

缺题

VERBAL

Q1.

The United States minted about 857 million silver-colored “Susan B. Anthony” dollars between 1979 and 1981, but the coin proved unpopular because it looked and felt too much like a quarter.

- A. The United States minted about 857 million silver-colored “Susan B. Anthony” dollars between 1979 and 1981, but the coin
- B. About 857 million silver-colored “Susan B. Anthony” dollars were minted as coins in the United States between 1979 and 1981 but
- C. About 857 million silver-colored “Susan B. Anthony” dollars that were minted between 1979 and 1981 in the United States
- D. About 857 million silver-colored “Susan B. Anthony” dollars that the United States minted between 1979 and 1981
- E. Between 1979 and 1981 the United States minted about 857 million silver-colored “Susan B. Anthony” dollars, which

Answer:

Q2:

Electronic computer chips made of tiny silicon wafers now regularly contain millions of electronic switches. Unfortunately, electronic switches that are this small cannot withstand intense radiation. Micro-Mechanics plans to produce a chip that, because it uses only microscopic mechanical switches, will be invulnerable to radiation damage. The switches will, however, be slower than electronic switches and the chip will contain only 12,000 switches.

For there to be a market for Micro-Mechanics’ chip as a result of the apparent advantage described above, each of the following would have to be true EXCEPT:

- A. There will be applications in which the speed attainable by an electronic switch is not essential.
- B. Switches used on electronic chips that contain only 12,000 switches are more vulnerable to radiation damage than the switches on Micro-Mechanics’ chip will be.
- C. There will be applications for computer chips in environments where the chips may have to survive intense radiation.
- D. Some devices in which computer chips will be used will have other components that will be able to function during or after exposure to radiation.
- E. Manufacturers are able to protect electronic computer chips against exposure to intense radiation, where this protection is necessary.

Answer:

Q 3 to Q6:

- Two opposing scenarios, the “arboreal” hypothesis and the “cursorial” hypothesis, have Line traditionally been put forward concerning the origins of bird flight.
- (5) The “arboreal” hypothesis holds that bird ancestors began to fly by climbing trees and gliding down from branches with the
- (10) help of incipient feathers: the height of trees provides a good starting place for launching flight, especially through gliding. As feathers became larger over time,
- (15) flapping flight evolved and birds finally became fully air-borne. This hypothesis makes intuitive sense, but certain aspects are troubling. Archaeopteryx (the
- (20) earliest known bird) and its maniraptoran dinosaur cousins have no obviously arboreal adaptations, such as feet fully adapted for perching. Perhaps
- (25) some of them could climb trees, but no convincing analysis has demonstrated how Archaeopteryx would have both climbed and flown with its forelimbs, and there
- (30) were no plants taller than a few meters in the environments where Archaeopteryx fossils have been found. Even if the animals could climb trees, this ability is not
- (35) synonymous with gliding ability. (Many small animals, and even some goats and kangaroos, are capable of climbing trees but are not gliders.) Besides,
- (40) Archaeopteryx shows no obvious features of gliders, such as

a broad membrane connecting forelimbs and hind limbs.

The “cursorial”(running)

- (45) hypothesis holds that small dinosaurs ran along the ground and stretched out their arms for balance as they leaped into the air after insect prey or, perhaps, (50) to avoid predators. Even rudimentary feathers on forelimbs could have expanded the arm’s surface area to enhance lift slightly. Larger feathers could (55) have increased lift incrementally, until sustained flight was gradually achieved. Of course, a leap into the air does not provide the acceleration produced by dropping out of a tree; an animal (60) would have to run quite fast to take off. Still, some small terrestrial animals can achieve high speeds. The cursorial (65) hypothesis is strengthened by the fact that the immediate theropod dinosaur ancestors of birds were terrestrial, and they had the traits needed for high (70) lift off speeds: they were small, agile, lightly built, long-legged, and good runners. And because they were bipedal, their arms were free to evolve flapping flight, (75) which cannot be said for other reptiles of their time.

Q 3:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. present counterevidence to two hypotheses concerning the origins of bird flight
- B. propose an alternative to two hypotheses concerning the origins of bird flight
- C. correct certain misconceptions about hypotheses concerning the origins of

- bird flight
- C. (missing)
 - D. refute a challenge to a hypothesis concerning the origins of bird flight
 - E. evaluate competing hypotheses concerning the origins of bird flight

Answer:

Q 4:

The passage presents which of the following facts as evidence that tends to undermine the arboreal hypothesis?

- A. Feathers tend to become larger over time
- B. Flapping flight is thought to have evolved gradually over time
- C. Many small animals are capable of climbing trees.
- D. Plants in *Archaeopteryx*'s known habitats were relatively small
- E. Leaping into the air does not provide as much acceleration as gliding out of a tree

Answer:

Q 5:

Which of the following is included in the discussion of the cursorial hypothesis but not in the discussion of the arboreal hypothesis?

- A. A discussion of some of the features of *Archaeopteryx*
- B. A description of the environment known to have been inhabited by bird ancestors
- C. A possible reason why bird ancestors might have been engaging in activities that eventually evolved into flight
- D. A description of the obvious features of animals with gliding ability
- E. An estimate of the amount of time it took for bird ancestors to evolve the kind of flapping flight that allowed them to become completely airborne

Answer:

Q 6:

The passage suggests which of the following regarding the climbing ability of *Archaeopteryx*?

- A. Its ability to climb trees was likely hindered by the presence of incipient feathers on its forelimbs.
- B. It was probably better at climbing trees than were its maniraptoran dinosaur cousins.
- C. It had certain physical adaptations that suggest it was skilled at climbing trees.
- D. Scientists have recently discovered fossil evidence suggesting it could not climb trees.
- E. Scientists are uncertain whether it was capable of climbing trees

Answer:

Q7:

Providing initial evidence that airport are a larger source of pollution than they were once believed to be, environmentalists in Chicago report that the total amount of pollutant emitted annually by vehicles at O'Hare International Airport is twice as much as that which is being emitted annually by all motor vehicles in the Chicago metropolitan area.

- A. as much as that which is being emitted annually by all
- B. as much annually as is emitted by the
- C. as much compared to what is annually emitted by all
- D. that emitted annually by all
- E. that emitted annually compared to the

Answer:

Q8:

Environmental organizations want to preserve the land surrounding the Wilgrinn Wilderness Area from residential development. They plan to do this by purchasing that land from the farmers who own it. That plan is ill-conceived: if the farmers did sell their land, they would sell it to the highest bidder, and developers would outbid any other bidders. On the other hand, **these farmers will never actually sell any of the land, provided that farming it remains viable.** But farming will not remain viable if the farms are left unmodernized, and most of the farmers lack the financial resources modernization requires. And that is exactly why a more sensible preservation strategy would be to assist the farmers to modernize their farms to the extent needed to maintain viability.

In the argument as a whole, the two **boldface** proportions play which of the following roles?

- A. The first presents a goal that the argument rejects as ill-conceived; the second is evidence that is presented as grounds for that rejection.
- B. The first presents a goal that the argument concludes cannot be attained; the second is a reason offered in support of that conclusion.
- C. The first presents a goal that the argument concludes can be attained; the second is a judgment disputing that conclusion.
- D. The first presents a goal, strategies for achieving which are being evaluated in the argument; the second is a judgment providing a basis for the argument's advocacy of a particular strategy.
- E. The first presents a goal that the argument endorses; the second presents a situation that the argument contends must be changed if that goal is to be met in the foreseeable future.

Answer:

Q9:

In order to raise revenue, the federal government planned a tax amnesty program that allows tax delinquents to pay all owed tax without added financial penalty. However, economists projected that the federal government would collect a far lower percentage of total tax owed by delinquents than did state governments implementing similar programs.

Which of the following, if true, would most contribute to an explanation of the economists' projections?

- A. Tax amnesty programs are only successful if they are widely publicized.
- B. Most people who honestly pay their state tax are equally honest in paying their federal tax.
- C. Although federal tax delinquents usually must pay high financial penalties, the states require far lower financial penalties.
- D. The state tax rate varies considerably from state to state, but the federal tax is levied according to laws which apply to citizens of all the states.
- E. Unlike most federal tax delinquents, most state tax delinquents fail to pay state tax because of an oversight rather than a decision not to pay.

Answer:

Q10 to Q12:

Astronomers theorize that a black hole forms when a massive object shrinks catastrophically under its own gravity, leaving only a gravitational field so strong that nothing escapes it. Astronomers must infer the existence of black holes, which are invisible, from their gravitational influence on the visible bodies surrounding them. (10) For example, observations indicate that gas clouds in galaxy M87 are whirling unusually fast about the galaxy's center. Most astronomers believe that the large concentration (15) of mass at the galaxy's center is a black hole whose gravity is causing the gas to whirl. A few skeptics have argued that the concentration of mass necessary to explain the speed of the (20) whirling gas is not necessarily a black hole: the concentration in M87 might

be a cluster of a billion or so dim stars.

The same hypothesis might have been applied to the galaxy NGC 4258, (25)but the notion of such a cluster's existing in NGC 4258 was severely undermined when astronomers measured the speed of a ring of dust and gas rotating close to the galaxy's (30)center. From its speed, they calculated that the core's density is more than 40 times the density estimated for any other galaxy. If the center of NGC 4258 were a star cluster, the (35)stars would be so closely spaced that collisions between individual stars would have long ago torn the cluster apart.

Q10:

The skeptics mentioned in the first paragraph would be most likely to agree with the astronomers mentioned in line 13 about which of the following statements concerning the galaxy M87?

- A. The speed of the gas whirling around the center of M87 is caused by a dense object that is not a black hole.
- B. The concentration of mass at the center of M87 is probably a large cluster of dim stars.
- C. The presence of a black hole at the center of M87 is the most likely explanation for the speed of the gas whirling about the galaxy's core.
- D. The speed of the gas whirling around the center of M87 is caused by a large concentration of mass at the core of M87.
- E. The gravitational influence of a star cluster would not be strong enough to account for the speed of the gas whirling around the core of M87.

Answer:

Q11:

The passage asserts which of the following about the existence of black holes?

- A. Astronomers first speculated about the existence of black holes when they observed gas whirling around the center of a particular galaxy.
- B. Evidence used to argue for the existence of black holes is indirect, coming from their presumed effects on other astronomical bodies.
- C. Recent observations of certain astronomical bodies have offered proof.
- D. A considerable body of evidence suggests the existence of black holes, even

though their behavior is not completely consistent with the laws of physics.

- E. Many astronomers are skeptical about certain recent evidence that has been used to argue for the existence of black holes.

Answer:

Q12:

Which of the following, if true, would most clearly undermine the possible explanation for the whirling gas in M87 that is mentioned in the last sentence of the first paragraph?

- A. The stars in a star cluster at the center of M87 could exert a strong gravitational force without tearing the cluster apart.
- B. A cluster of stars at the center would preclude the existence of certain other astronomical phenomena that have been observed at the center of M87.
- C. The stars within many existing galaxies, such as NGC 4258, are more closely spaced than are the stars within the core of M87.
- D. Only one other galaxy has been observed to contain gas clouds whirling about its center as they do about the core of M87.
- E. The gravitational force of a cluster of a billion or so dim stars would be sufficient to cause a whirling ring of gas and dust to collect around the center of a galaxy.

Answer:

Q13:

Although she had been known as an effective legislator first in the Texas Senate and later in the United States House of Representatives, not until Barbara Jordan's participation in the hearings on the impeachment of President Richard Nixon in 1974 was she made a nationally recognized figure, as it was televised nationwide.

- A. later in the United States House of Representatives, not until Barbara Jordan's participation in the hearings on the impeachment of President Richard Nixon in 1974 was she made a nationally recognized figure, as it was
- B. later in the United States House of Representatives, Barbara Jordan did not become a nationally recognized figure until 1974, when she participated in the hearings on the impeachment of President Richard Nixon, which were
- C. later in the United States House of Representatives, it was not until 1974 that Barbara Jordan became a nationally recognized figure, with her participation in the hearings on the impeachment of President Richard Nixon, which was
- D. then also later in the United States House of Representatives, not until 1974 did Barbara Jordan become a nationally recognized figure, as she participated in the hearings on the impeachment of President Richard Nixon, being
- E. then also later in the United States House of Representatives, Barbara Jordan did not become a nationally recognized figure until 1974, when she

participated in the hearings on the impeachment of President Richard Nixon, which was

Answer:

Q14:

The quality of early pieces of blown glass excavated in Italy and Western Europe by far surpass those of pieces from the eastern Mediterranean, when regarded not only in terms of the variety of shapes represented, but also in terms of decorative techniques and functionality.

- A. by far surpass those of pieces from the eastern Mediterranean, when regarded not only in terms of
- B. surpasses by far those from the eastern Mediterranean, with regard not only to
- C. far surpass that of pieces from the eastern Mediterranean, not only regarding
- D. far surpasses that of the eastern Mediterranean, with regard to not only
- E. far surpasses that of pieces from the eastern Mediterranean, not only with regard to

Answer:

Q15:

Recent findings lend strong support to the theory that a black hole lies at the center of the Milky Way and of many of the 100 billion other galaxies estimated to exist in the universe.

- A. that a black hole lies at the center of the Milky Way and of
- B. that a black hole lies at the Milky Way's center and
- C. that there is a black hole lying at the Milky Way's center and
- D. of a black hole lying at the Milky Way's center and
- E. of a black hole that lies at the center of the Milky Way and of

Answer:

Q16:

Last year a record number of new manufacturing jobs were created. Will this year bring another record? Well, **any new manufacturing job is created either within an existing company or by the start-up of a new company.** Within existing firms, new jobs have been created this year at well below last year's record pace. At the same time, there is considerable evidence that the number of new companies starting up this year will be no higher than it was last year and **there is no reason to think that the new companies starting up this year will create more jobs per company than did last year's start-ups.** So clearly, the number of new jobs created this year will fall short of last year's record.

In the argument given, the two portions in **boldface** play which of the following roles?

- A. The first provides evidence in support of the main conclusion of the argument; the second is a claim that argument challenges.
- B. The first is a generalization that the argument seeks to establish; the second is a conclusion that the argument draws in order to support that generalization.
- C. The first is a generalization that the argument seeks to establish; the second is a judgment that has been advanced in order to challenge that generalization.
- D. The first is presented as obvious truth on which the argument is based; the second is a claim that has been advanced in support of a position that the argument opposes.
- E. The first is presented as obvious truth on which the argument is based; the second is a judgment advanced in support of the main conclusion of the argument.

Answer:

Q17:

So dogged were Frances Perkins' investigations of the garment industry, and her lobbying for wage and hour reform was persistent, Alfred E. Smith and Franklin D. Roosevelt recruited Perkins to work within the government, rather than as a social worker.

- A. and her lobbying for wage and hour reform was persistent,
- B. and lobbying for wage and hour reform was persistent, so that
- C. her lobbying for wage and hour reform persistent, that
- D. lobbying for wage and hour reform was so persistent,
- E. so persistent her lobbying for wage and hour reform, that

Answer:

Q18:

The Near Earth Asteroid Rendezvous (NEAR) spacecraft will orbit the asteroid Eros for a year, slowly moving closer to the surface of the object to make ever more precise measurements that scientists hope will enable them to understand how the solar system formed some four billion years ago.

- A. to make ever more precise measurements that scientists hope will enable them to
- B. to make ever more and more precise measurements, which scientists are hoping to enable them
- C. for making ever more precise measurements, and scientists hope that they will be able to
- D. with the purpose of making more precise measurements than ever, and which scientists hope will enable them to
- E. in order to make more precise measurements than it ever did, and scientists are hoping they will be able to

Answer:

Q19:

Humans have been damaging the environment for centuries by overcutting trees and farming too intensively, and though some protective measures, like the establishment of national forests and wildlife sanctuaries, having been taken decades ago, great increases in population and in the intensity of industrialization are causing a worldwide ecological crisis.

- A. though some protective measures, like the establishment of national forests and wildlife sanctuaries, having been taken decades ago, great increases in population
- B. though some protective measures, such as the establishment of national forests and wildlife sanctuaries, were taken decades ago, great increases in population
- C. though some protective measures, such as establishing national forests and wildlife sanctuaries having been taken decades ago, great population increases
- D. with some protective measures, like establishing national forests and wildlife sanctuaries that were taken decades ago, great increases in population
- E. with some protective measures, such as the establishment of national forests and wildlife sanctuaries, having been taken decades ago, great population increases

Answer:

Q20:

Critics of certain pollution-control regulations have claimed that **the money spent over the last decade in order to reduce emissions of carbon monoxide and of volatile organic compounds has been wasted.** The evidence they offer in support of this claim might appear compelling: despite the money spent, annual emissions of these pollutants have been increasing steadily. This evidence is far from adequate, however, since **over the last decade a substantial number of new industrial facilities that emit these pollutants have been built.**

In the reasoning given, the two portions in **boldface** play which of the following roles?

- A. The first identifies a claim that the reasoning seeks to show is false; the second is evidence that has been cited by others in support of that claim.
- B. The first identifies a claim that the reasoning seeks to show is false; the second is a position for which the reasoning seeks to provide support.
- C. The first is a position that the reasoning contends is inadequately supported by the evidence; the second is a position for which the reasoning seeks to provide support.
- D. The first is a position that the reasoning contends is inadequately supported by

the evidence; the second is evidence used to support the reasoning's contention.

- E. The first is a position that the reasoning contends is inadequately supported by the evidence; the second is evidence that has been used to support that position.

Answer:

Q21:

The coyote is one of several recent ecological success stories: along with the white-tailed deer, the moose, and other species that are enlarging their natural domains, they have established themselves as supreme adapters in an era when the capability to adjust to the environmental changes wrought by human beings has created a whole new class of dominant large mammals.

- A. they have established themselves as supreme adapters in an era when the capability
- B. they have established themselves as being supreme adapters in an era when being able
- C. it has established itself as a supreme adapter in an era when to be able
- D. it has established itself as being a supreme adapter in an era when its ability
- E. it has established itself as a supreme adapter in an era when the ability

Answer:

Q22:

Whales originated in the freshwater lakes and rivers of ancient Asia about sixty million years ago. Not until about ten million years later did species of whales develop specialized kidneys enabling them to drink salt water. Although fossil evidence shows that some early whale species that lacked such kidneys sometimes swam in the Earth's saltwater oceans, these species must have had to return frequently to freshwater rivers to drink.

Which of the following is most strongly supported by the information given?

- A. Fossils of whale species dating from between sixty million and fifty million years ago will not be found on continents that were at the time separated from ancient Asia by wide expanses of ocean.
- B. Among whale fossils that date from later than about fifty million years ago, none are fossils of whale species that drank only fresh water.
- C. Fossils of whale species that drank fresh water will not be found in close proximity to fossils of whale species that drank salt water.
- D. The earliest whales that drank salt water differed from fresh-water-drinking whales only in their possession of specialized kidneys.
- E. Between sixty million and fifty million years ago, the freshwater lakes and rivers in which whales originated were gradually invaded by salt water.

Q 23 to Q 26:

- When the history of women began to receive focused attention in the 1970', Eleanor Roosevelt Line was one of a handful of female
- (5) 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
- (10) 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
- (15) 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
- (20) Joseph Lash's two volumes of Sympathetic biography, Eleanor and Franklin (1971) and Eleanor: The Years Alone (1972), reflected this assumption.
- (25) 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
- (30) believed. However, she still appeared to be an idiosyncratic figure, somehow self-generated not amenable to any generalized explanation. She emerged from
- (35) 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.
- (40) 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
(45) 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
(50) 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
(55) female social networks but began to integrate women into mainstream politics; they demanded equal treatment but also argued that women's maternal responsibilities
(60) 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
(65) 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.

Q 23:

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

Answer:

Q 24:

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.

Answer:

Q 25:

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

Answer:

Q 26:

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.

Answer:

Q27:missing

Q28:

Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

A significant number of Qualitex Corporation's department heads are due to retire this year. The number of employees other than current department heads who could take on the position of department head is equal to only about half of the expected vacancies. Qualitex is not going to hire department heads from outside the company or have current department heads take over more than one department, so some departments will be without department heads next year unless Qualitex _____.

- A. promotes some current department heads to higher-level managerial positions
- B. raises the salary for department heads
- C. reduces the number of new employees it hires next year
- D. reduces the average number of employees per department
- E. reduces the number of its departments

Answer:

Q29:missing

Q30:

According to some botanists, invasive plants are the second most serious threat, after

habitat loss, to native species of plants and animals and to the maintenance of biologically diverse ecosystems.

- A. threat, after habitat loss, to native species of plants and animals and to the maintenance of biologically diverse ecosystems
- B. threat, after habitat loss, to native species of plants and animals and for maintaining biologically diverse ecosystems
- C. threat, after losing their habitat, to native species of plants and animals and also to maintenance of biologically diverse ecosystems
- D. threat to native species of plants and animals and for maintaining biologically diverse ecosystems, after habitat loss
- E. threat to native species of plants and animals as well as to maintaining biologically diverse ecosystems, after losing their habitat

Answer:

Q31:

Maize contains the vitamin niacin, but not in a form the body can absorb. Pellagra is a disease that results from niacin deficiency. When maize was introduced into southern Europe from the Americas in the eighteenth century, it quickly became a dietary staple, and many Europeans who came to subsist primarily on maize developed pellagra. Pellagra was virtually unknown at that time in the Americas, however, even among people who subsisted primarily on maize.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain the contrasting incidence of pellagra described above?

- A. Once introduced into southern Europe, maize became popular with landowners because of its high yields relative to other cereal crops.
- B. Maize grown in the Americas contained more niacin than maize grown in Europe did.
- C. Traditional ways of preparing maize in the Americas convert maize's niacin into a nutritionally useful form.
- D. In southern Europe many of the people who consumed maize also ate niacin-rich foods.
- E. Before the discovery of pellagra's link with niacin, it was widely believed that the disease was an infection that could be transmitted from person to person.

Answer:

Q 32 to 34:

Grassland songbirds often nest in
the same grassland-wetland complexes
as waterfowl, particularly in a certain
line part of those complexes, namely,
(5) 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 nests. 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 waterfowl-nest predators, primarily raccoons and striped skunks, then observed subsequent 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.

Q32

The passage suggests that removing Waterfowl-nest predators could possibly

Have a negative effect on songbird populations because

- A. songbird populations could then grow to unsustainable numbers
- B. small-mammal population could then move out of the uplands into wetland areas
- C. competition among remaining waterfowl-nest predators could decrease significantly
- D. a resulting increase in waterfowl populations could crowd out songbird populations
- E. a resulting increase in small-mammal populations could increase small-mammal predation on songbirds

answer:

Q33

it can be inferred that the habitat preferences of raccoons and striped skunks affected the results of the experiment described in the passage for which of the following reasons?

- A. Songbird nests in the wetlands are usually located in places that most waterfowl-nest predators cannot reach.
- B. Raccoons and striped skunks are not usually found in areas where songbird nests tend to be located.
- C. Mice and ground squirrels tend to avoid predation by raccoons and striped skunks by remaining exclusively in the uplands.
- D. The populations of small mammals in the wetlands are usually controlled by larger waterfowl-nest predators such as raccoons and striped skunks.
- E. The waterfowl on which raccoons and striped skunks prey in the wetlands compete with songbirds for food.

Answer:

Q34

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.

Answer:

Q35:

In polluted environments, dolphins gradually accumulated toxins in their body fat, and the larger the dolphin the more accumulated toxin it can tolerate. Nearly 80 percent of the toxins a female dolphin has accumulated pass into the fat-rich milk her nursing calf ingests. Therefore, the unusually high mortality rate among dolphin calves in the industrially contaminated waters along Florida's Gulf Coast is probably the result of their being poisoned by their mother's milk.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

- A. The survival rate of firstborn dolphin calves in the area along Florida's Gulf Coast is highest for those whose mothers were killed before they were weaned.
- B. The rate at which adult dolphins living in the waters along Florida's Gulf Coast accumulate toxins is no higher than that of adult dolphins in comparably polluted waters elsewhere.
- C. Among dolphin calves born in the area along Florida's Gulf Coast, the mortality rate is highest among those with living siblings.
- D. As dolphins age, they accumulate toxins from the environment more slowly than when they were young.

- E. Dolphins, like other marine mammals, have a higher proportion of body fat than do most land mammals.

Answer:

Q36:

Scholars who once thought Native American literatures were solely oral narratives recorded by missionaries or anthropologists now understand this body of work to consist of both oral literatures and the written works of Native American authors, who have been publishing since 1772.

- A. Scholars who once thought Native American literatures were solely oral narratives
- B. Scholars thinking of Native American literatures once solely as oral narratives, and
- C. Scholars who once had thought of Native American literatures solely as oral narratives and
- D. Native American literatures, which some scholars once thought were solely oral narratives
- E. Native American literatures, which some scholars once, thinking they were solely oral narratives

Answer:

Q37:missing

Q38

People who have spent a lot of time in contact with animals often develop animal-induced allergies, a significant percentage of which are quite serious. In a survey of current employees in major zoos, about 30 percent had animal-induced allergies. However, a zoo employee who develops a serious animal-induced allergy is very likely to switch to some other occupation.

Which of the following hypotheses receives the strongest support from the information given?

- A. The incidence of serious animal-induced allergies among current zoo employees is lower than that among the general population.
- B. Zoo employees tend to develop animal-induced allergies that are more serious than those of other people who spend equally large amounts of time with animals.
- C. Exposure to domestic pets is, on the whole, less likely to cause animal-induced allergy than is exposure to the kinds of animals that are kept in zoos.
- D. There is no occupation for which the risk of developing an animal-induced

allergy is higher than 30 percent.

- E. Among members of the general population who have spent as much time with animals as zoo employees typically have, the percentage with animal-induced allergies is significantly more than 30 percent.

Answer:

Q39:missing

Q40:

Many entomologists say that campaigns to eradicate the fire ant in the United States have failed because the chemicals that were used were effective only in wiping out the ant's natural enemies, which made it easier for them to spread.

- A. which made it easier for them
- B. which makes it easier for it
- C. thus making it easier for them
- D. thus making it easier for the ant
- E. thereby, it was made easier for the ant

Answer:

Q41

Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

Yorco and Zortech are two corporations that employ large numbers of full-time workers who are paid by the hour. Publicly available records indicate that Yorco employs roughly the same number of such hourly wage workers as Zortech does but spends a far higher total sum per year on wages for such workers. Therefore, hourly wages must be higher, on average, at Yorco than at Zortech, since _____.

- A. Zortech spends a higher total sum per year than Yorco does to provide its hourly wage workers with benefits other than wages
- B. the work performed by hourly wage workers at Zortech does not require a significantly higher level of skill than the work performed by hourly wage workers at Yorco does
- C. the proportion of all company employees who are hourly wage workers is significantly greater at Yorco than it is at Zortech
- D. overtime work, which is paid at a substantially higher rate than work done during the regular work week, is rare at both Yorco and Zortech
- E. the highest hourly wages paid at Yorco are higher than the highest hourly wages paid at Zortech

Answer:

Answer:

AEEDC,EDEED,BABEA,EECBD,EAABD,E()E(A,CEBBA,A()E(D,D