of alternatives—by frequent competitive bidding, if possible—will likely yield the best results. In Type 2 situations, where there are many alternatives but change is difficult—as for providers of employee health-care benefits—it is important to continuously test the market and use the results to secure concessions from existing suppliers. Alternatives provide a credible threat to suppliers, even if the ability to switch is constrained. In Type 3 situations, there are few alternatives, but the ability to switch without difficulty creates a threat that companies can use to negotiate concessions from existing suppliers. In Type 4 situations, where there are few alternatives and change is difficult, partnerships may be unavoidable.

Question No.79:

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

A. The second paragraph offers proof of an assertion made in the first paragraph.
B. The second paragraph provides an explanation for the occurrence of a situation described in the first paragraph.
C. The second paragraph discusses the application of a strategy proposed in the first paragraph.
D. The second paragraph examines the scope of a problem presented in the first paragraph.
E. The second paragraph discusses the contradictions inherent in a relationship described in the first paragraph.

Question No.80:

Which of the following can be inferred about supplier partnerships, as they are described in the passage?

A. They cannot be sustained unless the goods or services provided are available from a large number of suppliers.
B. They can result in purchasers paying more for goods and services than they would in a competitive-bidding situation.
C. They typically are instituted at the urging of the supplier rather than the purchaser.
D. They are not feasible when the goods or services provided are directly related to the purchasers' end products.
E. They are least appropriate when the purchasers' ability to change suppliers is limited.

Question No.81:

According to the passage, which of the following factors distinguishes an indirect purchase from other purchases?

A. The ability of the purchasing company to subject potential suppliers of the purchased item to competitive scrutiny
B. The number of suppliers of the purchased item available to the purchasing company
C. The methods of negotiation that are available to the purchasing company
D. The relationship of the purchased item to the purchasing company's end product
E. The degree of importance of the purchased item in the purchasing company's business operations

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Essay No.25:

While the most abundant and dominant species within a particular ecosystem is often crucial in perpetuating the ecosystem, a "keystone" species, here defined as one whose effects are much larger than would be predicted from its abundance, can also play a vital role. But because complex species interactions may be involved, identifying a keystone species by removing the species and observing changes in the ecosystem is problematic. It might seem that certain traits would clearly define a species as a keystone species; for example, Pisaster ochraceus is often a keystone predator because it consumes and suppresses mussel populations, which in the absence of this starfish can be a dominant species. But such predation on a dominant or potentially dominant species occurs in systems that do as well as in systems that do not have species that play keystone roles. Moreover, whereas P. ochraceus occupies an unambiguous keystone role on wave-exposed rocky headlands, in more wave-sheltered habitats the impact of P. ochraceus predation is weak or nonexistent, and at certain sites sand burial is responsible for eliminating mussels. Keystone status appears to depend on context, whether of particular geography or of such factors as community diversity (for example, a reduction in species diversity may thrust more of the remaining species into keystone roles) and length of species interaction (since newly arrived species in particular may dramatically affect ecosystems).

Question No.82:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. point out some of the differences between dominant and keystone species
B. emphasize the complexity of the interactions that occur between two particular species
C. detail the effect of a particular habitat on the role occupied by a certain keystone species
D. illustrate the importance of community diversity for the perpetuation of an ecosystem
E. explain some considerations involved in determining whether a species occupies a keystone role

Question No.83:

Which of the following, if true, would most clearly support the argument about keystone status advanced in the last sentence of the passage?

A. A species of bat is primarily responsible for keeping insect populations within an ecosystem low, and the size of the insect population in turn affects bird species within that ecosystem.
B. A species of iguana occupies a keystone role on certain tropical islands, but does not play that role on adjacent tropical islands that are inhabited by a greater number of animal species.
C. Close observation of a savannah ecosystem reveals that more species occupy keystone roles within that ecosystem than biologists had previously believed.
D. As a keystone species of bee becomes more abundant, it has a larger effect on the ecosystem it habits.
E. A species of mouse that occupies a keystone role in a prairie habitat develops coloration patterns that camouflage it from potential predators.

Question No.84:

The passage suggests which of the following about the identification of a species as a keystone species?

A. Such an identification depends primarily on the species' relationship to the dominant species.
B. Such an identification can best be made by removing the species from a particular ecosystem and observing changes that occur in the ecosystem.
C. Such an identification is likely to be less reliable as an ecosystem becomes less diverse.
D. Such an identification seems to depend on various factors within the ecosystem.
E. Such an identification can best be made by observing predation behavior.

Essay No.26:

The traditional model of employer-employee relations in the United States was a "psychological contract" in which employees made long-term commitments to organizations in exchange for long-term job security, training and development, and internal opportunities for promotion. Beginning mainly with the recession in the early 1970's, this paradigm began to unravel. Organizations began using extensive downsizing and outsourcing to decrease the number of permanent employees in the workforce. Among employees this situation has resulted in a decided shift in desire: instead of working their way up in an organization, many now prefer to work their way out. Entrepreneurship at the small business administration are now the fastest-growing majors in business schools.

Several factors have generated movement from the old paradigm to the new one. Organizations have had legitimate and pressing reasons to shift to a new paradigm of employer-employee relations. Large numbers of permanent employees make it difficult for organizations to respond quickly to downturns in demand by decreasing payroll costs. The enormous rights in wrongful discharge suites has created incentives for organizations to use temporary, contract, and leased employees in order to distance themselves from potential litigation problems. Moreover, top management is under increased pressure from shareholders to generate higher and higher levels of return on investment in the short run, resulting in declines in hiring, increases in layoffs, and shortage of funds for employee development.

At the same time, a lack of forthrightness on the part of organizations has led to increased cynicism among employees about management's motivation and competence. Employees are now working 15 percent more hours per week than they were 20 years ago, but organizations acknowledge this fact only by running stress-management workshops to help employees to cope. Sales people are being asked to increase sales at the same time organizations have cut travel, phone, and advertising budgets. Employees could probably cope effectively with changes in the psychological contract if organizations were more forthright about how they were changing it. But the euphemistic jargon used by executives to justify the changes they were implementing frequently backfires; rather than engendering sympathy for management's position, it sparks employees' desire to be free of the organization all together. In a recent study of employees' attitudes about **management, 49 percent of the sample strongly agreed that "management will take advantage of you if given the chance."**

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Question No.85:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. discuss the financial implications of a recent shift in attitudes among workers
B. propose a new approach for businesses to increase loyalty among their employees
C. defend certain business practices in light of criticism of corporations, actions in a recent past
D. speculate about possible long term benefits of a recent change in the general business climate
E. consider some of the factors contributing to a major shift in employer-employee relationships

Question No.86:

The passage suggests that which of the following is a legitimate reason for organizations' shift to the new model of employer-employee relations?

A. Organizations tend to operate more effectively when they have a high manager- to-employee ratio.
B. Organizations can move their operations to less expensive locations more easily when they have fewer permanent employees.
C. Organizations have found that they often receive higher quality work when they engage in outsourcing.
D. Organizations with large pools of permanent workers risk significant financial losses if the demand for their product or service decreases.
E. Organizations are under increasing pressure to adopt new technologies that often obviate the need for certain workers.

Question No.87:

Which of the following best characterizes the function of the final sentence of the passage (highlighted text)?

A. It is such as an alternative explanation for phenomenon discussed earlier in the passage.
B. It provides data intended to correct a common misconception.
C. It further weakens an argument that is being challenged by the author.
D. It introduces a specific piece of evidence in support of a claim made at beginning of the final paragraph.
E. It answers a question that is implicit in the preceding sentence (preceding highlighted text).

Essay No.27:

In 1994, a team of scientists led by David McKay began studying the meteorite ALH84001, which had been discovered in Antarctica in 1984.Two years later, the McKay team announced that ALH84001, which scientists generally agree originated on Mars, contained compelling evidence that life once existed on Mars. This evidence includes the discovery of organic molecules in ALH84001, the first ever found in Martian rock. Organic molecules--complex, carbon based compounds--form the basis for terrestrial life. The organic molecules found in ALH84001 are polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAH's. When microbes die, their organic material often decays into PAH's.

Skepticism about the McKay team's claim remains, however. For example, ALH84001 has been on earth for 13,000 years, suggesting to some scientists that its PAH's might have resulted form terrestrial contamination. However, McKay's team has demonstrated that the concentration of PAH's increases as one looks deeper into ALH84001, contrary to what one would expect from terrestrial contamination. The skeptic's strongest argument, however, is that processes unrelated to organic life can easily produce all the evidence found by McKay' steam, including PAH's. For example, star formation produces PAH's. Moreover, PAH's frequently appear in other meteorites, and no one attributes their presence to life processes. Yet McKay's team notes that the particular combination of PAH's in ALH84001 is more similar to the combinations produced by decaying organisms than to those originating form non biological processes.

Question No.88:

The passage asserts which of the following about the claim that ALH84001 originated on Mars?

A. It was initially proposed by the McKay team of scientists.
B. It is not a matter of widespread scientific dispute.
C. It has been questioned by some skeptics of the McKay team’s work.
D. It has been undermined by recent work on PAH’s.
E. It is incompatible with the face that ALH84001 has been on Earth for 13,000 years.

Question No.89:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. describe new ways of studying the possibility that life once existed on Mars
B. revise a theory regarding the existence of life on Mars in light of new evidence
C. reconcile conflicting viewpoints regarding the possibility that life once existed on Mars
D. evaluate a recently proposed argument concerning the origin of ALH84001
E. describe a controversy concerning the significance of evidence from ALH84001

Question No.90:

The passage suggests that the fact that ALH84001 has been on earth for 13,000 years has been used by some scientists to support which of the following claims about ALH84001?

A. ALH84001 may not have originated on Mars.
B. ALH84001 contains PAH's that are the result of nonbiological processes.
C. ALH84001 may not have contained PAH's when it landed on Earth.
D. The organic molecules found in ALH84001 are not PAH's.
E. The organic molecules found in ALH84001 could not be the result of terrestrial contamination.

Essay No.28:

In its 1903 decision in the case of Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock, the United States Supreme Court rejected the Line efforts of three Native American tribes to prevent the opening of tribal lands to non-Indian settlement without tribal consent. In his study of the Lone Wolf case, Blue Clark properly emphasizes the Court's assertion of a virtually unlimited unilateral power of Congress (the House of Representatives and the Senate) over Native American affairs.

But he fails to note the decision's more far-reaching impact: shortly after Lone Wolf, the federal government totally abandoned negotiation and execution of formal written agreements with Indian tribes as a prerequisite for the implementation of federal Indian policy. Many commentators believe that this change had already occurred in 1871 when following a dispute between the House and the Senate over which chamber should enjoy primacy in Indian affairs—Congress abolished the making of treaties with Native American tribes. But in reality the federal government continued to negotiate formal tribal agreements past the turn of the century, treating these documents not as treaties with sovereign nations requiring ratification by the Senate but simply as legislation to be passed by both houses of Congress. The Lone Wolf decision ended this era of formal negotiation and finally did away with what had increasingly become the empty formality of obtaining tribal consent.

Question No.91:

The author of the passage is primarily concerned with

A. identifying similarities in two different theories
B. evaluating a work of scholarship
C. analyzing the significance of a historical event
D. debunking a revisionist interpretation
E. exploring the relationship between law and social reality

Question No.92:

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

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

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Question No.93:

As an element in the argument presented by the author of the passage, the reference to Blue Clark's study of the Lone Wolf case serves primarily to

A. point out that this episode in Native American history has received inadequate attention from scholars
B. support the contention of the author of the passage that the Lone Wolf decision had a greater long-term impact than did the congressional action of 1871
C. challenge the validity of the Supreme Court's decision confirming the unlimited unilateral power of Congress in Native American affairs
D. refute the argument of commentators who regard the congressional action of 1871 as the end of the era of formal negotiation between the federal government and Native American tribes
E. introduce a view about the Lone Wolf decision that the author will expand upon

Question No.94:

According to the passage, which of the following resulted from the Lone Wolf decision?

A. The Supreme Court took on a greater role in Native American affairs.
B. Native American tribes lost their legal standing as sovereign nations in their dealings with the federal government, but their ownership of tribal lands was confirmed.
C. The federal government no longer needed to conclude a formal agreement with a Native American tribe in order to carry out policy decisions that affected the tribe.
D. The federal government began to appropriate tribal lands for distribution to non-Indian settlers.
E. Native American tribes were no longer able to challenge congressional actions by appealing to the Supreme Court.

Essay No.29:

Why firms adhere to or deviate from their strategic plans is poorly understood. However, theory and limited research suggest that the process through which such plans emerge may play a part. In particular, top management decision-sharing consensus-oriented, team-based Decision -making-may increase the likelihood that firms will adhere to their plans, because those involved in the decision-making may be more committed to the chosen course of action, thereby increasing the likelihood that organizations will subsequently adhere to their plans.

However, the relationship between top management decision-sharing and adherence to plans may be affected by a firm's strategic mission (its fundamental approach to increasing sales revenue and market share, and generating cash flow and short-term profits). At one end of the strategic mission continuum, "build" strategies are pursued when a firm desires to increase its market share and is willing to sacrifice short-term profits to do so. At the other end, "harvest" strategies are used when a firm is willing to sacrifice market share for short-term profitability and cash-flow maximization. Research and theory suggest that top management decision-sharing may have a more positive relationship with adherence to plans among firms with harvest strategies than among firms with build strategies. In a study of strategic practices in several largefirms, managers in harvest strategy scenarios were more able to adhere to their business plans. As one of the managers in the study explained it, this is partly because "typically all a manager has to do [when implementing a harvest strategy] is that which was done last year." Additionally, managers under harvest strategies may have fewer strategic options than do those under build strategies; it may therefore be easier to reach agreement on a particular course of action through decision-sharing, which will in turn tend to promote adherence to plans. Conversely, in a "build" strategy scenario, individual leader-ship, rather than decision-sharing, may promote adherence to plans. Build strategies-which typically require leaders with strong personal visions for a firm's future, rather than the negotiated compromise of the team-based decision-maybe most closely adhered to when implemented in the context of a clear strategic vision of an individual leader, rather than through the practice of decision-sharing.

Question No.95:

Which of the following best describes the function of the first sentence (highlighted text) of the second paragraph of the passage?

A. To answer a question posed in the first sentence of the passage about why firms adopt particular strategic missions
B. To refute an argument made in the first paragraph about how top management decision-making affects whether firms will adhere to their strategic plans
C. To provide evidence supporting a theory introduced in the first paragraph about what makes firms adhere to or deviate from their strategic plants
D. To qualify an assertion made in the preceding sentence about how top management decision-making affects the likelihood that firms will adhere to their strategic plans
E. To explain a distinction relied on in the second paragraph regarding two different kinds of strategic missions

Question No.96:

The passage cites all of the following as differences between firms using build strategies and firms using harvest strategies EXCEPT

A. their willingness to sacrifice short-term profits in order to build market share
B. their willingness to sacrifice building market share in order to increase short-term profitability
C. the number of strategic options available to their managers
D. the relative importance they assign to maximizing cash-flow
E. how likely they are to employ decision-sharing in developing strategic plans

Question No.97:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. identify some of the obstacles that make it difficult for firms to adhere to their strategic business plans
B. compare two different theories concerning why firms adhere to or deviate from their strategic plans
C. evaluate the utility of top management decision-sharing as a method of implementing the strategic mission of a business
D. discuss the respective advantages and disadvantages of build and harvest strategies among several large firms
E. examine some of the factors that may affect whether or not firms adhere to their strategic plans

Question No.98:

The author includes the quotation in lines "typically all a manager has to do [when implementing a harvest strategy] is that which was done last year." of the passage most probably in order to

A. lend support to the claim that firms utilizing harvest strategies may be more likely to adhere to their strategic plans
B. suggest a reason that many managers of large firm prefer harvest strategies to build strategies
C. provide an example of a firm that adhered to its strategic plan because of the degree of its managers' commitment
D. demonstrate that managers implementing harvest strategies generally have better strategic options than do managers implementing build strategies
E. give an example of a large firm that successfully implemented a harvest strategy

Essay No.30:

Historians who study European women of the Renaissance try to measure "independence," "options," and other indicators of the degree to which the expression of women's individuality was either permitted or suppressed. Influenced by Western individualism, these historians define peculiar form of personhood: an innately bounded unit, autonomous and standing apart from both nature and society. An anthropologist, however, would contend that a person can be conceived in ways other than as an "individual." In many societies a person's identity is not intrinsically unique and self-contained but instead is defined within a complex web of social relationships.

In her study of the fifteenth-century Florentine widow Alessandra Strozzi, a historian who specializes in European women of the Renaissance attributes individual intention and authorship of actions to her subject. This historian assumes that Alessandra had goals and interests different from those of her sons, yet much of the historian's own research reveals that Alessandra acted primarily as a champion of her sons' interests, taking their goals as her own. Thus Alessandra conforms more closely to the anthropologist's notion that personal motivation is embedded in a social context. Indeed, one could argue that Alessandra did not distinguish her personhood from that of her sons. In Renaissance Europe the boundaries of the conceptual self were not always firm and closed and did not necessarily coincide with the boundaries of the bodily self.

Question No.99:

The passage suggests that the historian mentioned in the second paragraph (highlighted text) would be most likely to agree with which of the following assertions regarding Alessandra Strozzi?

A. Alessandra was able to act more independently than most women of her time because she was a widow.
B. Alessandra was aware that her personal motivation was embedded in a social context.
C. Alessandra had goals and interests similar to those of many other widows in her society.
D. Alessandra is an example of a Renaissance woman who expressed her individuality through independent action.
E. Alessandra was exceptional because she was able to effect changes in the social constraints placed upon women in her society.

Question No.100:

It can be inferred that the author of the passage believes which of the following about the study of Alessandra Strozzi done by the historian mentioned in the second paragraph (highlighted text)?

A. Alessandra was atypical of her time and was therefore an inappropriate choice for the subject of the historian's research.
B. In order to bolster her thesis, the historian adopted the anthropological perspective on personhood.
C. The historian argues that the boundaries of the conceptual self were not always firm and closed in Renaissance Europe.
D. In her study, the historian reverts to a traditional approach that is out of step with the work of other historians of Renaissance Europe.
E. The interpretation of Alessandra's actions that the historian puts forward is not supported by much of the historian's research.

Question No.101:

In the first paragraph, the author of the passage mentions a contention that would be made by an anthropologist most likely in order to

A. present a theory that will be undermined in the discussion of a historian's study later in the passage
B. offer a perspective on the concept of personhood that can usefully be applied to the study of women in Renaissance Europe
C. undermine the view that the individuality of European women of the Renaissance was largely suppressed
D. argue that anthropologists have applied the Western concept of individualism in their research
E. lay the groundwork for the conclusion that Alessandra's is a unique case among European women of the Renaissance whose lives have been studied by historians

Essay No.31:

Many scholars have theorized that economic development, particularly industrialization and urbanization, con-Line tributes to the growth of participatory democracy; according to this theory, it would seem logical that women would both demand and gain suffrage in ever greater numbers whenever economic development expanded their economic opportunities. However, the economic development theory is inadequate to explain certain historical facts about the implementation of women's suffrage. For example, why was women's suffrage, instituted nationally in the United States in 1920, not instituted nationally in Switzerland until the 1970's? Industrialization was well advanced in both countries by 1920: over 33 percent of American workers were employed in various industries, as compared to 44 percent of Swiss workers. Granted, Switzerland and the United States diverged in the degree to which the expansion of industry coin- cided with the degree of urbanization: only 29 percent of the Swiss population lived in cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants by 1920. However, urbanization cannot fully explain women's suffrage.

Within the United States prior to 1920, for example, only less urbanized states had granted women suffrage. Similarly, less urbanized countries such as Cambodia and Ghana had voting rights for women long before Switzerland did. It is true that Switzer- land's urbanized cantons (political subdivisions) generally enacted women's suffrage legislation earlier than did rural cantons. However, these cantons often shared other characteristics—similar linguistic back- grounds and strong leftist parties—that may help to explain this phenomenon.

Question No.102:

The passage states which of the following about Switzerland's urbanized cantons?

A. These cantons shared characteristics other than urbanization that may have contributed to their implementation of women's suffrage.
B. These cantons tended to be more politically divided than were rural cantons.
C. These cantons shared with certain rural cantons characteristics such as similar linguistic backgrounds and strong leftist parties.
D. The populations of these cantons shared similar views because urbanization furthered the diffusion of ideas among them.
E. These cantons were comparable to the most highly urbanized states in the United States in their stance toward the implementation of women's suffrage.

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Question No.103:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. contrast two explanations for the implementation of women's suffrage
B. demonstrate that one factor contributes more than another factor to the implementation of women's suffrage
C. discuss the applicability of a theory for explaining the implementation of women's suffrage
D. clarify certain assumptions underlying a particular theory about the implementation of women's suffrage
E. explain how a particular historical occurrence was causally connected to the implementation of women's suffrage

Question No.104:

The passage suggests which of the following about urbanization in Switzerland and the United States by 1920?

A. A greater percentage of Swiss industrial workers than American industrial workers lived in urban areas.
B. There were more cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants in Switzerland than there were in the United States.
C. Swiss workers living in urban areas were more likely to be employed in industry than were American workers living in urban areas.
D. Urbanized areas of Switzerland were more likely than similar areas in the United States to have strong leftist parties.
E. A greater percentage of the United States population than the Swiss population lived in urban areas.

Essay No.32:

Many managers are influenced by dangerous myths about pay that lead to counterproductive decisions about how their companies compensate employees. One such **myth** is that labor rates, the rate per hour paid to workers, are identical with labor costs, the money spent on labor in relation to the productivity of the labor force. This myth leads to the assumption that a company can simply lower its labor costs by cutting wages. But labor costs and labor rates are not in fact the same: one company could pay its workers considerably more than another and yet have lower labor costs if that company's productivity were higher due to the talent of its workforce, the efficiency of its work processes, or other factors. The confusion of costs with rates persists partly because labor rates are a convenient target for managers who want to make an impact on their company's budgets. Because labor rates are highly visible, managers can easily compare their company's rates with those of competitors. Furthermore, labor rates often appear to be a company's most malleable financial variable: cutting wages appears an easier way to control costs than such options as reconfiguring work processes or altering product design.

The myth that labor rates and labor costs are equivalent is supported by business journalists, who frequently confound the two. For example, prominent **business journals** often remark on the "high" cost of German labor, citing as evidence the average amount paid to German workers. The myth is also perpetuated by the compensation-consulting industry, which has its own incentives to keep such myths alive. First, although some of these consulting firms have recently broadened their practices beyond the area of compensation, their mainstay continues to be advising companies on changing their compensation practices. Suggesting that a company's performance can be improved in some other way than by altering its pay system may be empirically correct but contrary to the consultants' interests. Furthermore, changes to the compensation system may appear to be simpler to implement than changes to other aspects of an organization, so managers are more likely to find such advice from consultants palatable. Finally, to the extant that changes in compensation create new problems, the consultants will continue to have work solving the problems that result from their advice.

Question No.105:

The author of the passage suggests which of the following about the advice that the consulting firms discussed in the passage customarily give to companies attempting to control costs?

A. It often fails to bring about the intended changes in companies' compensation systems.
B. It has highly influenced views that predominate in prominent business journals.
C. It tends to result in decreased labor rates but increased labor costs.
D. It leads to changes in companies' compensation practices that are less visible than changes to work processes would be.
E. It might be different if the consulting firms were less narrowly specialized.

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Question No.106:

The author of the passage mentions business journals (highlighted text) primarily in order to

A. demonstrate how a particular kind of evidence can be used to support two different conclusions
B. cast doubt on a particular view about the average amount paid to German workers
C. suggest that business journalists may have a vested interest in perpetuating a particular view
D. identify one source of support for a view common among business managers
E. indicate a way in which a particular myth could be dispelled

Question No.107:

It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about compensation?

A. A company's labor costs are not affected by the efficiency of its work processes.
B. High labor rates are not necessarily inconsistent with the goals of companies that want to reduce costs
C. It is more difficult for managers to compare their companies' labor rates with those of competitors than to compare labor costs.
D. A company whose labor rates are high is unlikely to have lower labor costs than other companies.
E. Managers often use information about competitors' labor costs to calculate those companies' labor rates.

Question No.108:

According to the passage, which of the following is true about changes to a company's compensation system?

A. They are often implemented in conjunction with a company's efforts to reconfigure its work processes.
B. They have been advocated by prominent business journals as the most direct way for a company to bring about changes in its labor costs.
C. They are more likely to result in an increase in labor costs than they are to bring about competitive advantages for the company.
D. They sometimes result in significant cost savings but are likely to create labor-relations problems for the company.
E. They may seem to managers to be relatively easy to implement compared with other kinds of changes managers might consider.

Essay No.33:

In addition to conventional galaxies, the universe contains very dim galaxies that until recently went unnoticed by astronomers. Possibly as numerous as conventional galaxies, these galaxies have the same general shape and even the same approximate number of stars as a common type of conventional galaxy, the spiral, but tend to be much larger. Because these galaxies' mass is spread out over larger areas, they have far fewer stars per unit volume than do conventional galaxies. Apparently these low-surface-brightness galaxies, as they are called, take much longer than conventional galaxies to condense their primordial gas and convert it to stars—that is, they evolve much more slowly.

These galaxies may constitute an answer to the long-standing puzzle of the missing baryonic mass in the universe. Baryons—subatomic particles that are generally protons or neutrons—are the source of stellar, and therefore galactic, luminosity, and so their numbers can be estimated based on how luminous galaxies are. However, the amount of helium in the universe, as measured by spectroscopy, suggests that there are far more baryons in the universe than estimates based on galactic luminosity indicate. Astronomers have long speculated that the missing baryonic mass might eventually be discovered in intergalactic space or as some large population of galaxies that are difficult to detect.

Question No.109:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. describe a phenomenon and consider its scientific significance
B. contrast two phenomena and discuss a puzzling difference between them
C. identify a newly discovered phenomenon and explain its origins
D. compare two classes of objects and discuss the physical properties of each
E. discuss a discovery and point out its inconsistency with existing theory

Question No.110:

The author mentions the fact that baryons are the source of stars' luminosity primarily in order to explain

A. how astronomers determine that some galaxies contain fewer stars per unit volume than do others
B. how astronomers are able to calculate the total luminosity of a galaxy
C. why astronomers can use galactic luminosity to estimate baryonic mass
D. why astronomers' estimates of baryonic mass based on galactic luminosity are more reliable than those based on spectroscopic studies of helium
E. how astronomers know bright galaxies contain more baryons than do dim galaxies

Question No.111:

It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is an accurate physical description of typical low-surface-brightness galaxies?

A. They are large spiral galaxies containing fewer stars than do conventional galaxies.
B. They are compact but very dim spiral galaxies.
C. They are diffuse spiral galaxies that occupy a large volume of space.
D. They are small, young spiral galaxies that contain a high proportion of primordial gas.
E. They are large, dense spirals with low luminosity.

Essay No.34:

Behavior science courses should be gaining prominence in business school curricula. Recent theoretical work convincingly shows why behavioral factors such as organizational culture and employee relations are among the few remaining sources of sustainable competitive advantage in modern organizations. Furthermore, **empirical evidence** demonstrates clear linkages between human resource (HR) practices based in the behavioral sciences and various aspects of a firm's financial success. Additionally, some of the world's most successful organizations have made unique HR practices a core element of their overall business strategies.

Yet the behavior sciences are struggling for credibility in many business schools. Surveys show that business students often regard behavioral studies as peripheral to the mainstream business curriculum. This perception can be explained by the fact that business students, hoping to increase their attractiveness to prospective employers, are highly sensitive to business norms and practices, and current business practices have generally been moving away from an emphasis on understanding human behavior and toward more mechanistic organizational models. Furthermore, the status of HR professionals within organizations tends to be lower than that of other executives. Students' perceptions would matter less if business schools were not increasingly dependent on external funding—form legislatures, businesses, and private foundations—for survival. Concerned with their institutions' ability to attract funding, administrators are increasingly targeting low-enrollment courses and degree programs for elimination.

Question No.112:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. propose a particular change to business school curricula
B. characterize students' perceptions of business school curricula
C. predict the consequences of a particular change in business school curricula
D. challenge one explanation for the failure to adopt a particular change in business school curricula
E. identify factors that have affected the prestige of a particular field in business school curricula

Question No.113:

The author of the passage mentions "empirical evidence" (highlighted text) primarily in order to

A. question the value of certain commonly used HR practices
B. illustrate a point about the methodology behind recent theoretical work in the behavioral sciences
C. support a claim about the importance that business schools should place on courses in the behavioral sciences
D. draw a distinction between two different factors that affect the financial success of a business
E. explain how the behavioral sciences have shaped HR practices in some business organizations

Question No.114:

The author of the passage suggests which of the following about HR professionals in business organizations?

A. They are generally skeptical about the value of mechanistic organizational models.
B. Their work increasingly relies on an understanding of human behavior.
C. Their work generally has little effect on the financial performance of those organizations.
D. Their status relative to other business executives affects the attitude of business school students toward the behavioral sciences.
E. Their practices are unaffected by the relative prominence of the behavioral sciences within business schools.

Question No.115:

The author of the passage considers each of the following to be a factor that has contributed to the prevailing attitude in business schools toward the behavioral sciences EXCEPT

A. business students' sensitivity to current business norms and practices
B. the relative status of HR professionals among business executives
C. business schools' reliance on legislatures, businesses, and private foundations for funding
D. businesses' tendency to value mechanistic organizational models over an understanding of human behavior
E. theoretical work on the relationship between behavioral factors and a firm's financial performance

Essay No.35:

Most pre-1990 literature on businesses' use of information technology (IT)- -defined as any form of computer-based information system--focused on spectacular IT successes and reflected a general optimism concerning IT's potential as a resource for creating competitive advantage. But toward the end of the 1980's, some economists spoke of a "productivity paradox": despite huge IT investments, most notably in the service sectors, productivity stagnated. In the retail industry, for example, in which IT had been widely adopted during the 1980's, productivity (average output per hour) rose at an average annual rate of 1.1 percent between 1973 and 1989, compared with 2.4 percent in the preceding 25-year period. Proponents of IT argued that it takes both time and a critical mass of investment for IT to yield benefits, and some suggested that growth figures for the 1990's proved these benefits were finally being realized. They also argued that measures of productivity ignore what would have happened without investments in IT--productivity gains might have been even lower. There were even claims that IT had improved the performance of the service sector significantly, although macroeconomic measures of productivity did not reflect the improvement.

But some observers questioned why, if IT had conferred economic value, it did not produce direct competitive advantages for individual firms. Resource-based theory offers an answer, asserting that, in general, firms gain competitive advantages by accumulating resources that are economically valuable, relatively scarce, and not easily replicated. According to a recent study of retail firms, which confirmed that IT has become pervasive and relatively easy to acquire, IT by itself appeared to have conferred little advantage. In fact, though little evidence of any direct effect was found, the frequent negative correlations between IT and performance suggested that IT had probably weakened some firms' competitive positions. However, firms' human resources, in and of themselves, did explain improved performance, and some firms gained IT-related advantages by merging IT with complementary resources, particularly human resources. The findings support the notion, founded in resource-based theory, that competitive advantages do not arise from easily replicated resources, no matter how impressive or economically valuable they may be, but from complex, intangible resources.

Question No.116:

The passage is primarily concerned with

A. describing a resource and indicating various methods used to study it
B. presenting a theory and offering an opposing point of view
C. providing an explanation for unexpected findings
D. demonstrating why a particular theory is unfounded
E. resolving a disagreement regarding the uses of a technology

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Question No.117:

The passage suggests that proponents of resource-based theory would be likely to explain IT's inability to produce direct competitive advantages for individual firms by pointing out that

A. IT is not a resource that is difficult to obtain
B. IT is not an economically valuable resource
C. IT is a complex, intangible resource
D. economic progress has resulted from IT only in the service sector
E. changes brought about by IT cannot be detected by macroeconomic measures

Question No.118:

The author of the passage discusses productivity in the retail industry in the first paragraph primarily in order to

A. suggest a way in which IT can be used to create a competitive advantage
B. provide an illustration of the "productivity paradox"
C. emphasize the practical value of the introduction of IT
D. cite an industry in which productivity did not stagnate during the 1980's
E. counter the argument that IT could potentially create competitive advantage

Question No.119:

According to the passage, most pre-1990 literature on businesses' use of IT included which of the following?

A. Recommendations regarding effective ways to use IT to gain competitive advantage
B. Explanations of the advantages and disadvantages of adopting IT
C. Information about ways in which IT combined with human resources could be used to increase competitive advantage
D. A warning regarding the negative effect on competitive advantage that would occur if IT were not adopted
E. A belief in the likelihood of increased competitive advantage for firms using IT

Essay No.36:

According to a theory advanced by researcher Paul Martin, the wave of species extinctions that occurred in North America about 11,000 years ago, at the end of the Pleistocene era, can be directly attributed to the arrival of humans, i.e., the Paleoindians, who were ancestors of modern Native Americans.
However, anthropologist Shepard Krech points out that large animal species vanished even in areas where there is no evidence to demonstrate that Paleoindians hunted them. Nor were extinctions confined to large animals : small animals, plants, and insects disappeared, presumably not all through human consumption. Krech also contradicts Martin's exclusion of climatic change as an explanation by asserting that widespread climatic change did indeed occur at the end of the Pleistocene. Still Krech attributes secondary if not primary responsibility for the extinctions to the Paleoindians, arguing that humans have produced local extinctions elsewhere. But, according to historian Richard White, even the attribution of secondary responsibility may not be supported by the evidence. White observes that Martin's thesis depends on coinciding dates for the arrival of humans and the decline of large animal species, and Krech, though aware that the dates are controversial, does not challenge them ; yet **recent archaeological discoveries** are providing evidence that the date of human arrival was much earlier than 11,000 years ago.

Question No.120:

Which of the following is true about Martin's theory, as that theory is described in the passage?

A. It assumes that the Paleoindians were primarily dependent on hunting for survival.
B. It denies that the Pleistocene species extinctions were caused by climate change.
C. It uses as evidence the fact that humans have produced local extinctions in other situations.
D. It attempts to address the controversy over the date of human arrival in North America.
E. It admits the possibility that factors other than the arrival of humans played a role in the Pleistocene extinctions.

Question No.121:

Which of the following, if true, would most weaken Krech's objections to Martin's theory?

A. Further studies showing that the climatic change that occurred at the end of the Pleistocene era was even more severe and widespread than was previously believed
B. New discoveries indicating that Paleoindians made use of the small animals, plants, and insects that became extinct
C. Additional evidence indicating that widespread climatic change occurred not only at the end of the Pleistocene era but also in previous and subsequent eras
D. Researchers' discoveries that many more species became extinct in North America at the end of the Pleistocene era than was previously believed
E. New discoveries establishing that both the arrival of humans in North America and the wave of Pleistocene extinctions took place much earlier than 11,000 years ago

Question No.122:

In the last sentence of the passage, the author refers to "recent archaeological discoveries" (highlighted text) most probably in order to

A. refute White's suggestion that neither Maritn nor Krech adequately account for Paleoindians' contributions to the Pleistocene extinctions
B. cast doubt on the possibility that a more definitive theory regarding the causes of the Pleistocene extinctions may be forthcoming
C. suggest that Martin's, Krech's, and White's theories regarding the Pleistocene extinctions are all open to question
D. call attention to the most controversial aspect of all the current theories regarding the Pleistocene extinctions
E. provide support for White's questioning of both Martin's and Krech's positions regarding the role of Paleoindians in the Pleistocene extinctions

Essay No.37:

The sloth bear, an insect-eating animal native to Nepal, exhibits only one behavior that is truly distinct from that of other bear species: the females carry their cubs (at least part-time) until the cubs are about nine months old, even though the cubs can walk on their own at six months. Cub-carrying also occurs among some other myrmecophagous (ant-eating) mammals; therefore, one explanation is that cub-carrying is necessitated by myrmecophagy, since myrmecophagy entails a low metabolic rate and high energy expenditure in walking between food patches. However, although polar bears' locomotion is similarly inefficient, polar bear cubs walk along with their mother. **Furthermore, the daily movements of sloth bears and American black bears which are similar in size to sloth bears and have similar-sized home ranges reveal similar travel rates and distances, suggesting that if black bear cubs are able to keep up with their mother, so too should sloth bear cubs.**

An alternative explanation is defense from predation. Black bear cubs use trees for defense, whereas brown bears and polar bears, which regularly inhabit treeless environments, rely on aggression to protect their cubs. Like brown bears and polar bears (and unlike other myrmecophagous mammals, which are noted for their passivity), sloth bears are easily provoked to aggression. Sloth bears also have relatively large canine teeth, which appear to be more functional for fighting than for foraging. Like brown bears and polar bears, sloth bears may have evolved in an environment with few trees. They are especially attracted to food-rich grasslands; although few grasslands persist today on the Indian subcontinent, this type of habitat was once wide spread there. Grasslands support high densities of tigers, which fight and sometimes kill sloth bears; sloth bears also coexist with and have been killed by tree-climbing leopards, and are often **confronted and chased by rhinoceroses and elephants, which can topple trees.** Collectively these factors probably selected against tree-climbing as a defensive strategy for sloth bear cubs. Because sloth bears are smaller than brown and polar bears and are under greater threat from dangerous animals, they may have adopted the extra precaution of carrying their cubs. Although cub-carrying may also be adoptive for myrmecophagous foraging, the behavior of sloth bear cubs, which climb on their mother's back at the first sign of danger, suggests that predation was a key stimulus.

Question No.123:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. trace the development of a particular behavioral characteristic of the sloth bear
B. explore possible explanations for a particular behavioral characteristic of the sloth bear
C. compare the defensive strategies of sloth bear cubs to the defensive strategies of cubs of other bear species
D. describe how certain behavioral characteristics of the sloth bear differ from those of other myrmecophagous mammals
E. provide an alternative to a generally accepted explanation of a particular behavioral characteristic of myrmecophagous mammals

Question No.124:

The author mentions rhinoceroses and elephants (highlighted text) primarily in order to

A. explain why sloth bears are not successful foragers in grassland habitats
B. identify the predators that have had the most influence on the behavior of sloth bears
C. suggest a possible reason that sloth bear cubs do not use tree-climbing as a defense
D. provide examples of predators that were once widespread across the Indian subcontinent
E. defend the assertion that sloth bears are under greater threat from dangerous animals than are other bear species

Question No.125:

Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument in lines highlighted text ("Furthermore ... sloth bear cubs")?

A. Cub-carrying behavior has been observed in many non-myrmecophagous mammals.
B. Many of the largest myrmecophagous mammals do not typically exhibit cub-carrying behavior.
C. Some sloth bears have home ranges that are smaller in size than the average home ranges of black bears.
D. The locomotion of black bears is significantly more efficient than the locomotion of sloth bears.
E. The habitat of black bears consists of terrain that is significantly more varied than that of the habitat of sloth bears.

Question No.126:

Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as a way in which brown bears and sloth bears are similar?

A. They tend to become aggressive when provoked.
B. They live almost exclusively in treeless environments.
C. They are preyed upon by animals that can climb or topple trees.
D. They are inefficient in their locomotion.
E. They have relatively large canine teeth.

Essay No.38:

(The following is excerpted from material written in 1992.) Many researchers regard Thailand's recent economic growth, as reflected by its gross domestic product (GDP) growth rates, as an example of the success of a modern technological development strategy based on the market economics of industrialized countries. Yet by focusing solely on aggregate economic growth data as the measure of Thailand's development, these researchers have overlooked the economic impact of rural development projects that improve people's daily lives at the village level— such as the cooperative raising of water buffalo, improved sanitation, and the development of food crops both for consumption and for sale at local markets; such projects are not adequately reflected in the country's GDP. These researchers, influenced by Robert Heilbroner's now outdated development theory, tend to view non technological development as an obstacle to progress. Heilbroner's theory has become doctrine in some economics textbooks: for example, Monte Palmer disparages non technological rural development projects as inhibiting constructive change. Yet as Ann Kelleher's two recent case studies of the Thai villages Non Muang and Dong Keng illustrate, the non technological-versus-technological dichotomy can lead researchers not only to overlook real advances achieved by rural development projects but also mistakenly to conclude that because such advances are initiated by rural leaders and are based on traditional values and practices, they retard **"real" economic development.**

Question No.127:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. explain the true reasons for the increase in Thailand's GDP
B. argue for the adoption of certain rural development projects
C. question the value of technological development in Thailand
D. criticize certain assumptions about economic development in Thailand
E. compare traditional and modern development strategies in Thailand

Question No.128:

It can be inferred from the passage that the term "real" in highlighted text most likely refers to economic development that is

A. based on a technological development strategy
B. not necessarily favored by most researchers
C. initiated by rural leader
D. a reflection of traditional values and practices
E. difficult to measure statistically

Question No.129:

The author of the passage cites the work of Palmer in order to give an example of

A. a recent case study of rural development projects in Thai villages
B. current research that has attempted to reassess Thailand's economic development
C. an economics textbook that views non technological development as an obstacle to progress
D. the prevalence of the view that regards non technological development as beneficial but inefficient
E. a portrayal of non technological development projects as promoting constructive change

Essay No.39:

For many years, theoretical economists characterized humans as rational beings relentlessly bent on maximizing purely selfish reward. Results of an experimental economics study appear to contradict this view, **however**. In the "Ultimatum Game," two subjects, who cannot exchange information, are placed in separate rooms. One is randomly chosen to propose how a sum of money, known to both, should be shared between them; only one offer, which must be accepted or rejected without negotiation, is allowed. If, in fact, people are selfish and rational, then the proposer should offer the smallest possible share, while the responder should accept any offer, no matter how small: after all, even **one dollar is better than nothing. In numerous trials, however**, two-thirds of the offers made were between 40 and 50 percent; only 4 percent were less than 20 percent. Among responders, more than half who were offered less than 20 percent rejected the offer. Behavior in the game did not appreciably depend on the players' sex, age, or education. Nor did the amount of money involved play significant role: for instance, in trials of the game that were conducted in Indonesia, the sum to be shared was as much as three times the subjects' average monthly income, and still responders refused offers that they deemed too small.

Question No.130:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. provide evidence in support of the view that human beings are essentially rational and selfish
B. use a particular study to challenge the argument that the economic behavior of human beings may be motivated by factors other than selfishness
C. compare certain views about human nature held by theoretical economists with those held by experimental economists
D. describe a study that apparently challenges theoretical economists' understanding of human economic behavior
E. suggest that researchers may have failed to take into account the impact of certain noneconomic factors in designing a study of human economic behavior

Question No.131:

The passage implies that the results of the Ultimatum Game undermine theoretical economists' characterization of human beings by

A. demonstrating that most people are inclined to try to maximize their own advantage whenever possible
B. indicating that people who do not have the option of negotiating might behave more generously than do those who have the option of negotiating
C. illustrating how people's economic behavior depends to some extent on how large a sum of money is involved
D. showing that most people instinctively place their own economic self-interest ahead of the interest of strangers
E. suggesting that people's economic behavior might in part be motivated by factors other than selfishness

Question No.132:

The author refers to the sum of one dollar in order to

A. question the notion that the amount of money involved significantly affected players' behavior
B. provide an example of one of the rare offers made by proposers that was less than 20 percent
C. illustrate the rationality of accepting even a very small offer
D. suggest a reason that responders rejected offers that were less than 20 percent
E. challenge the conclusion that a selfish and rational proposer should offer a responder the smallest possible share

Question No.133:

All of the following are expressly mentioned in the passage as factors that did not significantly affect players' behavior EXCEPT the

A. players' level of schooling
B. amount of money to be shared
C. ages of the players
D. players' professions
E. genders of the players

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Essay No.40:

One proposal for preserving rain forests is to promote the adoption of new agricultural technologies, such as improved plant varieties and use of chemical herbicides, which would increase productivity and slow deforestation by reducing demand for new cropland. Studies have shown that farmers in developing countries who have achieved certain levels of education, wealth, and security of land tenure are more likely to adopt such technologies. But these studies have focused on villages with limited land that are tied to a market economy rather than on the relatively isolated, self-sufficient communities with ample land characteristic of rain-forest regions. A recent **study** of the Tawahka people of the Honduran rain forest found that farmers with some formal education were more likely to adopt improved plant varieties but less likely to use chemical herbicides and that those who spoke Spanish (the language of the market economy) were more likely to adopt both technologies. Non-land wealth was also associated with more adoption of both technologies, but availability of uncultivated land reduced the incentive to employ the productivity-enhancing technologies. Researchers also measured land-tenure security: in Tawahka society, kinship ties are a more important indicator of this than are legal property rights, so researchers measured it by a household's duration of residence in its village. They found that longer residence correlated with more adoption of improved plant varieties but less adoption of chemical herbicides.

Question No.134:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. evaluate the likelihood that a particular proposal, if implemented, would ultimately succeed in achieving its intended result
B. question the assumption that certain technological innovations are the most effective means of realizing a particular environmental objective
C. discuss the progress of efforts to encourage a particular traditional society to adopt certain modern agricultural methods
D. present the results of new research suggesting that previous findings concerning one set of conditions may not be generalizable to another set of conditions
E. weigh the relative importance of three factors in determining whether a particular strategy will be successful

Question No.135:

According to the passage, the proposal mentioned in line 1 is aimed at preserving rain forests by encouraging farmers in rain-forest regions to do each of the following EXCEPT

A. adopt new agricultural technologies
B. grow improved plant varieties
C. decrease their use of chemical herbicides
D. increase their productivity
E. reduce their need to clear new land for cultivation

Question No.136:

NOTE: You must scroll to read the answer choices for this question.

The passage suggests that in the study mentioned in highlighted text the method for gathering information about security of land tenure reflects which of the following pairs of assumptions about Tawahka society?

A. The security of a household's land tenure depends on the strength of that household's kinship ties, and the duration of a household's residence in its village is an indication of the strength of that household's kinship ties.
B. The ample availability of land makes security of land tenure unimportant, and the lack of a need for secure land tenure has made the concept of legal property rights unnecessary.
C. The strength of a household's kinship ties is a more reliable indicator of that household's receptivity to new agricultural technologies than is its quantity of nonland wealth, and the duration of a household's residence in its village is a more reliable indicator of that household's security of land tenure than is the strength of its kinship ties.
D. Security of land tenure based on kinship ties tends to make farmers more receptive to the use of improved plant varieties, and security of land tenure based on long duration of residence in a village tends to make farmers more receptive to the use of chemical herbicides.
E. A household is more likely to be receptive to the concept of land tenure based on legal property rights if it has easy access to uncultivated land, and a household is more likely to uphold the tradition of land tenure based on kinship ties if it possesses a significant degree of nonland wealth.

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Question No.137:

The findings of the study mentioned in highlighted text, if valid for rain-forest regions in general, suggest that which of the following is an obstacle most likely to be faced by those wishing to promote rain-forest preservation by implementing the proposal mentioned in highlighted text?

A. Lack of legal property rights tends to discourage local farmers from investing the time and resources required to successfully implement new agricultural technologies.
B. The ability to evaluate the wider economic ramifications of adopting new agricultural technologies depends on a relatively high level of formal education.
C. Isolation from the market economy tends to restrict local farmers' access to new agricultural technologies that could help them to increase their productivity.
D. Ready availability of uncultivated land tends to decrease local farmers' incentive to adopt new agricultural technologies that would reduce their need to clear new land for cultivation.
E. Traditions of self-sufficiency and reliance on kinship ties tend to diminish local farmers' receptivity to new agricultural technologies introduced by people from outside the local community.

Essay No.41:

In Winters v. United States (1908), the Supreme Court held that the right to use waters flowing through or adjacent to the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation was reserved to American Indians by the treaty establishing the reservation. Although this treaty did not mention water rights, the Court ruled that the federal government, when it created the reservation, intended to deal fairly with American Indians by preserving for them the waters without which their lands would have been useless. **Later decisions, citing Winters, established that courts can find federal rights to reserve water for particular purposes if (1) the land in question lies within an enclave under exclusive federal jurisdiction, (2) the land has been formally withdrawn from federal public lands — i.e., withdrawn from the stock of federal lands available for private use under federal land use laws — and set aside or reserved, and (3) the circumstances reveal the government intended to reserve water as well as land when establishing the reservation.**

Some American Indian tribes have also established water rights through the courts based on their traditional diversion and use of certain waters prior to the United States' acquisition of sovereignty. For example, the Rio Grande pueblos already existed when the United States acquired sovereignty over New Mexico in 1848. Although they at that time became part of the United States, the pueblo lands never formally constituted a part of federal public lands; in any event, no treaty, statute, or executive order has ever designated or withdrawn the pueblos from public lands as American Indian reservations. This fact, however, has not barred application of the Winters doctrine. What constitutes an American Indian reservation is a question of practice, not of legal definition, and the pueblos have always been treated as reservations by the United States. This pragmatic approach is buttressed by Arizona v. California (1963), wherein the Supreme Court indicated that the manner in which any type of federal reservation is created does not affect the application to it of the Winters doctrine. Therefore, the reserved water rights of Pueblo Indians have priority over other citizens' water rights as of 1848, the year in which pueblos must be considered to have become reservations.

Question No.138:

The author cites the fact that the Rio Grande pueblos were never formally withdrawn from public lands primarily in order to do which of the following?

A. Suggest why it might have been argued that the Winters doctrine ought not to apply to pueblo lands
B. Imply that the United States never really acquired sovereignty over pueblo lands
C. Argue that the pueblo lands ought still to be considered part of federal public lands
D. Support the argument that the water rights of citizens other than American Indians are limited by the Winters doctrine
E. Suggest that federal courts cannot claim jurisdiction over cases disputing the traditional diversion and use of water by Pueblo Indians

Question No.139:

The passage suggests that, if the criteria discussed in lines (highlighted text) were the only criteria for establishing a reservation's water rights, which of the following would be true?

A. The water rights of the inhabitants of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation would not take precedence over those of other citizens.
B. Reservations established before 1848 would be judged to have no water rights.
C. There would be no legal basis for the water rights of the Rio Grande pueblos.
D. Reservations other than American Indian reservations could not be created with reserved water rights.
E. Treaties establishing reservations would have to mention water rights explicitly in order to reserve water for a particular purpose.

Question No.140:

According to the passage, which of the following was true of the treaty establishing the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation?

A. It was challenged in the Supreme Court a number of times.
B. It was rescinded by the federal government, an action that gave rise to the Winters case.
C. It cited American Indians' traditional use of the land's resources.
D. It failed to mention water rights to be enjoyed by the reservation's inhabitants.
E. It was modified by the Supreme Court in Arizona v. California.

Question No.141:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. trace the development of laws establishing American Indian reservations
B. explain the legal bases for the water rights of American Indian tribes
C. question the legal criteria often used to determine the water rights of American Indian tribes
D. discuss evidence establishing the earliest date at which the federal government recognized the water rights of American Indians
E. point out a legal distinction between different types of American Indian reservations

Essay No.42:

(This passage was excerpted from material published in 1993.)

Like many other industries, the travel industry is under increasing pressure to expand globally in order to keep pace with its corporate customers, who have globalized their operations in response to market pressure, competitor actions, and changing supplier relations. But it is difficult for service organizations to globalize. Global expansion through acquisition is usually expensive, and expansion through internal growth is time-consuming and sometimes impossible in markets that are not actively growing. Some service industry companies, in fact, regard these traditional routes to global expansion as inappropriate for service industries because of their special need to preserve local responsiveness through local presence and expertise. One travel agency has eschewed the traditional route altogether. A survivor of the changes that swept the travel industry as a result of the deregulation of the airlines in 1978—changes that included dramatic growth in the corporate demand for travel services, as well as extensive restructuring and consolidation within the travel industry—this agency adopted a unique structure for globalization. Rather than expand by attempting to develop its own offices abroad, which would require the development of local travel management expertise sufficient to capture foreign markets, the company solved its globalization dilemma effectively by forging alliances with the best foreign partners it could find. The resulting cooperative alliance of independent agencies now comprises 32 partners spanning 37 countries.

Question No.142:

The passage suggests that one of the effects of the deregulation of the airlines was

A. a decline in the services available to non commercial travelers
B. a decrease in the size of the corporate travel market
C. a sharp increase in the number of cooperative alliances among travel agencies
D. increased competition in a number of different service industries
E. the merging of some companies within the travel industry

Question No.143:

The author discusses a particular travel agency in the passage most likely in order to

A. provide evidence of the pressures on the travel industry to globalize
B. demonstrate the limitations of the traditional routes to global expansion
C. illustrate an unusual approach to globalizing a service organization
D. highlight the difficulties confronting travel agencies that attempt to globalize
E. underscore the differences between the service industry and other industries

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Question No.144:

According to the passage, which of the following is true of the traditional routes to global expansion?

A. They have been supplanted in most service industries by alternative routes.
B. They are less attractive to travel agencies since deregulation of the airlines.
C. They may represent the most cost-effective means for a travel agency to globalize.
D. They may be unsuitable for service agencies that are attempting to globalize.
E. They are most likely to succeed in markets that are not actively growing.

Essay No.43:

Recent feminist scholarship concerning the United States in the 1920's challenges earlier interpretations that assessed the twenties in terms of the unkept "promises" of the women's suffrage movement. This **new scholarship** disputes the long-held view that because a women's voting bloc did not materialize after women gained the right to vote in 1920, suffrage failed to produce long-term political gains for women. These feminist scholars also challenge the old view that pronounced suffrage a failure for not delivering on the promise that the women's vote would bring about moral, corruption- free governance. Asked whether women's suffrage was a failure, these scholars cite the words of turn-of-the-century social reformer Jane Addams, "Why don't you ask if suffrage in general is failing?"

In some ways, however, these scholars still present the 1920's as a period of decline. After suffrage, they argue, the feminist movement lost its cohesiveness, and gender consciousness waned. After the mid-1920's, few successes could be claimed by feminist reformers: little could be seen in the way of legislative victories.

During this decade, however, there was intense activism aimed at achieving increased autonomy for women, broadening the spheres within which they lived their daily lives. Women's organizations worked to establish opportunities for women: they strove to secure for women the full entitlements of citizenship, including the right to hold office and the right to serve on juries.

Question No.145:

The passage is primarily concerned with

A. providing evidence indicating that feminist reformers of the 1920's failed to reach some of their goals
B. presenting scholarship that contrasts suffragist "promises" with the historical realities of the 1920's
C. discussing recent scholarship concerning the achievements of women's suffrage during the 1920's and presenting an alternative view of those achievements
D. outlining recent findings concerning events leading to suffrage for women in the 1920's and presenting a challenge to those findings
E. providing support for a traditional view of the success of feminist attempts to increase gender consciousness among women during the 1920's

Question No.146:

It can be inferred that the author of the passage disagrees with the "new scholarship" mentioned in highlighted text regarding the

A. degree to which the "promises" of the suffrage movement remained unkept
B. degree to which suffrage for women improved the morality of governance
C. degree to which the 1920's represented a period of decline for the feminist movement
D. degree of legislative success achieved by feminist reformers during the 1920's
E. accuracy of the view that a women's voting bloc did not materialize once suffrage was achieved

Question No.147:

The purpose of the second paragraph of the passage is to

A. suggest a reason why suffragist "promises" were not kept
B. contrast suffragist "promises" with the reality of the 1920's
C. deplore the lack of successful feminist reform in 1920's
D. explain a view held by feminist scholars
E. answer the question asked by Jane Addams

Essay No.44:

Acting on the recommendation of a British government committee investigating the high incidence in white lead factories of illness among employees, most of who were women, the Home Secretary proposed in 1895 that Parliament enact legislation that would prohibit women from holding most jobs in white lead factories. Although the Women's Industrial Defense Committee (WIDC), formed in 1892 in response to earlier legislative attempts to restrict women's labor, did not discount the white lead trade's potential health dangers, it opposed the proposal, viewing it as yet another instance of limiting women's work opportunities. Also opposing the proposal was the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women (SPEW), which attempted to challenge it by investigating the **causes of illness in white lead factories. SPEW contended, and WIDC concurred, that controllable conditions in such factories were responsible for the development of lead poisoning. SPEW provided** convincing evidence that lead poisoning could be avoided if workers were careful and clean and if already extant workplace safety regulations were stringently enforced. However, the Women's Trade Union League (WTUL), which had ceased in the late 1880s to oppose restrictions on women's labor, supported the eventually enacted proposal, in part because safety regulations were generally not being enforced in white lead factories, where there were no unions (and little prospect of any) to pressure employers to comply with safety regulations.

Question No.148:

Which of the following, if true, would most clearly support the contention attributed to SPEW in lines in highlighted text ("SPEW contended … lead poisoning") ?

A. Those white lead factories that most strongly enforced regulations concerning worker safety and hygiene had the lowest incidences of lead poisoning among employees.
B. The incidence of lead poisoning was much higher among women who worked in white lead factories than among women who worked in other types of factories.
C. There were many household sources of lead that could have contributed to the incidence of lead poisoning among women who also worked outside the home in the late nineteenth century.
D. White lead factories were more stringent than were certain other types of factories in their enforcement of workplace safety regulations.
E. Even brief exposure to the conditions typically found in white lead factories could cause lead poisoning among factory workers.

Question No.149:

According to the passage, the WIDC believed that the proposed legislation resembled earlier legislation concerning women's labor in that it

A. caused divisiveness among women's organizations
B. sought to protect women's health
C. limited women's occupational opportunities
D. failed to bolster workplace safety regulations
E. failed to make distinctions among types of factory work

Question No.150:

The passage is primarily concerned with

A. presenting various groups' views of the motives of those proposing certain legislation
B. contrasting the reasoning of various groups concerning their positions on certain proposed legislation
C. tracing the process whereby certain proposed legislation was eventually enacted
D. assessing the success of tactics adopted by various groups with respect to certain proposed legislation
E. evaluating the arguments of various groups concerning certain proposed legislation

Essay No.45:

Years before the advent of plate tectonics—the widely accepted theory, developed in the mid-1960's, the holds that the major features of Earth's surface are created by the horizontal motions of Earth's outer shell, or lithosphere—a similar theory was rejected by the geological community. In 1912, Alfred Wegener proposed, in a widely debated theory that came to be called continental drift, that Earth's continents were mobile. To most geologists today, Wegener's *The origin of Continents and Oceans* appears an impressive and prescient document, containing several of the essential presumptions underlying plate tectonics theory: the horizontal mobility of pieces of Earth's crust; the essential difference between oceanic and continental crust; and a causal connection between horizontal displacements and the formation of mountain chains. Yet despite the **considerable overlap** between Wegener's concepts and the later widely embraced plate tectonics theory, and despite the fact that continental drift theory presented a possible solution to the problem of the origin of mountains at a time when existing explanations were seriously in doubt, in its day Wegener's theory was rejected by the vast majority of geologists.

Most geologists and many historians today believe that Wegener's theory was rejected because of its lack of an adequate mechanical basis. Stephen Jay Gould, for example, argues that continental drift theory was rejected because it did not explain how continents could move through an apparently solid oceanic floor. However, **as Anthony Hallam has pointed out, many scientific phenomena, such as the ice ages, have been accepted before** they could be fully explained. The most likely cause for the rejection of continental drift—a cause that has been largely ignored because we consider Wegener's theory to have been validated by the theory of plate tectonics—is the nature of the evidence that was put forward to support it. Most of Wegener's evidence consisted of homologies' similarities of patterns and forms based on direct observations of rocks in the field, supported by the use of hammers, hand lenses, and field notebooks. In contrast, the data supporting plate tectonics were impressively geophysical" instrumental determinations of the physical properties of Earth garnered through the use of seismographs, magnetometers, and computers.

Question No.151:

The author cites Hallam (highlighted text) on the ice ages primarily in order to

A. provide an example of a geologic phenomenon whose precise causes are not fully understood by geologists today
B. criticize the geological community for an apparent lack of consistency in its responses to new theories
C. offer evidence held to undermine a common view of why Wegener's theory was not accepted in its day
D. give an example of a modern scientist who believes that Wegener's theory was rejected because it failed to adequately explain the mechanical basis of continental drift
E. support Gould's rationale for why Wegener's theory was rejected by most geologists in the early twentieth century

Question No.152:

The author of the passage refers to the "considerable overlap" (highlighted text) between continental drift theory and plate tectonics theory most probably in order to

A. suggest that plate tectonics theory is derived from Wegener's work
B. introduce a discussion comparing the elements of the two theories
C. examine the question of whether continental drift theory was innovative in its time
D. provide a reason why it might seem surprising that continental drift theory was not more widely embraced by geologists
E. cite an explanation that has been frequently offered for Wegener's high standing among geologists today

Question No.153:

The author of the passage suggests that the most likely explanation for the geological community's response to continental drift theory in its day was that the theory

A. was in conflict with certain aspects of plate tectonics theory
B. failed to account for how mountains were formed
C. did not adequately explain how continents moved through the ocean floor
D. was contradicted by the geophysical data of the time
E. was based on a kind of evidence that was considered insufficiently convincing

Question No.154:

It can be inferred from the passage that geologists today would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about Wegener's The Origin of Continents and Oceans?

A. It was a worthy scientific effort that was ahead of its time.
B. It was based on evidence that was later disproved.
C. It was directly responsible for the acceptance of the theory of plate tectonics.
D. It has been disproved by continental drift theory.
E. It misrepresented how horizontal displacements cause the formation of mountain chains.

Essay No.46:

Many economists believe that a high rate of business savings in the United States is a necessary precursor to investment, because business savings, as opposed to personal savings, comprise almost three-quarters of the national savings rate, and the national savings rate heavily influences the overall rate of business investment.

These economists further postulate that real interest rates-the difference between the rates charged by lenders and the inflation rates-will be low when national savings exceed business investment (creating a savings surplus),and high when national savings fall below the level of business investment (creating a savings deficit).

However, during the 1960's real interest rates were often higher when the national savings surplus was large. Counterintuitive behavior also occurred when real interest rates skyrocketed from 2 percent in 1980 to 7 percent in 1982, even though national savings and investments were roughly equal throughout the period. Clearly, real interest rates respond to influences other than the savings/investment nexus. Indeed, real interest rates may themselves influence swings in the savings and investment rates. As real interest rates shot up after 1979, foreign investors poured capital into the United States, the price of domestic goods increased prohibitively abroad, and the price of foreign-made goods became lower in the United States. As a result, domestic economic activity and the ability of businesses to save and invest were restrained.

Question No.155:

The passage is primarily concerned with

A. contrasting trends in two historical periods
B. presenting evidence that calls into question certain beliefs
C. explaining the reasons for a common phenomenon
D. criticizing evidence offered in support of a well-respected belief
E. comparing conflicting interpretations of a theory

Question No.156:

According to the passage, which of the following resulted from foreign investment in the United States after 1979?

A. An increase in real interest rates
B. A decrease in the savings rate of certain other nations
C. An increase in American investment abroad
D. An increase in the price of American goods abroad
E. A decrease in the price of domestic goods sold at home

Question No.157:

The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements regarding the economists mentioned in line 1?

A. Their beliefs are contradicted by certain economic phenomena that occurred in the United States during the 1960's and the 1980's.
B. Their theory fails to predict under what circumstances the prices of foreign and domestic goods are likely to increase.
C. They incorrectly identify the factors other than savings and investment rates that affect real interest rates.
D. Their belief is valid only for the United States economy and not necessarily for other national economies.
E. They overestimate the impact of the real interest rate on the national savings and investment rates.

Essay No.47:

In 1675, Louis XIV established the Parisian seamstresses' guild, the first Line independent all-female guild created in over 200 years. Guild members could make and sell women's and children's clothing, but were prohibited from producing men's clothing or dresses for court women. Tailors resented the ascension of seamstresses to guild status; seamstresses, meanwhile, were impatient with the remaining restrictions on their right to clothe women.

The conflict between the guilds was not purely economic, however. A 1675 police report indicated that since so many seamstresses were already working illegally, the tailors were unlikely to suffer additional economic damage because of the seamstresses' incorporation.

Moreover, guild membership held very different meanings for tailors and seamstresses. To the tailors, their status as guild members overlapped with their role as heads of household, and entitled them to employ as seamstresses female family members who did not marry outside the trade. The seamstresses, however, viewed guild membership **as a mark of independence from the patriarchal family.** Their guild was composed not of family units but of individual women who enjoyed unusual legal and economic privileges.

At the conflict's center was the issue of whether tailors' female relatives should be identified as family members protected by the tailors' guild or as individuals under the jurisdiction of the seamstresses' guild.

Question No.158:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. outline a scholarly debate over the impact of the Parisian seamstresses' guild
B. summarize sources of conflict between the newly created Parisian seamstresses' guild and the tailors' guild
C. describe opposing views concerning the origins of the Parisian seamstresses' guild
D. explore the underlying reasons for establishing an exclusively female guild in seventeenth-century Paris
E. correct a misconception about changes in seamstresses' economic status that took place in Paris in the late seventeenth century

Question No.159:

According to the passage, one source of dissatisfaction for Parisian seamstresses after the establishment of the seamstresses' guild was that

A. seamstresses were not allowed to make and sell clothing for all women
B. tailors continued to have the exclusive legal right to clothe men
C. seamstresses who were relatives of tailors were prevented from becoming members of the seamstresses' guild
D. rivalry between individual seamstresses increased, thus hindering their ability to compete with the tailors for business
E. seamstresses were not allowed to accept male tailors as members of the guild

Question No.160:

It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following was true of seamstresses employed by relatives who were members of the tailors' guild?

A. They were instrumental in convincing Louis XIV to establish the seamstresses' guild.
B. They were rarely allowed to assist master tailors in the production of men's clothing.
C. They were considered by some tailors to be a threat to the tailors' monopoly.
D. They did not enjoy the same economic and legal privileges that members of the seamstresses' guild enjoyed.
E. They felt their status as working women gave them a certain degree of independence from the patriarchal family.

Question No.161:

The author mentions the seamstresses' view of guild membership as a "mark of independence from the patriarchal family" (highlighted text) primarily in order to

A. emphasize that the establishment of the seamstresses' guild had implications that were not solely economic
B. illustrate the conflict that existed between tailors and their female family members over membership in the tailors' guild
C. imply that the establishment of the seamstresses' guild ushered in a period of increased economic and social freedom for women in France
D. provide an explanation for the dramatic increase in the number of women working as seamstresses after 1675
E. indicate that members of the seamstresses' guild were financially more successful than were tailors' female relatives protected by the tailors' guild

Essay No.48:

Anthropologists studying the Hopi people of the south western United States often characterize Hopi society between 1680 and 1880 as surprisingly stable, considering that it was a period of diminution in population and pressure from contact with outside groups, factors that might be expected to cause significant changes in Hopi social arrangements.

The Hopis' retention of their distinctive socio-cultural system has been attributed to the Hopi religious elite's determined efforts to preserve their religion and way of life, and also to a geographical isolation greater than that of many other Native American groups, an isolation that limited both cultural contact and exposure to European diseases. But equally important to Hopi cultural persistence may have been an inherent flexibility in their social system that may have allowed preservation of traditions even as the Hopis accommodated themselves to change. For example, the system of matrilineal clans was maintained throughout this period, even though some clans merged to form larger groups while others divided into smaller descent groups. Furthermore, although traditionally members of particular Hopi clans appear to have exclusively controlled particular ceremonies, a clan's control of a ceremony might shift to another clan if the first became too small to manage the responsibility. Village leadership positions traditionally restricted to members of one clan might be similarly extended to members of other clans, and women might assume such positions under certain unusual conditions.

Question No.162:

The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the explanation outlined in highlighted text?

A. It fails to take into account the effect of geographical circumstances on Hopi culture.
B. It correctly emphasizes the role of the religious elite in maintaining the system of matrilineal clans.
C. It represents a misreading of Hopi culture because it fails to take into account the actual differences that existed among the various Hopi clans.
D. It underestimates the effect on Hopi cultural development of contact with other cultural groups.
E. It is correct but may be insufficient in itself to explain Hopi sociocultural persistence.

Question No.163:

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the Hopis' geographic situation between 1680 and 1880?

A. It prevented the Hopis from experiencing a diminution in population.
B. It helped to promote flexibility within their social system.
C. It limited but did not eliminate contact with other cultural groups.
D. It reinforced the religious elite's determination to resist cultural change.
E. It tended to limit contact between certain Hopi clans.

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Question No.164:

The passage is primarily concerned with

A. reassessing a phenomenon in light of new findings
B. assessing the relative importance of two factors underlying a phenomenon
C. examining the assumptions underlying an interpretation of a phenomenon
D. expanding on an explanation of a phenomenon
E. contrasting two methods for evaluating a phenomenon

Essay No.49:

In recent years, Western business managers have been heeding the exhortations of business journalists and academics to move their companies toward long-term, collaborative "strategic partnerships" with their external business partners (e.g., suppliers). **The experts' advice** comes as a natural reaction to numerous studies conducted during the past decade that compared Japanese production and supply practices with those of the rest of the world. The link between **the success of a certain well-known Japanese automaker** and its effective management of its suppliers, for example, has led to an unquestioning belief within Western management circles in the value of strategic partnerships. Indeed, in the automobile sector all three United States manufacturers and most of their European competitors have launched programs to reduce their total number of suppliers and move toward having strategic partnerships with a few.

However, new research concerning supplier relationships in various industries demonstrates that the widespread assumption of Western managers and business consultants that Japanese firms manage their suppliers primarily through **strategic partnerships is unjustified. Not only do Japanese firms appear to conduct a far smaller proportion of their business through strategic partnerships than is commonly believed, but they also make extensive use of "market-exchange" relationships, in which either party can turn to the marketplace and shift to different business partners at will, a practice usually associated with Western manufacturers.**

Question No.165:

The passage is primarily concerned with

A. examining economic factors that may have contributed to the success of certain Japanese companies
B. discussing the relative merits of strategic partnerships as compared with those of market-exchange relationship
C. challenging the validity of a widely held assumption about how Japanese firms operate
D. explaining why Western companies have been slow to adopt a particular practice favored by Japanese companies
E. pointing out certain differences between Japanese and Western supplier relationships

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Question No.166:

According to the passage, the advice referred to in highlighted text was a response to which of the following?

A. A recent decrease in the number of available suppliers within the United States automobile industry
B. A debate within Western management circles during the past decade regarding the value of strategic partnerships
C. The success of certain European automobile manufacturers that have adopted strategic partnerships
D. An increase in demand over the past decade for automobiles made by Western manufacturers
E. Research comparing Japanese business practices with those of other nations

Question No.167:

The author mentions "the success of a certain well-known Japanese automaker" (highlighted text) most probably in order to

A. demonstrate some of the possible reasons for the success of a certain business practice
B. cite a specific case that has convinced Western business experts of the value of a certain business practice
C. describe specific steps taken by Western automakers that have enabled them to compete more successfully in a global market
D. introduce a paradox about the effect of a certain business practice in Japan
E. indicate the need for Western managers to change their relationships with their external business partners

Question No.168:

Which of the following is most clearly an example of the practice referred to in highlighted text of the passage?

A. A department store chain that employs a single buyer to procure all the small appliances to be sold in its stores
B. An automobile manufacturer that has used the same supplier of a particular axle component for several years in a row
C. A hospital that contracts only with union personnel to staff its nonmedical positions
D. A municipal government that decides to cancel its contract with a waste disposal company and instead hire its own staff to perform that function
E. A corporation that changes the food-service supplier for its corporate headquarters several times over a five-year period as part of a cost-cutting campaign.

Essay No.50:

Researchers studying how genes control animal behavior have had to deal with many uncertainties. In the first place, most behaviors are governed by more than one gene, and until recently geneticists had no method for identifying the multiple genes involved. In addition, even when a single gene is found to control a behavior, researchers in different fields do not necessarily agree that it is a "behavioral gene." Neuroscientists, whose interest in genetic research is to understand the nervous system (which generates behavior), define the term broadly. But ethologists—specialists in animal behavior—are interested in evolution, so they define the term narrowly. They insist that mutations in a behavioral gene must alter a specific normal behavior and not merely make the organism ill, so that the genetically induced behavioral change will provide variation that natural selection can act upon, possibly leading to the evolution of a new species. For example, in the fruit fly, researchers have identified the gene Shaker, mutations in which cause flies to shake violently under anesthesia. Since shaking is not healthy, ethologists do not consider Shaker a behavioral gene. In contrast, ethologists do consider the gene period (per), which controls the fruit fly's circadian (24-hour) rhythm, a behavioral gene because files with mutated per genes are healthy; they simply have different rhythms.

Question No.169:

The passage suggests that neuroscientists would most likely consider Shaker to be which of the following?

A. An example of a behavioral gene
B. One of multiple genes that control a single behavior
C. A gene that, when mutated, causes an alteration in a specific normal behaviour without making the organism ill
D. A gene of interest to ethologists but of no interest to neuroscientists
E. A poor source of information about the nervous system

Question No.170:

It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following, if true, would be most likely to influence ethologists' opinions about whether a particular gene in a species is a behavioral gene?

A. The gene is found only in that species.
B. The gene is extremely difficult to identify.
C. The only effect of mutations in the gene is to make the organism ill.
D. Neuroscientists consider the gene to be a behavioral gene.
E. Geneticists consider the gene to be a behavioral gene.

Question No.171:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. summarize findings in an area of research
B. discuss different perspectives on a scientific question
C. outline the major questions in a scientific discipline
D. illustrate the usefulness of investigating a research topic
E. reconcile differences between two definitions of a term

Essay No.51:

(This passage is excerpted from material published in 1997)

Whereas United States economic productivity grew at an annual rate of 3 percent from 1945 to 1965, it has grown at an annual rate of only about 1 percent since the early 1970's. What might be preventing higher productivity growth? Clearly, the manufacturing sector of the economy cannot be blamed. Since 1980, productivity improvements in manufacturing have moved the United States from a position of acute decline in manufacturing to one of world prominence. Manufacturing, however, constitutes a relatively small proportion of the economy. In 1992, goods-producing businesses employed only 19.1 percent of American workers, whereas service-producing businesses employed 70 percent. Although the service sector has grown since the late 1970's, its productivity growth has declined. Several explanations have been offered for this declined and **for the discrepancy in productivity growth** between the manufacturing and service sectors. One is that traditional measures fail to reflect service-sector productivity growth because it has been concentrated in improved quality of services. Yet traditional measures of manufacturing productivity have shown significant increases despite the under measurement of quality, whereas service productivity has continued to stagnate. Others argue that since the 1970's, manufacturing workers, faced with strong foreign competition, have learned to work more efficiently in order to keep their jobs in the United States, but service workers, who are typically under less global competitive pressure, have not. However, the pressure on manufacturing workers in the United States to work more efficiently has generally been overstated, often for political reasons. In fact, while some manufacturing jobs have been lost due to foreign competition, many more have been lost simply because of slow growth in demand for manufactured goods.

Yet another explanation blames the federal budget deficit: if it were lower, interest rate would be lower too, thereby increasing investment in the development of new technologies, which would spur productivity growth in the service sector. There is, however, no dearth of technological resources, rather, managers in the service sector fail to take advantage of widely available skills and machines. High productivity growth levels attained by leading edge service companies indicate that service sector managers who wisely implement available technology and choose skillful workers can significantly improve their companies' productivity. The culprits for service-sector productivity stagnation are the forces such as corporate takeovers and unnecessary governmental regulation that distract managers from the task of making optimal use of available resources.

Question No.172:

Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the budget-deficit explanation for the discrepancy mentioned in highlighted text?

A. Research shows that the federal budget deficit has traditionally caused service companies to invest less money in research and development of new technologies.
B. New technologies have been shown to play a significant role in companies that have been able to increase their service productivity.
C. In both the service sector and manufacturing, productivity improvements are concentrated in gains in quality.
D. The service sector typically requires larger investments in new technology in order to maintain productivity growth than dose manufacturing.
E. High interest rates tend to slow the growth of manufacturing productivity as much as they slow the growth of service-sector productivity in the United States.

Question No.173:

The passage states which of the following about the effect of foreign competition on the American manufacturing sector since the 1970's?

A. It has often been exaggerated.
B. It has not been a direct cause of job loss.
C. It has in large part been responsible for the subsequent slowing of productivity growth.
D. It has slowed growth in the demand for manufactured goods in the United States.
E. It has been responsible for the majority of American jobs lost in manufacturing.

Question No.174:

It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following was true of the United States manufacturing sector in the years immediately prior to 1980?

A. It was performing relatively poorly.
B. It was in a position of world prominence.
C. It was increasing its productivity at an annual rate of 3 percent.
D. It was increasing its productivity at an annual rate of 1 percent.
E. Its level of productivity was higher than afterward.

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Question No.175:

The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about productivity improvements in United States service companies?

A. Such improvements would be largely attributable to efficiencies resulting from corporate takeovers.
B. Such improvements would depend more on wise implementation of technology than on mangers' choice of skilled workers.
C. Such improvements would be more easily accomplished if there were fewer governmental regulations of the service sector.
D. Such improvements would require companies to invest heavily in the development of new technologies.
E. Such improvements would be attributable primarily to companies' facing global competitive pressure.

Essay No.52:

In American Genesis, which covers the century of technological innovation in the United States beginning in 1876,Thomas Hughes assigns special promi- nence to Thomas Edison as archetype of the independent nineteenth-century inventor. However, Hughes virtually ignores Edison's famous contemporary and notorious adversary in the field of electric light and power, George Westinghouse. This comparative neglect of Westinghouse is consistent with other recent historians' works, although it marks an intriguing departure from the prevailing view during the inventors' lifetimes (and for decades afterward) of Edison and Westinghouse as the two "pioneer innovators" of the electrical industry.

My recent re-evaluation of Westinghouse, facilitated by materials found in railroad archives, suggests that while Westinghouse and Edison shared important traits as inventors, they differed markedly in their approach to the business aspects of innovation. For Edison as an inventor, novelty was always paramount: the overriding goal of the business of innovation was simply to generate funding for new inventions. Edison therefore undertook just enough sales, product development, and manufacturing to accomplish this. Westinghouse, however, shared the attitudes of the railroads and other industries for whom he developed innovations: product development, standardization, system, and order were top priorities. Westinghouse thus better exemplifies the systematic approach to technological development that would become a hallmark of modern corporate research and development.

Question No.176:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. re-evaluate a controversial theory
B. identify the flaws in a study
C. propose a new method of historical research
D. compare two contrasting analyses
E. provide a fresh perspective

Question No.177:

According to the passage, Edison's chief concern as an inventor was the

A. availability of a commercial market
B. costs of developing a prototype
C. originality of his inventions
D. maintenance of high standards throughout production
E. generation of enough profits to pay for continued marketing

Question No.178:

The author of the passage implies that the shift away from the views of Westinghouse's contemporaries should be regarded as

A. a natural outgrowth of the recent revival of interest in Edison
B. a result of scholarship based on previously unknown documents
C. reflective of modern neglect of the views of previous generations
D. inevitable, given the changing trends in historical interpretations
E. surprising, given the stature that Westinghouse once had

Essay No.53:

Ecoefficiency (measures to minimize environmental impact through the reduction or elimination of waste from production processes) has become a goal for companies worldwide, with many realizing significant cost savings from such innovations. Peter Senge and Goran Carstedt see this development as laudable but suggest that simply adopting ecoefficiency innovations could actually worsen environmental stresses in the future. Such innovations reduce production waste but do not alter the number of products manufactured nor the waste generated from their use and discard; indeed, most companies invest in ecoefficiency improvements in order to increase profits and growth. Moreover, there is no guarantee that increased economic growth from ecoefficiency will come in similarly ecoefficient ways, since in today's global markets, greater profits may be turned into investment capital that could easily be reinvested in old-style eco-inefficient industries. Even a vastly more ecoefficient industrial system could, were it to grow much larger, generate more total waste and destroy more habitat and species than would a smaller, less ecoefficient economy. Senge and Carstedt argue that to preserve the global environment and sustain economic growth, businesses must develop a new systemic approach that reduces total material use and total accumulated waste. Focusing exclusively on ecoefficiency, which offers a compelling business case according to established thinking, may distract companies from pursuing radically different products and business models.

Question No.179:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. explain why a particular business strategy has been less successful than was once anticipated
B. propose an alternative to a particular business strategy that has inadvertently caused ecological damage
C. present a concern about the possible consequences of pursuing a particular business strategy
D. make a case for applying a particular business strategy on a larger scale than is currently practiced
E. suggest several possible outcomes of companies' failure to understand the economic impact of a particular business strategy

Question No.180:

According to the passage, an exclusive pursuit of ecoefficiency may cause companies to

A. neglect the development of alternative business models and products
B. keep the number of products that they manufacture unchanged
C. invest capital from increased profits primarily in inefficient and outmoded industries that may prove unprofitable
D. overemphasize the production process as the key to increasing profits and growth
E. focus more on reducing costs than on reducing the environmental impact of production processes

Question No.181:

The passage mentions which of the following as a possible consequence of companies' realization of greater profits through ecoefficiency?

A. The companies may be able to sell a greater number of products by lowering prices.
B. The companies may be better able to attract investment capital in the global market.
C. The profits may be reinvested to increase economic growth through ecoefficiency.
D. The profits may be used as investment capital for industries that are not ecoefficient.
E. The profits may encourage companies to make further innovations in reducing production waste.

Question No.182:

NOTE: You must scroll to read the answer choices for this question.

The passage implies that which of the following is a possible consequence of a company's adoption of innovations that increase its ecoefficiency?

A. Company profits resulting from such innovations may be reinvested in that company with no guarantee that the company will continue to make further improvements in ecoefficiency.
B. Company growth fostered by cost savings from such innovations may allow that company to manufacture a greater number of products that will be used and discarded, thus worsening environmental stress.
C. A company that fails to realize significant cost savings from such innovations may have little incentive to continue to minimize the environmental impact of its production processes.
D. A company that comes to depend on such innovations to increase its profits and growth may be vulnerable in the global market to competition from old-style ecoinefficient industries.
E. A company that meets its ecoefficiency goals is unlikely to invest its increased profits in the development of new and innovative ecoefficiency measures.

Essay No.54:

For many years, historians thought that the development of capitalism had not faced serious challenges in the United States. Writing in the early twentieth cen- tury, **Progressive historians** sympathized with the battles waged by farmers and small producers against large capitalists in the late nineteenth century, but they did not question the widespread acceptance of laissez-faire (unregulated) capitalism throughout American history. Similarly, Louis Hartz, who sometimes disagreed with the Progressives, argued that Americans accepted laissez-faire capitalism without challenge because they lacked a feudal, precapitalist past. Recently, however, some **scholars** have argued that even though laissez-faire became the prevailing ethos in nineteen-century America, it was not accepted without struggle. Laissez-faire capitalism, they suggest, clashed with existing religious and communitarian **norms** that imposed moral constraints on acquisitiveness to protect the weak from the predatory, the strong from corruption, and the entire culture from materialist excess. Buttressed by mercantilist notions that government should be both regulator and promoter of economic activity, these norms persisted long after the American Revolution helped unleash the economic forces that produced capitalism. These scholars argue that even in the late nineteenth century, with the government's role in the economy considerably diminished, laissez-faire had not triumphed completely. Hard times continued to revive popular demands for regulating business and softening the harsh edges of laissez-faire capitalism.

Question No.183:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. reveal the underlying similarities of certain arguments regarding the development of capitalism in the United States
B. synthesize two competing arguments regarding the development of capitalism in the United States
C. defend an established argument regarding the development of capitalism in the United States
D. summarize a scholarly refutation of an argument regarding the development of capitalism in the United States
E. discuss a new methodology for the study of the development of capitalism in the United States

Question No.184:

According to the passage, the Progressive historians mentioned in highlighted text and the scholars mentioned in highlighted text disagree with regard to which of the following?

A. Whether laissez-faire became the predominant ethos in the nineteenth-century United States
B. Whether moral restraints on acquisitiveness were necessary in the nineteen century United States
C. The economic utility of mercantilist notions of government
D. The nature of the historical conditions necessary for the development of laissez-faire capitalism in the nineteen-century United States
E. The existence of significant opposition to the development of laissez-faire capitalism in the nineteen-century United States

Question No.185:

The passage suggests that the scholars mentioned in highlighted text would agree with which of the following statements regarding the "norms" mentioned in highlighted text?

A. They provided a primary source of opposition to the development of laissez-faire capitalism in the United States in the nineteenth century.
B. Their appeal was undermined by difficult economic times in the United States at the end of the nineteenth century.
C. They disappeared in the United States in the late nineteenth century because of the triumph of laissez-faire capitalism.
D. They facilitated the successful implementation of mercantilist notions of government in the United States in the nineteenth-century.
E. They are now recognized by historians as having been an important part of the ideology of the American Revolution.

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Essay No.55:

Although many lines of evidence indicate that birds evolved from ground-dwelling theropod dinosaurs, some scientists remain unconvinced. They argue that theropods appeared too late to have given rise to birds, noting that Archaeopteryx lithographica—the oldest known bird—appears in the fossil record about 150 million years ago, whereas the fossil remains of various nonavian maniraptor theropods—the closest known relatives of birds—date only to about 115 million years ago. But investigators have now uncovered bones that evidently belong to nonavian maniraptors dating to the time of Archaeopteryx. In any case, failure to find **fossils of a predicted kind** does not rule out their existence in an undiscovered deposit. Skeptics also argue that the fused clavicles (the "wishbone") of birds differ from the unfused clavicles of theropods. This objection was reasonable when only early theropod clavicles had been discovered, but fossilized theropod clavicles that look just like the wishbone of Archaeopteryx have now been unearthed. Finally, some scientists argue that the complex lungs of birds could not have evolved from theropod lungs, an assertion that cannot be supported or falsified at the moment, because no fossil lungs are preserved in the paleontological record.

Question No.186:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. compare the development of two hypotheses concerning the evolutionary origin of birds
B. suggest revisions to the standard theory of the evolutionary history of birds
C. evaluate the usefulness of fossil evidence in determining the evolutionary history of birds
D. challenge the theory that birds evolved from ground-dwelling theropod dinosaurs
E. respond to criticisms of the theory that birds evolved from ground-dwelling theropod dinosaurs

Question No.187:

In the context of the passage, the phrase "fossils of a predicted kind" (highlighted text) most likely refers to which of the following?

A. Theropod fossils with fused clavicles
B. Theropod fossils that are similar in structure to Archaeopteryx fossils
C. Theropod fossils dating back more than 150 million years
D. Fossils indicating the structure of theropod lungs
E. Fossils indicating the structure of Archaeopteryx lungs

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Question No.188:

Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as an argument made by scientists who are unconvinced that birds evolved from theropod dinosaurs?

A. There are no known theropod dinosaur fossils dating from a period after the time of Archaeopteryx.
B. There are no known theropod dinosaur fossils that indicate the structure of those dinosaurs' lungs.
C. Theropod dinosaurs appear in the fossil record about 150 million years ago.
D. Theropod dinosaurs did not have fused clavicles.
E. Theropod dinosaurs had certain bones that look just like those of Archaeopteryx.

Essay No.56:

Until recently, zoologists believed that all species of phocids (true seals), a pin-nipped family, use a different maternal strategy than do otariids (fur seals and sea lions), another pinniped family. Mother otariids use a foraging strategy. They acquire moderate energy stores in the form of blubber before arriving at breeding sites and then fast for 5 to 11 days after birth. Throughout the rest of the lactation (milk production) period, which lasts from 4 months to 3 years depending on the species, mother otariids alternately forage at sea, where they replenish their fat stores, and nurse their young at breeding sites. Zoologists had assumed that females of all phocids species, by contrast, use a fasting strategy in which mother phocids, having accumulated large energy stores before they arrive at breeding sites, fast throughout the entire lactation period, which lasts from 4 to 50 days depending on the species. However, recent studies on harbor seals, a phocids species, found that lactating females commenced foraging approximately 6 days after giving birth and on average made 7 foraging trips during the remainder of their 24-day lactation period.

The maternal strategy evolved by harbor seals may have to do with their small size and the large proportion of their fat stores depleted in lactation. Harbor seals are small compared with other phocids species such as grey seals, all of which are known to fast for the entire lactation period. Studies show that mother seals of these species use respectively 84 percent, 58 percent, and 33 percent of their fat stores during lactation. By comparison, harbor seals use 80 percent of their fat stores in just the first 19 days of lactation, even though they occasionally feed during this period. Since such a large proportion of their fat stores is exhausted despite feeding, mother harbor seals clearly cannot support all of lactation using only energy stored before giving birth. Though smaller than many other phocids, harbor seals are similar in size to most otariids. In addition, there is already some evidence suggesting that the ringed seal, a phocids species that is similar in size to the harbor seal, may also use a maternal foraging strategy.

Question No.189:

It can be inferred from the passage that the females of all phocid species differ from the females of all otariid species in that the female phocids

A. have shorter lactation periods
B. consume more food during lactation
C. consume a higher proportion of fat stores
D. forage for food occasionally during their lactation periods
E. deplete a smaller percentage of their fat stores during their lactation periods

Question No.190:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. present evidence that several phocid species use the maternal fasting strategy
B. explain why the maternal strategy typically used by phocids is different from the maternal strategy used by otariids
C. argue that zoologists' current understanding of harbor seals' maternal strategy is incorrect
D. describe an unexpected behavior observed in harbor seals and propose an explanation that may account for that behavior
E. describe evidence concerning the maternal strategy of the harbor seal and suggest that the harbor seal belongs to the otariid rather than to the phocid family

Question No.191:

According to the passage, until recently zoologists believed which of the following about all phocid mothers?

A. Their fasting periods after giving birth were typically shorter than those of otariids.
B. Their lactation periods were generally as long as those of comparably sized otariids.
C. They acquired only moderate energy stores in the form of blubber before arriving at breeding sites.
D. They depleted less than a third of their stored body fat during lactation.
E. The replenished their fat stores only after their lactation period ended.

Question No.192:

The author of the passage mentions ringed seals most probably in order to

A. provide an example of a phocid species that fasts throughout its entire lactation period
B. provide an example of a phocid species whose maternal strategy is typical of phocid species
C. provide an example of a phocid species that may deplete an even higher proportion of its fat stores during lactation than harbor seals do
D. support the assertion that harbor seals are smaller than many other phocids
E. support the assertion that harbor seals' maternal strategy may be related to their small size

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Essay No.57:

In her account of unmarried women's experiences in colonial Philadelphia, Wulf argues that edu-Line cated young women, particularly Quakers, engaged in resistance to patriarchal marriage by exchanging poetry critical of marriage, copying verse into their commonplace books. Wulf suggests that this critique circulated beyond the daughters of the Quaker elite and middle class, whose commonplace books she mines, proposing that Quaker schools brought it to many poor female students of diverse backgrounds.

Here Wulf probably overstates Quaker schools' impact. At least three years' study would be necessary to achieve the literacy competence necessary to grapple with the material she analyzes. In 1765, the year Wulf uses to demonstrate the diversity of Philadelphia's Quaker schools, 128 students enrolled in these schools. Refining Wulf's numbers by the information she provides on religious affiliation, gender, and length of study, it appears that only about 17 poor non-quaker girls were educated in Philadelphia's Quaker schools for three years or longer. While Wulf is correct that a critique of patriarchal marriage circulated broadly, Quaker schools probably cannot be credited with instilling these ideas in the lower classes. Popular literary satires on marriage had already landed on fertile ground in a multiethnic population that embodied a wide range of marital beliefs and practices. These ethnic- and class-based traditions them-selves challenged the legitimacy of patriarchal marriage.

Question No.193:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. argue against one aspect of Wulf's account of how ideas critical of marriage were disseminated among young women in colonial Philadelphia
B. discuss Wulf's interpretation of the significance for educated young women in colonial Philadelphia of the poetry they copied into their commonplace books
C. counter Wulf's assertions about the impact of the multiethnic character of colonial Philadelphia's population on the prevalent views about marriage
D. present data to undermine Wulf's assessment of the diversity of the student body in Quaker schools in colonial Philadelphia
E. challenge Wulf's conclusion that a critique of marriage was prevalent among young women of all social classes in colonial Philadelphia

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Question No.194:

According to the passage, which of the following was true of attitudes toward marriage in colonial Philadelphia?

A. Exemplars of a critique of marriage could be found in various literary forms, but they did not impact public attitudes except among educated young women.
B. The diversity of the student body in the Quaker schools meant that attitudes toward marriage were more disparate there than elsewhere in Philadelphia society.
C. Although critical attitudes toward marriage were widespread, Quaker schools' influence in disseminating these attitudes was limited.
D. Criticisms of marriage in colonial Philadelphia were directed at only certain limited aspects of patriarchal marriage.
E. The influence of the wide range of marital beliefs and practices present in Philadelphia's multiethnic population can be detected in the poetry that educated young women copied in their commonplace books.

Question No.195:

The author of the passage implies which of the following about the poetry mentioned in the first paragraph?

A. Wulf exaggerates the degree to which young women from an elite background regarded the poetry as providing a critique of marriage.
B. The circulation of the poetry was confined to young Quaker women.
C. Young women copied the poetry into their commonplace books because they interpreted it as providing a desirable model of unmarried life.
D. The poetry's capacity to influence popular attitudes was restricted by the degree of literacy necessary to comprehend it.
E. The poetry celebrated marital beliefs and practices that were in opposition to patriarchal marriage.

Question No.196:

Which of the following, if true, would most seriously undermine the author's basis for saying that Wulf overstates Quaker schools' impact (highlighted text)?

A. The information that Wulf herself provided on religious affiliation and gender of students is in fact accurate.
B. Most poor, non-Quaker students enrolled in Quaker schools had completed one or two years' formal or informal schooling before enrolling.
C. Not all of the young women whose commonplace books contained copies of poetry critical of marriage were Quakers.
D. The poetry featured in young women's commonplace books frequently included allusions that were unlikely to be accessible to someone with only three years' study in school.
E. In 1765 an unusually large proportion of the Quaker schools' student body consisted of poor girls from non-Quaker backgrounds.

Essay No.58:

The experience of British business in Iran between the 1860's and the 1970's is one example of the changing importance of British enterprise in Asia as a whole. Before 1914 British business established and dominated Iran's modern industrial and financial sector; in the 1920's this domination began to wane; by the 1960's British enterprise was of little importance in the Iranian economy. While in Japan and India the decline of British business was primarily a function of the rise of strong indigenous business groups, in Iran, by contrast, the government played a large role in both challenging British commercial interests and stimulating locally owned enterprise. Periodic surges of intense Iranian economic nationalism must be understood partly as a reaction to the close relations between British business in Iran and the British government. In retrospect, it is possible to see the uneasy and ambiguous nature of this relationship. It is true that the British Imperial Bank in Iran was never entirely a tool of the British government, and that the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company did not take its orders from the British government, despite the 51 percent government shareholding. However, the relationship between British business and the British government was sufficiently close that many Iranians understandably viewed the oil company and the bank as symbols of a British imperialist policy.

Question No.197:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. evaluate a country's solution to a problem
B. describe differing perceptions of a historical event
C. contrast historical events in two countries
D. provide an explanation for a historical phenomenon
E. challenge an accepted explanation for a historical change

Question No.198:

The passage suggests which of the following about British business in Japan and India as compared to British business in Iran?

A. British business in Japan and India received less support from the British government than did British business in Iran.
B. During the early twentieth century, British business played less of a role in the Japanese and Indian economy than it did in the Iranian economy.
C. The governments of Japan and India played less of a role in the changing status of British business than did the government of Iran.
D. The types of enterprises conducted by the British in Japan and India were significantly different from the enterprises conducted by the British in Iran.
E. British business in Japan and India declined more gradually than did British business in Iran.

Question No.199:

The author of the passage mentions the British government's shares in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company most probably in order to

A. demonstrate the British enterprise in Iran was controlled by the British government
B. contrast British-run businesses in Iran with Iranian-run businesses in Iran
C. show how joint British and Iranian enterprises were encouraged by the British government
D. illustrate a point about the financial difficulties faced by British businesses in Asia
E. suggest a reason for Iranians' perception of the role British government played in British business

Essay No.59:

In most earthquakes the Earth's crust cracks like porcelain. Stress builds up until a fracture forms at a depth of a few kilometers and the crust slips to relieve the stress. Some earthquakes, however, take place hundreds of kilometers down in the Earth's mantle, where high pressure makes rock so ductile that it flows instead of cracking, even under stress severe enough to deform it like putty. How can there be earthquakes at such depths?

That such deep events do occur has been accepted only since 1927, when the seismologist Kiyoo Wadati convincingly demonstrated their existence. Instead of comparing the arrival times of seismic waves at different locations, as earlier researchers had done. Wadati relied on a time difference between the arrival of primary (P) waves and the slower secondary (S) waves. Because P and S waves travel at different but fairly constant speeds, the interval between their arrivals increases in proportion to the distance from the earthquake focus, or rupture point.

For most earthquakes, Wadati discovered, the interval was quite short near the epicenter, the point on the surface where shaking is strongest. For a few events, however, the delay was long even at the epicenter. Wadati saw a similar pattern when he analyzed data on the intensity of shaking. Most earthquakes had a small area of intense shaking, which weakened rapidly with increasing distance from the epicenter, but others were characterized by a lower peak intensity, felt over a broader area. Both the P-S intervals and the intensity patterns suggested two kinds of earthquakes: the more common shallow events, in which the focus lay just under the epicenter, and deep events, with a focus several hundred kilometers down.

The question remained: how can such quakes occur, given that mantle rock at a depth of more than 50 kilometers is too ductile to store enough stress to fracture? Wadati's work suggested that deep events occur in areas (now called Wadati-Benioff zones) where one crustal plate is forced under another and descends into the mantle. The descending rock is substantially cooler than the surrounding mantle and hence is less ductile and much more liable to fracture.

Question No.200:

The author's explanation of how deep events occur would be most weakened if which of the following were discovered to be true?

A. Deep events are far less common than shallow events.
B. Deep events occur in places other than where crustal plates meet.
C. Mantle rock is more ductile at a depth of several hundred kilometers than it is at 50 kilometers.
D. The speeds of both P and S waves are slightly greater than previously thought.
E. Below 650 kilometers earthquakes cease to occur.

Question No.201:

Information presented in the passage suggests that, compared with seismic activity at the epicenter of a shallow event, seismic activity at the epicenter of a deep event is characterized by

A. shorter P-S intervals and higher peak intensity
B. shorter P-S intervals and lower peak intensity
C. longer P-S intervals and similar peak intensity
D. longer P-S intervals and higher peak intensity
E. longer P-S intervals and lower peak intensity.

Question No.202:

The passage supports which of the following Statements about the relationship between the epicenter and the focus of an earthquake?

A. P waves originate at the focus and S waves originate at the epicenter.
B. In deep events the epicenter and the focus are reversed.
C. In shallow events the epicenter and the focus coincide
D. In both deep and shallow events the Focus lies beneath the epicenter
E. The epicenter is in the crust, whereas the focus is in the mantle.

Question No.203:

The passage suggests that which of the following must take place in order for any earthquake to occur?

1. Stress must build up.
2. Cool rock must descend into the mantle.
3. A fracture must occur

A. 1 only
B. 2 only
C. 3 only
D. 1 and 3 only
E. 1, 2, and 3

Essay No.60:

Grassland songbirds often nest in the same grassland-wetland complexes as waterfowl, particularly in a certain Line part of those complexes, namely, upland habitats surrounding wetlands. Although some wildlife management procedures directed at waterfowl, such as habitat enhancement or restoration, may also benefit songbirds , the impact of others, especially the control of waterfowl predators, remains difficult to predict. For example, most predators of waterfowl nests prey opportunistically on songbird nests, and removing these predators could directly increase songbird nesting success. Alternatively, small mammals such as mice and ground squirrels are important in the diet of many waterfowl-nest predators and can themselves be important predators of songbird nest. Thus, removing waterfowl-nest predators could affect songbird nesting success through subsequent increases in small-mammal populations.

In 1995 and 1996, researchers trapped and removed certain waterfowlnest predators. primary raccoons and striped skunks, then observed subse- quent survival rates for songbird nests. Surprisingly. They observed no significant effect on songbird nesting success. **This may be due to several factors. Neither raccoons nor striped skunks consume ground squirrels, which are important predators of songbird nests. Thus, their removal may not have led to significant increases in populations of smaller predators.** Additionally, both raccoons and striped skunks prefer wetlands and spend little time in upland habitats; removing these species may not have increased the nesting success of songbirds in the uplands enough to allow detection.

Question No.204:

NOTE: You must scroll to read the answer choices for this question.

According to the passage, which of the following is true about the role played by ground squirrels in the ecology of grassland-wetland complexes?

A. While not important in the diet of raccoons or striped skunks, ground squirrels are a significant source of food for other waterfowl-nest predators.
B. B. Whereas ground squirrels are typically important as predators of songbird nests, their opportunistic predation on waterfowl nests also has an observable effect on waterfowl nesting success.
C. Although most waterfowl-nest predators prey on small mammals such as mice and ground squirrels, populations of ground squirrels tend to increase quickly enough to compensate for this level of predation.
D. Although ground squirrels have been known to prey on songbird nests, a larger portion of their diets is usually provided by predation on waterfowl nests.
E. Since larger predators tend to prefer small mammals to songbird eggs as a food source, a large population of ground squirrels plays an important role in controlling opportunistic predation on songbird nests.

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Question No.205:

Which of the following best describes the function of the sentence "Neither raccoons...songbird nests" (highlighted text) in the context of the passage as a whole?

A. It raises questions about the validity of a theory described in the first paragraph.
B. It points out an oversimplification that is inherent in the argument presented in the first paragraph.
C. It introduces information that may help explain the results of the experiment that are presented earlier in the paragraph.
D. It provides a specific example of the type of data collected in the experiment described earlier in the paragraph.
E. It anticipates a potential objection to the conclusions drawn by the researchers involved in the experiment described earlier in the paragraph.

Question No.206:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. describe some procedures used for wildlife management and consider some problems associated with the execution of those procedures
B. outline a problem related to a wildlife management procedure and offer potential explanations for the results of an experiment bearing on that problem
C. present experimental results that illustrate the need for certain wildlife management procedures and point out some inconsistencies in those results
D. argue that a certain procedure used for wildlife management should be modified because of its unintended consequences
E. propose that further experiments be performed to assess the long-term effects of certain wildlife management procedures

Essay No.61:

In mid-February 1917, a women's movement independent of political affiliation erupted in New York City, the strong holder of the socialist party in the United States. Protesting against the high cost of living, thousands of women refused to buy chickens, fish, and vegetables. The boycott shut down much of the cities? Food stuff marketing for two week, riveting public attention on the issues of food prices, which had increased partly as a result of increased of exports of food to Europe that had been occurring since the outbreak of First World War.

By 1917 the socialist party had established itself as a major political presence in New York City. New York Socialists, whose customary sphere of struggle electoral work and trade union organizing, seized the opportunity and quickly organized struggle was valuable insofar as it moved United States on step closer to socialism.

Although the New York Socialists saw the cost-of-living issue as, at best, secondary to tertiary to the real task at hand, the boycotters, by sharp contrast, joined the price protest to movement out of an urgent and deeply felt commitment to the cost-of-living issue. A shared experience of swiftly declining living standards caused by rising food price drove these women to protest. Consumers organizing spoke directly to their daily lives and concerns; they saw cheaper food as a valuable end in itself. Food price protests were these women's way of organizing at their own workplace, as workers whose occupation was shopping and preparing food for their families.

Question No.207:

The author suggests which of the following about the New York Socialists' commitment to the cost of-living movement?

A. It lasted for a relatively short period of time.
B. It was stronger than their commitment to the Suffrage struggle.
C. It predated the cost-of-living protests that Erupted in 1917.
D. It coincided with their attempts to bring more Women into union organizing.
E. It explained the popularity of the Socialist party in New York City.

Question No.208:

It can be inferred from the passage that the goal of the boycotting women was the

A. achievement of an immediate economic outcome
B. development of a more socialistic society
C. concentration of widespread consumer protests on the more narrow issue of food prices
D. development of one among a number of different approaches that the women wished to employ in combating the high cost of living.
E. attraction of more public interest to issues that the women and the New York Socialists considered important.

Question No.209:

Which of the following best states the function of the passage as a whole?

A. To contrast the views held by the Socialist party and by the boycotting women of New York City on the cost-of-living issue
B. To analyze the assumptions underlying opposing viewpoints within the New York Socialist party of 1917
C. To provide a historical perspective on different approaches to the resolution of the cost-of living issue.
D. To chronicle the sequence of events that led to the New York Socialist party's emergence as a political power
E. To analyze the motivations behind the Socialist party's involvement in the women's suffrage movement.

Question No.210:

According to the passage, most New York Socialists believed which of the following about the cost-of-living movement?

A. It was primarily a way to interest women in joining the Socialist party.
B. It was an expedient that was useful only insofar as it furthered other goals.
C. It would indirectly result in an increase in the number of women who belonged to labor unions.
D. It required a long-term commitment but inevitably represented a direct step toward socialism.
E. It served as an effective complement to union organizing.

Essay No.62:

In colonial Connecticut between 1670 and 1719, women participated in one of every six civil cases, the vast majority of which were debt related. Women's participation dropped to one in ten cases after 1719, and to one in twenty by the 1770's. however, as Cornelia Hughes Dayton notes in Women Before the Bar: Gender, Law, and Society in Connecticut, 1639-1789, these statistics are somewhat deceptive: in fact, both the absolute numbers and the percentage of adult women participating in civil cases grew steadily throughout the eighteenth century, but the legal activity of men also increased dramatically, and at a much faster rate. Single, married, and widowed women continued to pursue their own and their husbands' debtors through legal action much as they had done in the previous century, but despite this continuity, their place in the legal system shifted dramatically. Men's commercial interests and credit networks became increasingly far-flung, owing in part to the ability of creditors to buy and sell promissory notes (legal promises to pay debts). At the same time, women's networks of credit and debt remained primarily local and personal. Dayton contends that, although still performing crucial economic services in their communities-services that contributed to the commercialization of the colonial economy-women remained for the most part outside the new economic and legal culture of the eighteenth century.

Question No.211:

The passage is primarily concerned with

A. reporting an author's view of a phenomenon
B. disputing the reasons usually given for an unexpected change
C. evaluating the conclusions reached by an author
D. assessing the impact of certain legal decisions.
E. defending a controversial point of view

Question No.212:

According to the passage, compared with women in eighteenth-century Connecticut, men were

A. more likely to rely on credit and go into debt
B. more likely to pursue their families' debtors
C. more likely to participate in economic transactions outside their own communities
D. less likely to perform economic services in their own communities.
E. less likely to participate in civil cases that were not debt-related.

Question No.213:

The passage suggests that which of the following best compares the economic concerns of women with those of men toward the close of the eighteenth Century in colonial Connecticut?

A. Both men and women had more economic responsibilities at the end of the century than they had had at the beginning of the century.
B. Women's economic activities had become less varied by the end of the century; men's economic activities had become more varied.
C. Women's economic activities at the end of the century were similar to their activities at the beginning; men's economic activities changed considerably.
D. Women's economic concerns at the end of the century were primarily familial; men's economic concerns were primarily political.
E. Women's economic concerns at the end of the century were primarily personal; men's economic needs were primarily familial.

Essay No.63:

In 1975 Chinese survey teams remeasured Mount Everest, the highest of the Himalayan mountains. Like the British in 1852, they used the age-old technique of "carrying in" sea level: surveyors marched inland from the coast for thousands of miles, stopping at increments of as little as a few feet to measure their elevation, and marking each increment with two poles. To measure the difference in elevation between poles, surveyors used an optical level—a telescope on a level base—placed halfway between the poles. They sighted each pole, reading off measurements that were then used to calculate the change in elevation over each increment. In sight of the peaks the used theodolites telescopes for measuring vertical and horizontal angles—to determine the elevation of the summit. **The Chinese, however, made efforts to correct for the errors that had plagued the British.** One source of error is refraction, the bending of light beams as they pass through air layers of different temperature and pressure. Because light traveling down from a summit passes through many such layers, a surveyor could sight a mirage rather than the peak itself. To reduce refraction errors, the Chinese team carried in sea level to within five to twelve miles of Everest's summit, decreasing the amount of air that light passed through on its way to their theodolites. The Chinese also launched weather balloons near their theodolites to measure atmospheric temperature and pressure changes to better estimate refraction errors. Another hurdle is the peak's shape. When surveyors sight the summit. There is a risk they might not all measure the same point. In 1975 the Chinese installed the first survey beacon on Everest, a red reflector visible through a theodolite for ten miles, as a reference point. One more source of error is the unevenness of sea level. The British assumed that carrying in sea level would extend an imaginary line from the shore along Earth's curve to a point beneath the Himalaya. In reality, sea level varies according to the irregular interior of the planet. The Chinese used a gravity meter to correct for local deviations in sea level.

Question No.214:

It can be inferred from the passage that refraction would be most likely to cause errors in measurements of a mountain's elevation under which of the following conditions?

A. When there are local variations in sea level
B. When light passes through humid air
C. When theodolites are used relatively far from the mountain peak.
D. When weather balloons indicate low air temperature and pressure.
E. When sea level has been carried in to within five to twelve miles of the summit.

Question No.215:

Which of the following best describes the purpose of the sentence in highlighted text ("The Chinese...the British")?

A. Introduce a definition
B. Signal a transition in focus
C. Summarize the preceding paragraph
D. Draw a contrast between two different theories.
E. Present information that contradicts the Preceding paragraph.

Question No.216:

Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a possible source of error in surveying mountain elevation?

A. Mirages
B. Refraction
C. Inaccurate instruments
D. Variations in sea level
E. Uncertainty about the exact point to be Measured

Question No.217:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. provide details about improvements to a process
B. challenge the assumptions underlying a new method
C. criticize the way in which a failed project was carried out
D. call for new methods to solve an existing problem
E. explain the theory behind a new technique

Essay No.64:

When the history of women began to receive focused attention in the 1970', Eleanor Roosevelt was one of a handful of female Americans who were well known to both historians and the general public. Despite the evidence that she had been important in social reform circles before her husband was elected President and that she continued to advocate different causes than he did, she held a place in the public imagination largely because she was the wife of a particularly influential President.

Her own activities were seen as preparing the way for her husband's election or as a complement to his programs. Even Joseph Lash's two volumes of Sympathetic biography, Eleanor and Franklin (1971) and Eleanor: The Years Alone (1972), reflected this assumption. Lash's biography revealed a complicated woman who sought through political activity both to flee inner misery and to promote causes in which she passionately believed. However, she still appeared to be an idiosyncratic figure, somehow self-generated not amenable to any generalized explanation. She emerged from the biography as a mother to the entire nation, or as a busybody. But hardly as a social type, a figure comprehensible in terms of broader social developments. But more recent work on the feminism of the post-suffrage years (following 1920) allows us to see Roosevelt in a different light and to bring her life into a more richly detailed context. Lois Scharf's Eleanor Roosevelt, written in 1987, depicts a generation of Privileged women, born in the late Nineteenth century and maturing in the twentieth, who made the transition from old patterns of female association to new ones. Their views and their lives were full Of contradictions. They maintained female social networks but began to integrate women into mainstream politics; they demanded equal treatment but also argued that women's maternal responsibilities made them both wards and representatives of the public interest. Thanks to Scharf and others, Roosevelt's activities—for example, her support both for labor laws protecting women and for appointments of women to high public office—have become intelligible in terms of this social context rather than as the idiosyncratic career of a famous man's wife.

Question No.218:

The passage as a whole is primarily concerned with which of the following?

A. Changes in the way in which Eleanor Roosevelt's life is understood
B. Social changes that made possible the role Played by Eleanor Roosevelt in social reform
C. Changes in the ways in which historians have viewed the lives of American women
D. Social changes that resulted from the activities of Eleanor Roosevelt
E. Changes in the social roles that American women have played

Question No.219:

The author indicates that, according to Scharf's biography, which of the following was NOT characteristic of feminists of Eleanor Roosevelt's generation?

A. Their lives were full of contradictions
B. Their policies identified them as idiosyncratic.
C. They were from privileged backgrounds.
D. They held that women had unique responsibilities.
E. They made a transition from old patterns of a association to new ones.

Question No.220:

Which of the following studies would proceed in a way most similar to the way in which, according to the passage Scharf's book interprets Eleanor Roosevelt's career?

A. An exploration of the activities of a wealthy social reformer in terms of the ideals held by the reformer
B. A history of the leaders of a political party which explained how the conflicting aims of its individual leaders thwarted and diverted the activities of each leader
C. An account of the legislative career of a conservative senator which showed his goals to have been derived from a national conservative movement of which the senator was a part
D. A biography of a famous athlete which explained her high level of motivation in terms of the kind of family in which she grew up
E. A history of the individuals who led the movement to end slavery in the United States which attributed the movement's success to the efforts of those exceptional individuals

Question No.221:

The author cites which of the following as evidence against the public view of Eleanor Roosevelt held in the 1970's?

A. She had been born into a wealthy family.
B. Her political career predated the adoption of women's suffrage.
C. She continued her career in politics even After her husband's death.
D. She was one of a few female historical Figures who were well known to historians By the 1970's.
E. Her activism predated her husband's presidency and her projects differed from his.

Essay No.65:

Social learning in animals is said to occur when direct or indirect social interaction facilitates the acquisition of a novel behavior. It usually takes the form of an experienced animal (the demonstrator) performing a behavior such that the native animal (the observer) subsequently expresses the same behavior sooner, or more completely, than it would have otherwise. One example of social learning is the acquisition of preferences for novel foods.

Some experiments have suggested that among mammals, social learning facilitates the identification of beneficial food items, but that among birds, social learning helps animals avoid toxic substances. For example, one study showed that when red-wing blackbirds observed others consuming a colored food or a food in a distinctly marked container and then becoming ill, they subsequently avoided food associated with that color or container. Another experiment showed that house sparrows consumed less red food after they observed others eating red food that was treated so as to be noxious. Studies on non-avian species have not produced similar results, leading researchers to speculate that avian social learning may be fundamentally different from that of mammals.

But Sherwin's recent experiments with domestic hens do not support the notion that avian social learning necessarily facilitates aversion to novel foods that are noxious or toxic. Even when demonstrator hens reacted with obvious disgust to a specific food, via vigorous head shaking and bill wiping, there was no evidence that observers subsequently avoided eating that food. Sherwin's research team speculated that ecological or social constraints during the evolution of this species might have resulted in there being little benefit from the social learning of unpalatability, for instance, selective pressures for this mode of learning would be reduced if the birds rarely encountered noxious or toxic food or rarely interacted after eating such food, or if the consequences of ingestion were minimal. In a related experiment the same researchers showed that if observer hens watched demonstrator hens react favorably to food of a particular color, then observer hens ate more food of that color than they ate of food of other colors. These results confirmed that avian species can develop preferences for palatable food through social learning.

Question No.222:

The primary purpose of the passage is to discuss the

A. techniques used in certain experiments on social learning in birds
B. reasons for the differences between social learning in birds and in mammals
C. question of how social learning manifests itself in birds
D. basis for a widespread belief about a difference in behavior between birds and mammals
E. possible reasons why birds may or may not learn from each other in a particular way

Question No.223:

According to the passage, which of the following is true of the experiments on domestic hens conducted by Sherwin's research team?

A. Only a small number of observer hens appeared to learn to avoid food that was demonstrated by other hens to be noxious.
B. Observer hens ingested food preferentially only after numerous instances of witnessing demonstrator hens preferentially ingest that type of food.
C. Observer hens appeared unable to recognize when demonstrator hens found a particular food especially palatable.
D. Demonstrator hens reacted adversely to ingesting certain novel foods.
E. Demonstrator hens altered their behavior less obviously in response to noxious foods than in response to highly palatable foods.

Question No.224:

It can be inferred that the author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements regarding the results of the recent experiments conducted by Sherwin's research team?

A. The experiments demonstrate that social learning in avian species facilitates the identification of noxious or toxic foods.
B. The experiments suggest that social learning has made avian species less adept than nonavian species at learning to prefer beneficial foods and avoid noxious and toxic foods.
C. The experiments undermine the notion that most avian species have evolved in environments where there is little benefit to the social learning of unpalatability.
D. The experiments suggest that the acquisition of food preferences in avian species is largely unaffected by social learning.
E. The experiments show that social learning in avian species can promote the preferential consumption of beneficial foods but do not support the claim that social learning in avian species promotes the avoidance of noxious or toxic foods.

Essay No.66:

Carotenoids, a family of natural pigments, form an important art of the colorful signals used by many animals. Animals acquire carotenoids either directly (from the plants and algae that produce them) or indirectly (by eating insects) and store them in a variety of tissues. Studies of several animal species have shown that when choosing mates, females prefer males with brighter carotenoid-based coloration. Owens and Olson hypothesize that the presence of carotenoids, as signaled by coloration, would be meaningful in the context of mate selection if carotenoids were either rare or required for health. **The conventional view** is that carotenoids are meaningful because they are rare: healthier males can forage for more of the pigments than can their inferior counterparts. Although this may be true, there is growing evidence that carotenoids are meaningful also because they are required: they are used by the immune system and for detoxification processes that are important for maintaining health. It may be that males can use scarce carotenoids either for immune defense and detoxification or for attracting females. Males that are more susceptible to disease and parasites will have to use their carotenoids to boost their immune systems, whereas males that are genetically resistant will use fewer carotenoids for fighting disease and will advertise this by using the pigments for flashy display instead.

Question No.225:

Information in the passage suggests that which of the following is true of carotenoids that a male animal uses for detoxification processes?

A. They were not acquired directly from plants and algae.
B. They cannot be replenished through foraging.
C. They cannot be used simultaneously to brighten coloration.
D. They do not affect the animal's susceptibility to parasites.
E. They increase the chances that the animal will be selected as a mate.

Question No.226:

The passage suggests that relatively bright carotenoid-based coloration is a signal of which of the following characteristics in males of certain animal species?

A. Readiness for mating behavior
B. Ability to fight
C. Particular feeding preferences
D. Recovery from parasite infestation
E. Fitness as a mate

Question No.227:

According to the “conventional view” referred to in highlighted text of the passage, brighter carotenoid- based coloration in certain species suggests that an individual

A. lives in a habitat rich in carotenoid-bearing plants and insects
B. has efficient detoxification processes
C. has a superior immune system
D. possesses superior foraging capacity
E. is currently capable of reproducing

Essay No.67:

Many politicians, business leaders, and scholars discount the role of public policy and emphasize the role of the labor market when explaining employers' maternity-leave policies, arguing that prior to the passage of the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) of 1993, employers were already providing maternity leave in response to the increase in the number of women workers. Employers did create maternity-leave programs in the 1970's and 1980's, but not as a purely voluntary response in the absence of any government mandate. In 1972, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) ruled that employers who allowed leaves for disabling medical conditions must also allow them for maternity and that failure to do so would constitute sex discrimination under the Civil Rights Act of 1964. As early as 1973, a survey found that 58 percent of large employers had responded with new maternity-leave policies. Because the 1972 EEOC ruling was contested in court, the ruling won press attention that popularized maternity-leave policies. Yet perhaps because the Supreme Court later struck down the ruling, politicians and scholars have failed to recognize its effects, assuming that employers adopted maternity-leave policies in response to the growing feminization of the workforce.

Question No.228:

It can be inferred that the author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about government policy?

A. Government policy is generally unaffected by pressures in the labor market.
B. The impact of a given government policy is generally weakened by sustained press attention.
C. It is possible for a particular government policy to continue to have an impact after that policy has been eliminated.
D. A given government policy can be counterproductive when that policy has already unofficially been implemented.
E. The impact of a given government policy is generally weakened when the ruling is contested in court.

Question No.229:

NOTE: You must scroll to read the answer choices for this question.

The passage suggests that the relationship between the view of the author with respect to maternity leave policy prior to passage of the FMLA and the view of the politicians, business leaders, and scholars mentioned in lines 1-2 can best be characterized by which of the following statements?

A. They agree that both the 1972 EEOC ruling on maternity-leave policy and the increasing feminization of the workplace had an impact on employers' creation of maternity-leave programs but disagree about the relative importance of each factor.
B. They agree that the EEOC ruling on maternity-leave policy had an initial impact on employers' creation of maternity-leave programs but disagree over whether the Supreme Court's striking down of the EEOC ruling weakened that impact.
C. They agree that creating maternity-leave programs was a necessary response to the needs of the increasing number of women workers but disagree about whether maternity should be classified as a disabling medical condition.
D. They agree that employers created maternity-leave programs prior to passage of the FMLA but disagree about employers' motivations for doing so.
E. They agree that employers created maternity-leave programs prior to passage of the FMLA but disagree about how widespread those programs were.

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Essay No.68:

In a 1984 book, Claire C. Robertson argued that, before colonialism, age was a more important indicator of status and authority than gender in Ghana and in Africa generally. British colonialism imposed European-style male-dominant notions upon more egalitarian local situations to the detriment of women generally, and gender became a defining characteristic that weakened women's power and authority.

Subsequent research in Kenya convinced Robertson that she had over generalized about Africa. Before colonialism, gender was more salient in central Kenya than it was in Ghana, although age was still crucial in determining authority. In contrast with Ghana, where women had traded for hundreds of years and achieved legal majority (not unrelated phenomena), the evidence regarding central Kenya indicated that women were legal minors and were sometimes treated as male property, as were European women at that time. Factors like strong patrilinearity and patrilocality, as well as women's inferior land rights and lesser involvement in trade, made women more dependent on men than was generally the case in Ghana. However, since age apparently remained the overriding principle of social organization in central Kenya, some senior women had much authority. Thus, Robertson revised her hypothesis somewhat, arguing that in determining authority in precolonial Africa age was a primary principle that superseded gender to varying degrees depending on the situation.

Question No.230:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. present evidence undermining a certain hypothesis
B. describe a particular position and its subsequent modification
C. discuss two contrasting viewpoints regarding a particular issue
D. describe how a social phenomenon varied by region
E. evaluate an assumption widely held by scholars

Question No.231:

The passage indicates that Robertson's research in Kenya caused her to change her mind regarding which of the following?

A. Whether age was the prevailing principle of social organization in Kenya before colonialism
B. Whether gender was the primary determinant of social authority in Africa generally before colonialism
C. Whether it was only after colonialism that gender became a significant determinant of authority in Kenyan society
D. Whether age was a crucial factor determining authority in Africa after colonialism
E. Whether British colonialism imposed European-style male-dominant notions upon local situations in Ghana

Question No.232:

The passage suggests that after conducting the research mentioned in line 18, but not before, Robertson would have agreed with which of the following about women's status and authority in Ghana?

A. Greater land rights and greater involvement in trade made women in precolonial Ghana less dependent on men than were European women at that time.
B. Colonialism had a greater impact on the status and authority of Ghanaian women than on Kenyan women.
C. Colonialism had less of an impact on the status and authority of Ghanaian women that it had on the status and authority of other African women.
D. The relative independence of Ghanaian women prior to colonialism was unique in Africa.
E. Before colonialism, the status and authority of Ghanaian women was similar to that of Kenyan women.

Question No.233:

The author of the passage mentions the status of age as a principle of social organization in precolonial central Kenya in lines 24-26 most likely in order to

A. indicate that women's dependence on men in precolonial Kenya was not absolute
B. contrast the situation of senior women to that of less senior women in precolonial Kenyan society
C. differentiate between the status and authority of precolonial Kenyan women and that of precolonial Ghanaian women
D. explain why age superseded gender to a greater extent in precolonial Kenya than it did elsewhere in Africa
E. identify a factor that led Robertson to revise her hypothesis about precolonial Africa

Essay No.69:

Findings from several studies on corporate mergers and acquisitions during the 1970s and 1980s raise questions about why firms initiate and consummate such transactions. One study showed, for example, that acquiring firms were on average unable to maintain acquired firms' pre-merger levels of profitability. A second study concluded that post acquisition gains to most acquiring firms were not adequate to cover the premiums paid to obtain acquired firms. A third demonstrated that, following the announcement of a prospective merger, the stock of the prospective acquiring firm tends to increase in value much less than does that of the firm for which it bids. Yet mergers and acquisitions remain common, and bidders continue to assert that their objectives are economic ones.

Acquisitions may well have the desirable effect of channeling a nation's resources efficiently from less to more efficient sectors of its economy, but the individual acquisitions executives arranging these deals must see them as advancing either their own or their companies' private economic interests. It seems that factors having little to do with corporate economic interests explain acquisitions. These factors may include the incentive compensation of executives, lack of monitoring by boards of directors, and managerial error in estimating the value of firms targeted for acquisition. Alternatively, the acquisition acts of bidders may derive from modeling: a manager does what other managers do.

Question No.234:

According to the passage, during the 1970's and 1980's bidding firms differed from the firms for which they bid in that bidding firms

A. tended to be more profitable before a merger than after a merger
B. were more often concerned about the impact of acquisitions on national economies
C. were run by managers whose actions were modeled on those of other managers
D. anticipated greater economic advantages from prospective mergers
E. experienced less of an increase in stock value when a prospective merger was announced

Question No.235:

It can inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about corporate acquisitions?

A. Their known benefits to national economies explain their appeal to individual firms during the 1970's and 1980's.
B. Despite their adverse impact on some firms, they are the best way to channel resources from less to more productive sectors of a nation's economy.
C. They are as likely to occur because of poor monitoring by boards of directors as to be caused by incentive compensation for managers.
D. They will be less prevalent in the future, since their actual effects will gain wider recognition.
E. Factors other than economic benefit to the acquiring firm help to explain the frequency with which they occur.

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Question No.236:

The author of the passage implies that which of the following is a possible partial explanation for acquisition behavior during the 1970's and 1980's?

A. Managers wished to imitate other managers primarily because they saw how financially beneficial other firms' acquisitions were.
B. Managers miscalculated the value of firms that were to be acquired.
C. Lack of consensus within boards of directors resulted in their imposing conflicting goals on managers.
D. Total compensation packages for managers increased during that period.
E. The value of bidding firms' stock increased significantly when prospective mergers were announced.

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Essay No.70:

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

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

Question No.237:

The passage is primarily concerned with

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

Question No.238:

According to the passage, the historians mentioned in line 1 and the scholars mentioned in highlighted text disagree about the

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

Question No.239:

Which of the following best describes the purpose of the first sentence (highlighted text) in the second paragraph in the passage?

A. To summarize a situation confronted by unions during the Second World War
B. To summarize the role of unions in the workplace during the Second World War
C. To explain the philosophy supported by most unions during the Second World War
D. To assess the effect of the growth of the civil rights movement on unions during the Second World War
E. To present a criticism of the unions' approach to representing workers during the Second World War

Question No.240:

Which of the following best summarizes the opinion of the author of the passage regarding the two points of view presented in the first paragraph?

A. Neither point of view reflects the views of certain African American historians on trade unions during the Second World War.
B. Neither point of view reflects the full complexity of the historical reality.
C. One point of view is based on more reliable research than is the other.
D. Both points of view have misinterpreted recent research on trade unions during the Second World War.
E. The two points of view can be readily harmonized into a coherent interpretation.

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Essay No.74:

First identified in 1969, komatiites are Earth's oldest known volcanic rocks and contain three times as much magnesium as do most volcanic rocks. This chemical composition suggests that komatiites formed from the hottest lava known ever to have erupted: a high concentration of magnesium changes the physical properties of lava so that unusually high temperatures would be required for the lava to exist as a liquid.

Komatiites' discovery was surprising in light of then-current geological theories about magmas, molten rock that forms in the Earth's mantle (the layer beneath the crust) and composes volcanic lava eruptions. Prior to 1960, geologists Bowen and Hess disagreed over whether or not the very high temperatures needed to produce magmas rich in magnesium could have existed on Earth. Hess suggested that the presence of water, probably released from minerals decomposing in the Earth's mantle, might have meant that a high-magnesium magma could have existed at a lower temperature. But Bowen showed experimentally that the high temperatures were indeed necessary. By 1960, it was generally accepted that volcanic rocks with such high levels of magnesium could not exist, and thus the discovery of komatiites changed geologists' assumptions about the characteristics of the Earth's mantle around the time of the formation of komatiites, between 2.5 and 4 billion years ago.

Question No.241:

Which of the following most accurately describes the organization of the passage?

A. Two divergent views of a scientific phenomenon are reconciled.
B. A phenomenon is described and its scientific significance is discussed.
C. The discovery of a scientific phenomenon is traced and its implications for further research are suggested.
D. A long-standing scientific theory is examined and recently discovered evidence is shown to support it.
E. The ways in which a particular geological phenomenon is exceptional are detailed and classified.

Question No.242:

Information in the passage suggests which of the following concerning the Earth's mantle 2.5 to 4 billion years ago?

A. It contained magmas that were more significantly affected by the decomposition of minerals than are current-day magmas.
B. It contained a lower proportion of water that it contains today.
C. Its characteristics were accurately described by both Bowen and Hess.
D. Its temperature was sufficiently high to produce magmas with high magnesium content.
E. Its total magnesium content then was roughly equivalent to its magnesium content today.

Question No.243:

Which of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?

A. Komatiites provide information about rates of volcanic eruption between 2.5 and 4 billion years ago.
B. Komatiites provide information about how the physical properties of lava in the Earth's past compare with those of current-day lava.
C. Komatiites provide evidence that undermines Bowen's experimental conclusions regarding the temperatures at which lava exists as a liquid.
D. Komatiites provide evidence that has changed geologists' ideas about the characteristics of the Earth's mantle between 2.5 and 4 billion years ago.
E. Komatiites provide evidence that water in the Earth's mantle may have reduced the temperature required for lava to exist as a liquid.

Essay No.72:

While acknowledging that there are greater employment opportunities for Latin American women in cities than in the countryside, social science theorists have continued to argue that urban migration has unequivocally hurt women's status. However, the effects of migration are more complex than these theorists presume. For example, effects can vary depending on women's financial condition and social class. Brazilian women in the lowest socioeconomic class have relatively greater job opportunities and job security in cities than do men of the same class, although there is no compelling evidence that for these women the move to the city is a move out of poverty. Thus, these women may improve their status in relation to men but at the same time may experience no improvement in their economic standing.

In addition, working outside the home, which is more common in urban than in rural areas, helps women in the lowest socioeconomic class make contacts to extend exchange networks-the flow of gifts, loans, or child care from those who currently have access to resources to those who do not. Moreover, poor women working in urban areas actively seek to cultivate long-term employer-employee relations. When an emergency arises that requires greater resources than an exchange network can provide, these women often appeal for and receive aid from their wealthy employers. However, the structure of many poor women's work-often a labor force of one in an employer's home-makes it difficult for them to organize to improve their economic conditions in general.

Not surprisingly, then, Latin American women in the lowest socioeconomic class differ in their opinions about the effects of urban migration on their lives. Some find urban living, with access to electricity and running water, an improvement and would never return to the countryside. Others, disliking the overcrowding and crime, would return to the countryside if there were work opportunities for them there. Thus, urban life has had both negative and positive impacts on women's lives. In general, urban migration has not provided economic prosperity or upward mobility for women in the lowest socioeconomic class, despite their intelligent and energetic utilization of the resources available to them.

Question No.244:

In the first paragraph, the author refers to the experiences of Brazilian women most probably in order to

A. support an earlier assertion made by social science theorists about the effects of urban migration
B. provide an example of one area in which urban migration has failed to improve Latin American women's lives
C. substantiate the claim that the effects of urban migration cannot be easily characterized
D. illustrate the effect that urban migration has had on the economic status of Latin American women
E. compare the effect that urban migration has had on the economic status of Latin American women with its effect on the economic status of Latin American men

Question No.245:

NOTE: You must scroll to read the answer choices for this question. Which of the following best summarizes the main point of the passage?

A. Although Latin American women disagree about the effects urban migration has had on their lives, they agree that migration has provided them with greater opportunities for stable employment outside the home.
B. Although urban migration has improved the quality of life for Latin American women, it has weakened the social support systems that these women enjoyed in rural communities.
C. The effects that urban migration has had on Latin American women's lives are complex and are best evaluated in light of a range of issues concerning Latin American women's overall quality of life.
D. The effects of urban migration in Latin America are different for men than they are for women because of the relatively greater job opportunities and job security enjoyed by women in urban areas.
E. Urban migration has led to an increasing disparity between the economic prosperity of Latin American women in the lowest socioeconomic classes and that of women in the higher socioeconomic classes.

Question No.246:

The author mentions which of the following as a disadvantage of urban employment for Latin American women in the lowest socioeconomic group?

A. It is difficult for these women to obtain reliable, long-term employment.
B. It is difficult for these women to organize effectively in order to obtain better wages.
C. It is difficult for these women to find employers who are supportive when emergencies arise.
D. The structure of their jobs makes it difficult for these women to participate in exchange networks.
E. Working in urban areas makes these women more vulnerable to health problems than they would be in rural areas.

Question No.247:

The author of the passage would most likely agree that the opinions of the Latin American women discussed in the third paragraph (lines 60-85) are influenced by the

A. fact that urban life has provided them with greater opportunities for upward mobility than did rural life
B. relative importance they place on the benefits of urban exchange networks in comparison to those of rural networks.
C. relative importance they place on the conveniences and drawbacks of urban life in comparison to those of rural life
D. difference in the effects of urban migration on women of higher and lower socioeconomic classes
E. difference in the effects of urban migration on men and women of the same social and economic class

Essay No.73:

(The following was excerpted from material written in 1988.)

For over a decade the most common policy advice given to developing countries by international development institutions has been to copy the export-oriented path of the newly industrializing countries, the celebrated NIC's. These economies—Brazil, Hong Kong, Mexico, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan—burst into the world manufacturing market in the late 1960's and the 1970's; by 1978 these six economies, along with India, enjoyed unequaled growth rates for gross national product and for exports, with exports accounting for 70 percent of the developing world's manufactured exports. It was, therefore, not surprising that dozens of other countries attempted to follow their model, yet no countries—with the possible exceptions of Malaysia and Thailand—have even approached their success. In "No More NIC's," Robin Broad and John Cavanagh search for the reasons behind these failures, identifying far-reaching changes in the global economy—from synthetic substitutes for commodity exports to unsustainable levels of foreign debt—as responsible for a glut economy offering little room for new entrants. Despite these changes, the authors maintain, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund—the foremost international development institutions—have continued to promote the NIC path as the way for heavily indebted developing countries to proceed. And yet the futility of this approach should, according to the authors, be all too apparent so many years into a period of reduced growth in world markets.

Question No.248:

Given the information in the passage, which of the following is a true statement about the NIC's?

A. Their economic success among developing countries has been exceeded only by the successes of Malaysia and Thailand.
B. By 1978 they produced 70 percent of the world's manufactured exports.
C. In the late 1970's, their growth rates for gross national product were among the highest in the world.
D. In recent years their development has been heavily subsidized by major international development institutions.
E. They received conflicting policy advice from international development institutions in the late 1960's and the 1970's.

Question No.249:

The author of the passage most clearly implies that Broad and Cavanagh disagree with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund about which of the following?

A. The ways in which the global economy has changed in recent years
B. The causes of the unsustainable levels of foreign debt that the developing countries have incurred in recent years
C. The level of foreign debt that should be maintained by developing countries
D. The degree to which international development institutions should monitor the growth of developing countries
E. The degree to which heavily indebted developing countries should emphasize exports in their overall economic strategy

Question No.250:

The author mentions Malaysia and Thailand in order to

A. acknowledge the appearance of implausibility in a broad claim
B. concede the possible existence of counter-examples to a generalization
C. offer additional evidence in support of a disputed conclusion
D. illustrate the broad applicability of a hypothesis
E. admit the limited scope of a standard analysis

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Essay No.74:

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.

Question No.251:

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.

Question No.252:

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

Question No.253:

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

Essay No.75:

A small number of the forest species of lepidoptera (moths and butterflies, which exist as caterpillars during most of their life cycle) exhibit regularly recurring patterns of population growth and decline— such fluctuations in population are known as population cycles. Although many different variables influence population levels, a regular pattern such as a population cycle seems to imply a dominant, driving force. Identification of that driving force, however, has proved surprisingly elusive despite considerable research. The common approach of studying causes of population cycles by measuring the mortality caused by different agents, such as predatory birds or parasites, has been unproductive in the case of lepidoptera. Moreover, population ecologists' attempts to alter cycles by changing the caterpillars' habitat and by reducing caterpillar populations have not succeeded. **In short, the evidence implies that these insect populations, if not self-regulating, may at least be regulated by an agent more intimately connected with the insect than are predatory birds or parasites.**

Recent work suggests that this agent may be a virus. For many years, viral disease had been reported in declining populations of caterpillars, but population ecologists had usually considered viral disease to have contributed to the decline once it was underway rather than to have initiated it. The recent work has been made possible by new techniques of molecular biology that allow viral DNA to be detected at low concentrations in the environment. Nuclear polyhedrosis viruses are hypothesized to be the driving force behind population cycles in lepidoptera in part because the viruses themselves follow an infectious cycle in which, if protected from direct sun light, they may remain virulent for many years in the environment, embedded in durable crystals of polyhedrin protein. Once ingested by a caterpillar, the crystals dissolve, releasing the virus to infect the insect's cells. Late in the course of the infection, millions of new virus particles are formed and enclosed in polyhedrin crystals. These crystals reenter the environment after the insect dies and decomposes, thus becoming available to infect other caterpillars. One of the attractions of this hypothesis is its broad applicability. Remarkably, despite significant differences in habitat and behavior, many species of lepidoptera have population cycles of similar length, between eight and eleven years. Nuclear polyhedrosis viral infection is one factor these disparate species share.

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Question No.254:

Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's conclusion in the highlighted text?

A. New research reveals that the number of species of birds and parasites that prey on lepidoptera has dropped significantly in recent years.
B. New experiments in which the habitats of lepidoptera are altered in previously untried ways result in the shortening of lepidoptera population cycles.
C. Recent experiments have revealed that the nuclear polyhedrosis virus is present in a number of predators and parasites of lepidoptera.
D. Differences among the habitats of Lepidoptera species make it difficult to assess the effects of weather on lepidoptera population cycles.
E. Viral disease is typically observed in a large proportion of the Lepidoptera population.

Question No.255:

It can be inferred from the passage that the mortality caused by agents such as predatory birds or parasites was measured in an attempt to

A. develop an explanation for the existence of lepidoptera population cycles
B. identify behavioral factors in lepidoptera that affect survival rates
C. identify possible methods for controlling Lepidoptera population growth
D. provide evidence that lepidoptera populations are self-regulating
E. determine the life stages of lepidoptera at which mortality rates are highest

Question No.256:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. describe the development of new techniques that may help to determine the driving force behind population cycles in lepidoptera
B. present evidence that refutes a particular theory about the driving force behind population cycles in lepidoptera
C. present a hypothesis about the driving force behind population cycles in lepidoptera
D. describe the fluctuating patterns of population cycles in Lepidoptera
E. question the idea that a single driving force is behind population cycles in Lepidoptera

Question No.257:

According to the passage, before the discovery of new techniques for detecting viral DNA, population ecologists believed that viral diseases

A. were not widely prevalent among insect populations generally
B. affected only the caterpillar life stage of lepidoptera
C. were the driving force behind Lepidoptera population cycles
D. attacked already declining caterpillar populations
E. infected birds and parasites that prey on various species of lepidoptera

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Essay No.76:

The term “episodic memory” was introduced by Tulving to refer to what he considered a uniquely human capacity—the ability to recollect specific past events, to travel back into the past in one’s own mind—as distinct from the capacity simply to use information acquired through past experiences. Subsequently, Clayton et al. developed criteria to test for episodic memory in animals. According to these criteria, episodic memories are not of individual bits of information; they involve multiple components of a single event “bound” together. Clayton sought to examine evidence of scrub jays’ accurate memory of “what,”“where,” and “when” information and their binding of this information. In the wild, these birds store food for retrieval later during periods of food scarcity. Clayton’s experiment required jays to remember the type, location, and freshness of stored food based on a unique learning event. Crickets were stored in one location and peanuts in another. Jays prefer crickets, but crickets degrade more quickly. Clayton’s birds switched their preference from crickets to peanuts once the food had been stored for a certain length of time, showing that they retain information about the what, the where, and the when. Such experiments cannot, however, reveal whether the birds were re-experiencing the past when retrieving the information. Clayton acknowledged this by using the term “episodic-like” memory.

Question No.258:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. explain how the findings of a particular experiment have been interpreted and offer an alternative interpretation
B. describe a particular experiment and point out one of its limitations
C. present similarities between human memory and animal memory
D. point out a flaw in the argument that a certain capacity is uniquely human
E. account for the unexpected behavior of animal subjects in a particular experiment

Question No.259:

According to the passage, Clayton’s experiment depended on the fact that scrub jays

A. recall “when” and “where” information more distinctly than “what” information
B. are not able to retain information about a single past event for an indefinitely long period of time
C. choose peanuts over crickets when the crickets have been stored for a long period of time
D. choose crickets over peanuts whenever both are available
E. prefer peanuts that have been stored for a short period to crickets that have been stored for a short period

Question No.260:

The passage suggests that Clayton's experiment demonstrated scrub jays' ability to

A. choose different storage places for different kinds of food to minimize the rate at which a food will degrade
B. unlearn a behavior they use in the wild in order to adapt to laboratory conditions
C. bind together information about different aspects of a single past event
D. re-experience a past event in memory and act accordingly
E. distinguish one learning event from a subsequent learning event

Question No.261:

It can be inferred from the passage that both Tulving and Clayton would agree with which of the following statements?

A. Animals' abilities to use information about a specific past event are not conclusive evidence of episodic memory.
B. Animals do not share humans' abilities to reexperience the past through memory.
C. The accuracy of animals' memories is difficult to determine through direct experimentation.
D. Humans tend to recollect single bits of information more accurately than do animals.
E. The binding of different kinds of information is not a distinctive feature of episodic memory.

Essay No.77:

Linda Kerber argued in the mid-1980's that after the American Revolution (1775-1783), an ideology of "republican motherhood" resulted in a surge of educational opportunities for women in the United States. Kerber maintained that the leaders of the new nation wanted women to be educated in order to raise politically virtuous sons. A virtuous citizenry was considered essential to the success of the country's republican form of government; virtue was to be instilled not only by churches and schools, but by families, where the mother's role was crucial. Thus, according to Kerber, motherhood became pivotal to the fate of the republic, providing justification for an unprecedented attention to female education. Introduction of the republican motherhood thesis dramatically changed historiography. Prior to Kerber's work, educational historians barely mentioned women and girls; Thomas Woody's 1929 work is the notable exception. Examining newspaper advertisements for academies, Woody found that educational opportunities increased for both girls and boys around 1750. Pointing to "An Essay on Woman" (1753) as reflecting a shift in view, Woody also claimed that practical education for females had many advocates before the Revolution. Woody's evidence challenges the notion that the Revolution changed attitudes regarding female education, although it may have accelerated earlier trends. Historians' reliance on Kerber's "republican motherhood" thesis may have obscured the presence of these trends, making it difficult to determine to what extent the Revolution really changed women's lives.

Question No.262:

According to the passage, within the field of educational history, Thomas Woody's 1929 work was

A. innovative because it relied on newspaper advertisements as evidence
B. exceptional in that it concentrated on the period before the American Revolution
C. unusual in that it focused on educational attitudes rather than on educational practices
D. controversial in its claims regarding educational opportunities for boys
E. atypical in that it examined the education of girls

Question No.263:

According to the passage, Kerber argued that political leaders thought that the form of government adopted by the United States after the American Revolution depended on which of the following for its success?

A. Women assuming the sole responsibility for instilling political virtue in children
B. Girls becoming the primary focus of a reformed educational system that emphasized political virtue
C. The family serving as one of the primary means by which children were imbued with political virtue
D. The family assuming many of the functions previously performed by schools and churches
E. Men and women assuming equal responsibility for the management of schools, churches, and the family

Question No.264:

The passage suggests that, with regard to the history of women's education in the United States, Kerber's work differs from Woody's primarily concerning which of the following?

A. The extent to which women were interested in pursuing educational opportunities in the eighteenth century
B. The extent of the support for educational opportunities for girls prior to the American Revolution
C. The extent of public resistance to educational opportunities for women after the American Revolution
D. Whether attitudes toward women's educational opportunities changed during the eighteenth century
E. Whether women needed to be educated in order to contribute to the success of a republican form of government

Question No.265:

According to the passage, Kerber maintained that which of the following led to an increase in educational opportunities for women in the United States after the American Revolution?

A. An unprecedented demand by women For greater educational opportunities in the decades following the Revolution
B. A new political ideology calling for equality of opportunity between women and men in all aspects of life
C. A belief that the American educational system could be reformed only if women participated more fully in that system
D. A belief that women needed to be educated if they were to contribute to the success of the nation's new form of government.
E. A recognition that women needed to be educated if they were to take an active role in the nation's schools and churches.

Essay No.78:

Seventeenth-century philosopher John Locke stated that as much as 99 percent of the value of any useful product can be attributed to "the effects of labor." For Locke's intellectual heirs it was only a short step to the "labor theory of value," whose formulators held that 100 percent of the value of any product is generated by labor (the human work needed to produce goods) and that therefore the employer who appropriates any part of the product's value as profit is practicing theft. Although human effort is required to produce goods for the consumer market, effort is also invested in making capital goods (tools, machines, etc.), which are used to facilitate the production of consumer goods. In modern economies about one-third of the total output of consumer goods is attributable to the use of capital goods. Approximately two-thirds of the income derived from this total output is paid out to workers as wages and salaries, the remaining third serving as compensation to the owners of the capital goods. Moreover, part of this remaining third is received by workers who are shareholders, pension beneficiaries, and the like. The labor theory of value systematically disregards the productive contribution of capital goods—a failing for which Locke must bear part of the blame.

Question No.266:

According to the author of the passage, which of the following is true of the distribution of the income derived from the total output of consumer goods in a modern economy?

A. Workers receive a share of this income that is significantly smaller than the value of their labor as a contribution to total output.
B. Owners of capital goods receive a share of this income that is significantly greater than the contribution to total output attributable to the use of capital goods.
C. Owners of capital goods receive a share of this income that is no greater than the proportion of total output attributable to the use of capital goods.
D. Owners of capital goods are not fully compensated for their investment because they pay out most of their share of this income to workers as wages and benefits.
E. Workers receive a share of this income that is greater than the value of their labor because the labor theory of value overestimates their contribution to total output.

Question No.267:

The author of the passage is primarily concerned with

A. criticizing Locke's economic theories
B. discounting the contribution of labor in a modern economy
C. questioning the validity of the labor theory of value
D. arguing for a more equitable distribution of business profits
E. contending that employers are overcompensated for capital goods

Question No.268:

Which of the following arguments would a proponent of the labor theory of value, as it is presented in the first paragraph, be most likely to use in response to the statement that “The labor theory of value systematically disregards the productive contribution of capital goods”?

A. The productive contributions of workers and capital goods cannot be compared because the productive life span of capital goods is longer than that of workers.
B. The author’s analysis of the distribution of income is misleading because only a small percentage of workers are also shareholders.
C. Capital goods are valuable only insofar as they contribute directly to the production of consumer goods.
D. The productive contribution of capital goods must be discounted because capital goods require maintenance.
E. The productive contribution of capital goods must be attributed to labor because capital goods are themselves products of labor.

Essay No.79:

Extensive research has shown that the effects of short-term price promotions on sales are themselves short-term. Companies' hopes that promotions might have a positive after effect have not been borne out for reasons that researchers have been able to identify. A price promotion entices only a brand's long-term or "loyal" customers; people seldom buy an unfamiliar brand merely because the price is reduced. They simply avoid paying more than they have to when one of their customary brands is temporarily available at a reduced price. A price promotion does not increase the number of long-term customers of a brand, as it attracts virtually no new customers in the first place. Nor do price promotions have lingering after effects for a brand, even negative ones such as damage to a brand's reputation or erosion of customer loyalty, as is often feared.

So why do companies spend so much on price promotions? Clearly price promotions are generally run at a loss, otherwise there would be more of them. And the bigger the increase in sales at promotion prices, the bigger the loss. While short-term price promotions can have legitimate uses, such as reducing excess inventory, it is the recognizable increase in sales that is their main attraction to management, which is therefore reluctant to abandon this strategy despite its effect on the bottom line.

Question No.269:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. compare the arguments in favor of a certain strategy with those against it
B. attack a certain strategy by enumerating its negative consequences
C. justify the use of a certain strategy in light of certain criticisms that have been made against it
D. advocate a particular strategy by arguing against an alternative
E. explain the effects of a certain strategy and the primary motivations for adopting it

Question No.270:

According to the passage, which of the following is the reason why short-term price promotions do not attract new long-term customers to a brand?

A. Short-term price promotions do not produce an increase in sales.
B. Customers come to regard the promotional price as the fair price and the regular price as excessive.
C. Most customers select among competing products largely on the basis of price and very few are loyal to any particular brand.
D. Customers who have not previously bought the promoted brand are almost never persuaded to do so by the short-term price promotions.
E. Any customers that a brand gains by means of a short-term price promotion are liable to be lost when a competing brand has a similar promotion.

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Question No.271:

The passage suggests that evidence for price promotions' "effect on the bottom line" is provided by

A. the lack of lingering after effects from price promotions
B. the frequency with which price promotions occur
C. price promotions' inability to attract new customers
D. price promotions' recognizable effect on sales
E. the legitimate uses to which management can put price promotions

Question No.272:

It can be inferred from the passage that if a company ceased to run short-term price promotions for a particular product, an effect of this change would be to

A. reduce excess inventory of the product
B. lose some of the product's long-term customers
C. reduce the product's overall sales
D. inhibit growth in the number of the product's customers
E. threaten the product's profitability

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Answer key

Essay No.1		17	D	33	E	49	D
1	D	18	D	34	A	50	C
2	C	Essay No.6		Essay No.11		51	A
3	A	19	D	35	D	Essay No.16	
4	E	20	D	36	C	52	A
Essay No.2		21	E	37	A	53	E
5	B	Essay No.7		Essay No.12		54	D
6	B	22	A	38	E	Essay No.17	
7	E	23	E	39	B	55	D
8	A	24	C	40	C	56	C
Essay No.3		Essay No.8		41	D	57	A
9	C	25	C	Essay No.13		Essay No.18	
10	C	26	D	42	A	58	D
11	E	27	A	43	A	59	E
12	A	Essay No.9		44	D	60	A
Essay No.4		28	E	45	C	61	E
13	C	29	B	Essay No.14		Essay No.19	
14	E	30	A	46	C	62	E
15	C	Essay No.10		47	D	63	C
Essay No.5		31	C	48	A	64	A
16	A	32	B	Essay No.15		Essay No.20	

Answer key

65	C	**Essay No.25**		**98**	A	**114**	D
66	C	**82**	E	**Essay No.30**		**115**	E
67	D	**83**	B	**99**	D	**Essay No.35**	
Essay No.21		**84**	D	**100**	E	**116**	C
68	B	**Essay No.26**		**101**	B	**117**	A
69	A	**85**	E	**Essay No.31**		**118**	B
70	B	**86**	D	**102**	A	**119**	E
71	C	**87**	D	**103**	C	**Essay No.36**	
Essay No.22		**Essay No.27**		**104**	E	**120**	B
72	C	**88**	B	**Essay No.32**		**121**	B
73	A	**89**	E	**105**	A	**122**	E
74	D	**90**	C	**106**	D	**Essay No.37**	
Essay No.23		**Essay No.28**		**107**	B	**123**	B
75	E	**91**	C	**108**	E	**124**	C
76	D	**92**	D	**Essay No.33**		**125**	D
77	B	**93**	E	**109**	A	**126**	A
78	C	**94**	C	**110**	C	**Essay No.38**	
Essay No.24		**Essay No.29**		**111**	C	**127**	D
79	C	**95**	D	**Essay No.34**		**128**	A
80	B	**96**	E	**112**	E	**129**	C
81	D	**97**	E	**113**	C		

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Answer key

Essay No.39		146	C	162	E	Essay No.53	
130	D	147	D	163	C	179	C
131	E	Essay No.44		164	D	180	A
132	C	148	A	Essay No.49		181	D
133	D	149	C	165	C	182	B
Essay No.40		150	B	166	E	Essay No.54	
134	A	Essay No.45		167	B	183	D
135	C	151	C	168	E	184	E
136	A	152	D	Essay No.50		185	A
137	D	153	E	169	A	Essay No.55	
Essay No.41		154	A	170	C	186	E
138	A	Essay No.46		171	B	187	C
139	C	155	B	Essay No.51		188	D
140	D	156	D	172	E	Essay No.56	
141	B	157	A	173	A	189	A
Essay No.42		Essay No.47		174	A	190	D
142	E	158	B	175	C	191	E
143	C	159	A	Essay No.52		192	E
144	D	160	D	176	E	Essay N0.57	
Essay No.43		161	A	177	C	193	A
145	C	Essay No.48		178	E	194	C

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Answer key

195	D	**211**	A	**Essay No.67**		**Essay No.72**		**260**	C
196	B	**212**	C	**228**	C	**244**	C	**261**	A
Essay No.58		**213**	C	**229**	D	**245**	C	**Essay No.77**	
197	D	**Essay No.63**		**Essay No.68**		**246**	B	**262**	E
198	C	**214**	C	**230**	B	**247**	C	**263**	C
199	E	**215**	B	**231**	C	**Essay No.73**		**264**	A
Essay No.59		**216**	C	**232**	B	**248**	C	**265**	D
200	B	**217**	A	**233**	E	**249**	E	**Essay No.78**	
201	E	**Essay No.64**		**Essay No.69**		**250**	B	**266**	C
202	D	**218**	A	**234**	E	**Essay No.74**		**267**	C
203	D	**219**	B	**235**	E	**251**	A	**268**	E
Essay No.60		**220**	D	**236**	B	**252**	B	**Essay No.79**	
204	A	**221**	E	**Essay No.70**		**253**	D	**269**	E
205	C	**Essay No.65**		**237**	A	**Essay No.75**		**270**	D
206	B	**222**	C	**238**	C	**254**	B	**271**	B
Essay No.61		**223**	E	**239**	A	**255**	A	**272**	C
207	D	**224**	E	**240**	B	**256**	C		
208	C	**Essay No.66**		**Essay No.71**		**257**	D		
209	C	**225**	C	**241**	B	**Essay No.76**			
210	B	**226**	E	**242**	D	**258**	B		
Essay No.62		**227**	D	**243**	D	**259**	C		